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THE TIMES

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Lawson heads for cash struggle with Heseltine

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

Mr Nigel Lawson and Mr Michael Heseltine are heading for a confrontation over the rising level of defence spending.

Mr Lawson, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, is authoritatively expected to question seriously in his first public spending review the necessity for Britain to extend its commitment to Nato's target of a 3 per cent per year growth in defence expenditure.

The commitment expires in 1985-86, but a decision on whether it should continue in 1986-87 will have to be taken soon. Mr Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, is expected to seek the renewal of the commitment for that year and well beyond.

Mr Lawson, will argue that maintenance of the 3 per cent target will mean that defence would have to take more resources at the expense of areas like health and education.

Mr Heseltine, however, will put up a tough fight, boosted by his success against Treasury opposition, in getting the Cabinet to back British technology with the £250m order for the new Anti-Launched Anti-Radar Missile (ALARM) for the Royal Air Force rather than the American High Speed Anti-Radition Missile (HARM), already in production.

Treasury officials have emphasized that the 3 per cent Nato figure is only a target which Britain has been more virtuous than other countries in meeting. Mr Lawson will point out that since the mid 1970s defence has gone ahead of health and education to become the second largest consumer of public money.

At present it is some £16,000m a year, compared with £35,000m on social security, £14,500m on health and £12,500m on education, and officials point out that factors such as the cost of maintaining a growing population of old people mean that defence spending cannot go on rising proportionately more than social spending.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is seen as a key figure in the forthcoming Cabinet argument. His predecessors, Mr Francis Pym and Lord Carrington, had both previously served as defence secretaries and could be counted on to support the Ministry of Defence in its battles with the Treasury. Sir Geoffrey, as a former Chancellor and architect of the strategy Mr Lawson is maintaining, can be expected to back his successor.

The argument between the Treasury and the Defence Ministry will extend to extra spending requests from defence which form part of the £5,000m that will have to be trimmed from programmes if the Government is to hold public spending for 1984-85 to the planned level of £126,400m.

Talks between Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and ministers about where savings are to be made have started and will continue through the autumn, leading to a statement in November.

MPs are looking forward to the likely clash between Mr Lawson and Mr Heseltine with keen interest. Mr Heseltine let his close colleagues know that he was furious last month at having to agree, the day after he published his defence White Paper, to a £240m spending cut as part of Mr Lawson's emergency £500m package of cuts. He was said then to have vowed not to let it happen again.


Mr Lawson, left, and Mr Heseltine.

Threats mar papal visit

From Roger Beardwood Paris

Stooping and looking tired, the Pope arrived five minutes late yesterday for the start of a two-day pastoral visit and pilgrimage to Lourdes, the centre of French devotion to the Virgin Mary and St Bernadette, who claimed to have seen her in a vision in 1858.

President Mitterrand was waiting at Tarbes airport, about eight miles from Lourdes, when the Pope's DC9 airliner touched down.

As the Pope left the aircraft, the band of the Garde Republicaine played the Vatican national anthem, followed by the "Marseillaise". Ecclesiastical dignitaries, Government ministers, members of the Senate and the National Assembly, and mayors were also at the airport.

In his welcome M Mitterrand said he saluted in the papacy "an institution that has marked profoundly all of history," and particularly that of France. The Pope had made his own "the great causes of peace, solidarity and justice."

The Pope, in turn, said the French people – both Christian and non-Christian – stood for "liberty, equality and peace among all the world's peoples."

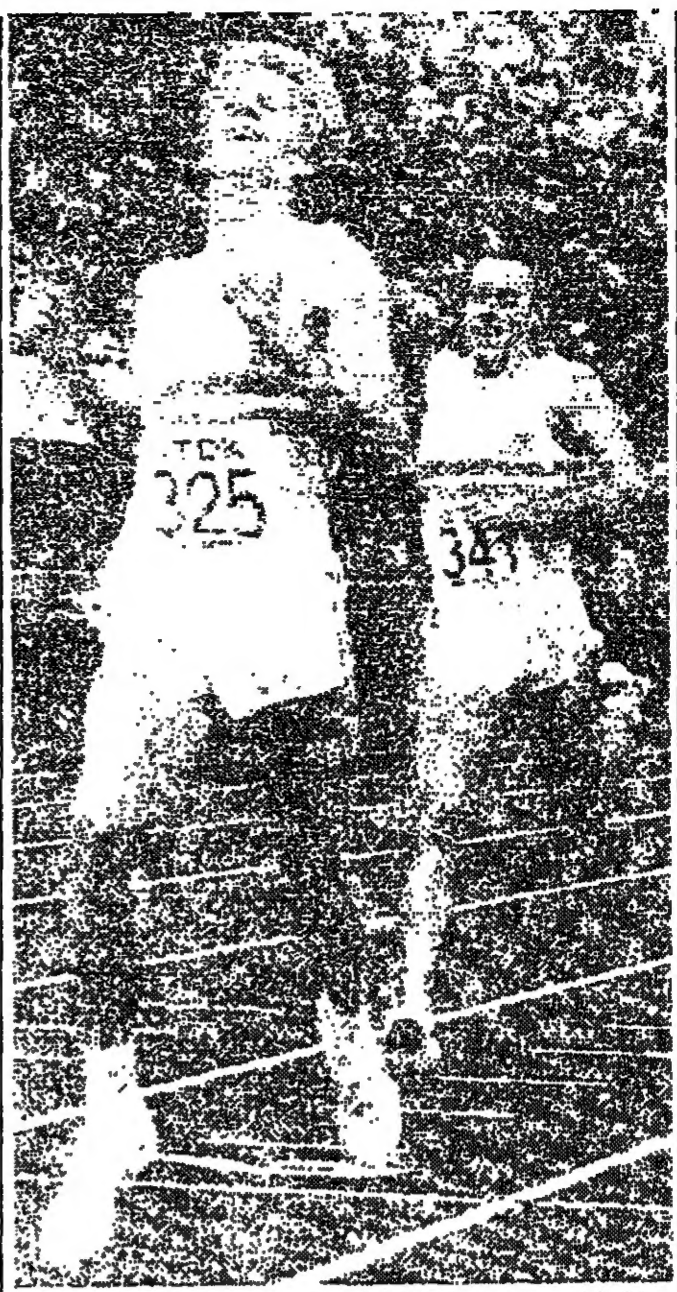
Children presented the Pope with bouquets of flowers in the papal colours of pale yellow and gold before he and M Mitterrand left by helicopter for a one-hour private meeting at the prefecture of Tarbes, formerly an archbishop's palace.

Meanwhile, in Lourdes, crowds estimated at more than 200,000 had spent the day singing hymns, and praying while they waited for the Pope's arrival. Many hundreds were on crutches or in wheelchairs, invalids who believe in the miracle-working properties of the Lourdes waters.

But the crowds, the religious fervour, and the flag-bedecked streets and banners failed to mask the tensions

Up to 4,000 policemen, including paramilitary units, were on duty. Sharpshooters were on rooftops and special

Continued on page 6, col 4


Golden moment: Cram wins the 1,500 metres, with his fellow-Briton, Ovett, in fourth place.

Year in hand for BA sell-off

By Anthony Hilton and Paul Routledge

British Airways will be ready to be sold to the public by the autumn of 1984, almost a year ahead of schedule, Sir John King, chairman of the airline, said yesterday.

But the flotation is likely to be delayed until 1985 to avoid a clash with the planned privatization of British Telecom, due late next year.

Before the airline can be sold to the private sector, Sir John has repeatedly said, it needs to be making profits at a rate of at least £250m a year. That compares with profits of only £77m announced in June for the 1982-83 financial year, and a loss of £544m the year before that.

But with the world's airlines rapidly returning to profitability as a result of drastic cost cutting and an rise in demand as the world pulls out of recession, such an improvement is quite possible. Though the Government is keen that the airline be denationalized as soon as possible, Sir John said he was "in no panic" about that being delayed until 1985. "I do not think there is any great urgency about 1984. My job was to get the airline ready, which I will have done. The actual timing is a matter for the Government," he said.

A considerable amount of work still needs to be done to put the airline's finances in order and to alleviate the £1bn burden of debt. Sir John denied that he was asking the Government to write off all or part of this debt, but said that he had to negotiate a form of bridging loan which would then be repaid out of the proceeds of the share issue.

Sir John's optimism contrasted strongly with a policy statement from the TUC published today. It says that Britain may not have a viable aerospace industry in 10 years, if the Government fails to take a number of strategic decisions soon.

TUC leaders have called on the Cabinet and British Airways to declare their firm backing for the new high-technology Airbus A320 and to make rapid decisions to avoid tens of thousands of redundancies.

The TUC remains bitterly hostile to the denationalization of British Aerospace.

Sir John King repeated yesterday that he had no intention of buying the A320 at this time. "A decision will be taken at the end of this month. But the A320 remains a paper aeroplane. I am not in the business of launching a new plane. I have had enough trouble launching this airline", he said. He did not rule out a purchase of the aircraft sometime in the future, however.

US 'show of force' criticized

President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico opened talks with President Reagan in La Paz with an appeal for political dialogue and an end to "shows of force" in Central America. He said that traditional US-Mexican friendship would overcome "the many barriers" in relations **Earlier story, page 6**

Guns charge

A man from the Irish Republic was charged in Le Havre, Normandy, with illegally transporting weapons and ammunition after the police had seized a lorry bound for Rosslare **Page 2**

Tamil toll

The leader of the main Tamil political party in Sri Lanka said in Delhi that last month's anti-Tamil race riots probably claimed 2,000 lives on the islands

Tamils pray, page 3
Gandhi briefed, page 4

Gormley better

The condition of Lord Gormley, who suffered a stroke, is continuing to improve at Charing Cross Hospital, London. He even picked a horse race winner, a spokesman said.

Karachi riot

Police used tear gas in Karachi when a crowd of 20,000 people demonstrating against martial law under President Zia ul-Haq was attacked by his supporters **Page 4**

Davey report

Attempts by the police in Coventry to restrain Mr James Davey while questioning him were responsible for his death, an independent report says **Page 3**

Nato fears

The Mediterranean, once very much a Nato lake, is causing the allies concern as resources are stretched and Soviet naval power grows **Page 4**

Pit pressure

The National Coal Board is renewing pressure for the closure of uneconomic pits after reporting an overall loss of £111m in the last financial year **Page 2**

System X test

System X, the British-designed electronic digital telephone exchange, is competing for the £20m Hull City Council contract, which it must win to prove its viability **Page 13**

Prost wins

Alain Prost, of France, in a turbo Renault, won the Austrian Grand Prix to lengthen his lead in the formula one motor racing championship **Page 18**

Nkomo ends British exile today

By Rodney Cowton

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Opposition in Zimbabwe, is to fly back to Harare today after five months in exile in Britain.

The timing of his return will have been strongly influenced by a desire to defend his seat in the Zimbabwe House of Assembly against a move due on Wednesday which would dispossess him of it.

In an official statement, made on his behalf Mr Nkomo, aged 66, said: "When I was forced by events to leave my country, I made it clear I was not leaving just for my own safety.

"I have made use of this enforced absence to work out ways of trying to achieve a solution to the problems of my country. I shall be attending the session of Parliament in Harare on Wednesday when I shall have more to say."

Mr Nkomo left Zimbabwe after a series of incidents in

Mr Nkomo in London yesterday.

which it was alleged that arms had been found in premises with which he was connected, and when he believed his life was threatened.

● **HARARE:** The way to a return has been eased by a statement by Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, on Friday that Mr Nkomo was unlikely to go to prison as a result of police investigations (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Mugabe said of currency and gem investigations in progress at the time Mr Nkomo left: "He might pay a little fine. But I think he has his own strategy. He is free to come back and we will not molest him unduly."

Chad leader ready to defend south

Ndjamena (Reuter) – President Hissène Habré's Government seems resigned to losing the north of Chad after the capture of Faya-Largeau by ex-President Goukouni Oueddei's forces last week, according to informed sources. It seems determined, however, to make a stand in the south.

France's senior presidential adviser on African affairs, M Guy Penne, had talks yesterday with President Habré as French paratroops were ordered to Salal, a military outpost 250 miles north of the capital, to train Chadian troops in the use of anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons.

A first contingent of 150 paratroops was dispatched on Saturday to Abéché, the main town in eastern Chad and one of Mr Habré's traditional strongholds. French troops are under orders not to engage in fighting.

The dispatch of French troops to Abéché and Salal appeared to confirm that Government forces were establishing a defence line from east to west.

Sources said that Mr Habré was bound to renew calls for France to provide air cover and send in combat troops in his meeting with M Penne, who arrived from Bangui in the neighbouring Central African Republic.

Mr Habré has claimed that Libyan aggression justifies French intervention. Last week he accused M Penne and other French officials of being members of a "Libyan lobby" seeking to avoid antagonizing Colonel Gaddafi.

● **PARIS:** French support for Chad will develop according to circumstances and will be decided on solely by the Government, M Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister, said over the weekend (AFP reports).

M Cheysson who was speaking in Bargemon, southern France, confirmed that the French troops in Chad could defend themselves if attacked.

● **BRAZZAVILLE:** Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader and chairman of the Organization of African Unity, was to hold informal talks with other African leaders yesterday on events in Chad (AFP reports).

Leaders of 10 Central African states are in Brazzaville to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of Congo's revolution.

6-mile oil slick hits East Coast beaches

Police cleared holiday-makers from some beaches in Essex yesterday when a six-mile oil slick started to come ashore.

Council officials set up an all-night watch to monitor the slick which stretched from Southend to Shoeburyness. It was, they said, the most serious incident of its type for several years.

A Port of London Authority spokesman said it was believed to be fuel oil from the Shell and Mobil refineries on Canvey Island.

Temperatures continued to rise yesterday, reaching 82°F in London.

Cram wins gold on last day at Helsinki

By Our Sports Staff

The world athletics championships in Helsinki ended on a triumphant note for Britain yesterday when Steve Cram won the gold medal in the 1,500 metres. Cram, aged 22, took the lead with 200 metres to go and withstood the challenges of the American, Steve Scott, who was second, and of Said Aouita, of Morocco, who was third. Fourth was Britain's other finalist, Steve Ovett, who lost his chance of a medal when boxed in at the start of the last lap.

Cram's victory completes his emergence from the shadows of Ovett, the world record holder, and Sebastian Coe, who was absent from the championships because of illness. Cram won the European and Commonwealth titles last year.

Britain also won two bronze medals yesterday. In the women's 200 metres Kathy Cook finished third behind Marita Koch, of East Germany, and the Jamaican, Marlene Ottey, and the relay team of Ainsley Bennett, Garry Cook, Todd Bennett and Philip Brown took third place in the men's 4 x 400 metres. Their success owed much to a spectacular fall by the American, Willie Smith.

For the second time in the championships Allan Wells, the British sprinter, failed by one place to win a medal. He finished fourth in the 100 metres and did so again in the 200, won by Calvin Smith, of the United States. The Republic of Ireland had a gold medal winner – their first for 27 years in a major championships – in Eamonn Coghlan in the 5,000 metres.

Mary Decker, of the United States, underlined her supremacy in women's middle distance running when she followed her win in the 3,000 metres by taking the 1,500 metres title. Australia's Robert de Castella won the marathon.

● Frank Dick, Britain's national coach, yesterday rebutted stories that athletes were involved in obtaining proscribed drugs on mail order. Mr Dick said: "I know of no British athlete in track and field who is or has ever seriously contemplated being involved with these illegal substances."

Reports and results, page 18

Date with defiance for Gdansk

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Three years ago on August 14 Lech Walesa climbed into the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk to address a strike that was to trigger unrest throughout Poland and which eventually led to the birth of Solidarity.

Yesterday, with Solidarity almost buried, the Gdansk shipyard workers marked the anniversary with characteristic defiance. In the yards, a clandestinely printed leaflet called on the Polish authorities to start talks with Mr Walesa before August 22, otherwise Polish workers would stage a go-slow for 10 days.

Outside the yards 2,000 workers tried unsuccessfully to lay bunches of flowers at the foot of three crosses that commemorate workers shot during unrest in 1970 along the Baltic coast.

Campaign calm shattered

12 die in Nigeria poll violence

Lagos (Reuter) – Twelve people were killed in western Nigeria during voting to elect state governors, according to reports here yesterday.

The violence was worse in the western state of Oyo, and marred a generally peaceful polling period that started on August 6 with the presidential election. Police imposed a dawn-to-dusk curfew there from last night.

At least one person was killed in Iradan, the state capital, when fighting broke out between supporters of President Shehu Shagari's National Party of Nigeria and those of the Unity Party of Nigeria, which rules the state. Paramilitary police used tear gas to disperse crowds.

Both sides alleged attempted ballot-rigging and intimidation of voters.

Reporters in Ibadan said several other bodies had been found and the official toll was expected to rise.

Newspapers reported that in Ilesha, another Oyo town, there was one death, with two in Ijebu-Ode, in neighbouring Ondo state, and two in the Maroko area of Lagos. Police confirmation was not available.

The remaining deaths were announced by Mr Uba Ahmed, NPN national secretary, who said six party members had been killed in the town of Abeokuta in western Ogun state, but did not make it clear when.

"Our followers have been subjected to all kinds of brutal killings and beatings. We have just lost six men in Abeokuta as of now", he told a news conference.

Houses and cars were also reported to have been burnt in some towns as large groups of vigilantes hunted for what they said was evidence of attempts to rig the elections.

Ibadan residents said the city, Nigeria's second largest, had been tense since the announcement of the presidential election results early on Thursday.

President Shagari was returned for a second four-year term with a landslide majority, and increased his share of the vote in Oyo, a stronghold of the UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, to 37 per cent from 12 per cent in 1979.

The UPN claimed that the result was fraudulent.

In most areas of Nigeria voting was reported peaceful, with the official electorate of 65 million producing a generally lower turnout than the 39 per cent who took part in the presidential election.

Governors of the 19 states wield considerable power, running areas with bigger populations and budgets than many African countries.

Industry on the alert for infiltrators

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British industry is going on the alert for extreme left-wing trade union infiltrators after the unmasking of 13 alleged Trotskyist "moles" at BL's Cowley motor manufacturing plant.

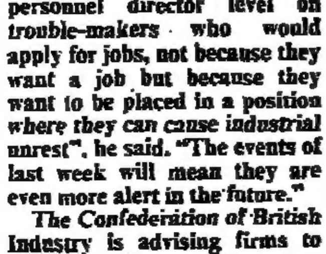
Personnel managers are being advised to scrutinize very carefully the application forms of men and women seeking jobs, particularly if they subsequently show an interest in becoming shop stewards.

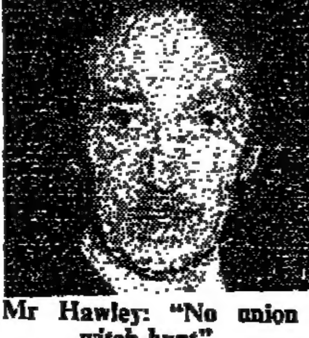
A spokesman for the Institute of Directors said yesterday that private sector companies were stepping up their monitoring systems in the wake of last week's dismissal of undercover militants by BL Cars.

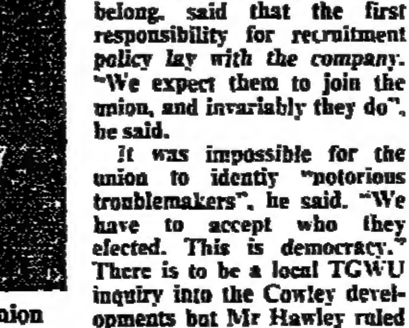
"There is already a considerable amount of cooperation at personnel director level on trouble-makers who would apply for jobs, not because they want a job but because they want to be placed in a position where they can cause industrial unrest", he said. "The events of last week will mean they are even more alert in the future."

The Confederation of British Industry is advising firms to use their "utmost vigilance" to combat wildcat strikes.

Mr Richard Price, the CBI's director of social affairs, speaking on the BBC Radio programme, The World This Weekend, yesterday urged employers to ensure that their employees were "on their side" in securing sensible industrial relations attitudes. It is understood that the Socialist League






Mr Hawley: "No union witch-hunt".

"moles" at Cowley were revealed to the management by fellow-workers.

On the same programme, Mr Greville Hawley, national automotive group secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union to which the dismissed staff at Cowley belong, said that the first responsibility for recruitment policy lay with the company. "We expect them to join the union, and invariably they do", he said.

It was impossible for the union to identify "notorious troublemakers", he said. "We have to accept who they elected. This is democracy." There is to be a local TGWU inquiry into the Cowley developments but Mr Hawley ruled out a "witch-hunt".

Six of the 13 dismissed workers, including three women, have had their appeals rejected by the company. A similar fate appears to be in store for the remaining seven who appeal against dismissal today.

Leftist moles, page 2

Airline fare cuts may threaten summer standby

Airlines which fly the North Atlantic route hope to settle proposals for fares this winter in Montreal on Tuesday amid speculation that summer standby fares may be at risk (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The International Air Transport Association will try to produce a united front after the Civil Aviation Authority in Britain rejected proposals from Pan Am and TWA for lower fares.

A suggested £156 one-way fare to New York, and £249 return Apex fare would undercut the scheduled £175 one-way stand-by for this winter. There is speculation that airlines might then not wish to revive stand-bys for the summer.

NCB renews pressure for pit closures after losses of £111m

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is renewing presssure for the closure of uneconomic pits after reporting an overall loss of £111m in the last financial year.

Permission for the closure of two pits and two coking works employing a total of 2,500 men is expected after final appeals by the National Union of Mineworkers are heard this week.

By the end of the 1983-84 financial year, the board expects to have shut at least 15 collieries, and the only question now in the minds of the industry's management is whether the new chairman, the former British Steel Corporation chief, Mr Ian MacGregor, will demand greater acceleration of the closure programme.

A final appeal will be heard in London tomorrow over the fate of Cardowan, the last pit in Lanarkshire, which employs about 1,100 men. Two of the mine's three working faces have been closed and the third is said to be very thin coal.

More than 300 of the older men there have volunteered for redundancy payments and about 70 have transferred to other Scottish pits. The board regards Cardowan as a hopeless case.

A second appeal tomorrow is over the fate of Brynlliw pit near Swansea in West Glamorgan. It employs 730 men and nearly £5m was spent on a modernization scheme in 1957.

The board admits that it has ample reserves, but argues that it should close because the Central Electricity Generating Board is closing Carmarthen Bay power station, which takes most of the colliery's output.

On Thursday there will be similar appeals against the closure of cokeworks at Coedely in south Wales and Fishburn, co Durham, which employ between them about 800 men. In the case of those two plants, the board says that closure is inevitable because of the collapse of the market for coking coal due to the recession in the steel industry.

The final appeals procedure is chaired by Mr James Cowan, NCB member for industrial relations and former chairman of the its Scottish area. He reports to the full board, which usually announces its verdict within two weeks.

The outcome of the appeals is being watched closely by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers who are committed to holding a secret pithead ballot "at the appropriate time" on industrial action to halt closures.

Mr Michael McGahey, Communist president of Scottish pitmen, has said that the shutdown of Cardowan will be the first test of that policy.

Group to help child gamblers

Gamblers Anonymous is to set up a junior branch for children addicted to playing gaming machines. The decision was made yesterday after the organization was told that there had been an "explosion" over the past 12 months in the number of youngsters hooked on gaming machines.

It approved the scheme at its national conference in Birmingham. Members feared youngsters might feel that their problems were not that serious if they attended ordinary meetings and heard adults talking about losing huge sums of money.

The conference also gave the go-ahead for a parents' branch of the sister organization, Gam Anon, which helps the relatives of gamblers.

Delegates decided to issue a new teaching pack for schools warning of the dangers of gaming machines and they also told parents to look out for signs that children were gambling, such as a constant need for money, the disappearance of valuables from the house and unsociable behaviour.

The organization said: "We have had hundreds of calls for help from parents who are worried their children have become addicted to these machines".

Few apply for youth training places

By Our Labour Editor

School-leavers evidently are showing less than overwhelming interest in the Government's £1,000m Youth Training Scheme which is due to come into operation in less than a month's time. Fewer than one in 20 of the 460,000 available places had been filled at the last count.

The Manpower Services Commission, which is implementing the ambitious programme designed to give every young person training and work experience, has arranged 98 per cent of the target places with employers.

But by the end of June, the take-up was only 21,679. The commission says that the scheme is not yet in full swing and young people would not decide until the end of the summer holidays "whether they would be going into employment, further education or YTS".

School-leavers opting for a YTS place will get an allownace of £25 a week from the Government, while employers will receive a subsidy of £1,850 a year. TUC leaders will urge Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, later this week to increase the allowance to £26.50 a week.

Private managing agents helping to operate the scheme are already claiming it is a success. Trans Promotions, of Guildford, reported yesterday that it had placed 100 young people with firms in Hampshire, Surrey and Sussex. It said that 70 of the school-leavers had been offered permanent jobs by the end of the year.

But Mrs Josiane Wileman, the company's managing director, was critical about government presentation of the training scheme. "Unfortuantely there are still too many young people who doubt seem to have any idea just what opportunities are being offered to them through the scheme."

The commission rejected suggestions that the scheme had been under-publicized. The commission has spent more than £1.5m on national and regional advertising. Young people had also been told about the opportunities by the schools careers officers and further information was available at Job Centres.

The scheme guarantees school-leavers a foundation year of training, education and work experience, including a minimum of 13 weeks off-the-job education and training. Although it has the official blessing of the TUC.

Murdered man found near M6

A murder inquiry was launched yesterday after a body was found in a country near Holme, Cumbria.

The victim, a man aged between 30 and 35, had been battered to death and trussed up in a sleeping bag with plastic bags over his head and feet. The Police believe the man could have been murdered anywhere in the country and dumped and the spot, which is near the M6. He is described as 5ft 11in tall, weighing 11 stone, with light brown hair. He was wearing dark brown trousers, commando type boots and a check shirt.

Scrubland fires hit Scotland

Tayside scrub fire brigade was last night fighting to control two large scrubland fires between Aberfeldy and Perth.

A blaze in the Amulree area had closed a stretch of the A826 road for two days, and was advancing on a 13-mile front, destroying more than 30 square miles of deep heather.

At Bridge of Cally another fire was threatening two large forests and had destroyed 13 square miles of scrubland.

Denning praises landscape idea

A council which has been in dispute with Lord Denning, the former Master of the Rolls, about a wall he had built, has suggested it should come down and that the area should be landscaped.

Lord Denning built the wall around part of his home which is near Whitchurch Town Hall in Hampshire. He said Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council's suggestion was a good idea.

Fires charge

A man is to appear in court in Manchester today in connexion with fires at two nightclubs, a furniture store, a bank and a warehouse in the city centre on Saturday.

Tebbit is tipped as chairman

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Norman Tebbit is being increasingly talked of in Conservative circles as a possible successor as party chairman to Mr Cecil Parkinson, who is expected to step down after the Tory conference in the autumn.

Mr Tebbit, who is believed by MPs to be Mrs Margaret Thatcher's favourite is still expected to remain Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Parkinson succeeded Lord Thorneycroft as chairman in September, 1981. He was rewarded for the key role he played in creating an election-winning machine with the post of Secretary of State for Trade and Industry in the post-election Cabinet reshuffle.

It was always expected that he would serve for two years, like his predecessors. (Although Lord Thorneycroft held the post from 1975 to 1981.)

Other candidates for the chairmanship are believed to be Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Ian Gow, Mrs Thatcher's parliamentary private secretary during the last Parliament, who became Minister for Housing and Construction after the election.

Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman, is not out of the running, but the fact that he is little known outside Westminster and has no ministerial experience might count against him. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, is said to be a good outside bet.

However, some MPs believe that rather than appointing Mr Tebbit now, Mrs Thatcher might prefer to appoint another candidate for the next two or three years and then bring him in to prepare for the next general election.

The chairmen before Lord Thorneycroft were Lord Whitelaw, Lord Carrington, Mr Peter Thomas and Lord Barber.

'Poor law medicine returning'

Labour's health spokesman accused the Government yesterday of returning to the medicine of the Poor Laws, after reports that patients are being nursed and treated in corridors at a leading teaching hospital.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, a candidate for Labour's deputy leadership, called for a statement by Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Service, on allegations in The Sunday Times yesterday about the Royal Liverpool Hospital.

The newspaper quoted the report of an internal working party which said that patients were frequently looked after for long periods on trolleys in corridors in the hospital's accident and emergency department. Other emergency patients were being turned away because of lack of beds, the report said.

Consultants often sent "scouts" round the wards to find vacant beds for new patients, the newspaper said.

The local community health council had claimed that some inpatients were moved into chairs whie their beds were used for day-surgery cases.

Mrs Dunwoody said: "I understand that the local health authority is at present engaged in a £6,700,000 package of cuts in the Liverpool district which will even further increase the pressure on beds this hard pressed area."

Peter Brookes

PLESSEY

BL

Hot-beds

Infiltration of industry

Leftist moles 'active for years'

By John Witherow

The planting of far leftists in key industries to infiltrate trade unions and foment unrest has been going on for many years, according to a former Trotskyist leader.

Mr Roger Rosewell, one-time industrial organizer for the Socialist Workers Party who is now a Social Democrat, wrote a pamphlet last year, *Dealing With The Marxist Threat To Industry*.

In it he said: "Sometimes ex-students are told to apply for jobs in selected companies – car factories have always been a prime target for this kind of infiltration. On other occasions foremen are used to give jobs to party members."

His experience was reinforced by a former leader of the International Marxist Group, which has reformed as the Socialist League and is said to be responsible for encouraging 13 of its members to falsify job applications to BL's Cowley plant. He said yesterday that the IMG had several members at Cowley during the 1970s, although they had been recruited internally rather than planted.

The IMG emerged in the heady days of the 1960s as a small, tightly-knit revolutionary party.

The IMG, which was then led by Tariq Ali, continued to build up a following throughout the 1970s in universities and polytechnics at the expense of the Communist Party.

It had fewer than a thousand members, but the message was spread through a succession of newspapers, *Black Dwarf*, *Red Mole* and *Red Weekly*.

The combined membership of the far left groups, including the Socialist Workers Party and Workers Revolutionary Party, is estimated at between 6,000 and 10,000

Mr Frank Ward, public information officer for the Labour Party, said on BBC radio yesterday: "All through the history of the Trotskyist movements there has been this idea of the factory being the power unit, because if you stop the factory you can use it as a lever to change society."

The Socialist League, the SWP and the WRP, unlike the Militant Tendency, have shown little interest in infiltrating the Labour Party. They believe change can only come through revolution

French charge three after arms find

By Roger Beardwood

A man from the Irish Republic was charged in Le Havre, Normadny, yesterday with illegally transporting weapons and ammunition. He was remanded in custody to Rouen Prison.

Michael Christopher Macdonald, aged 27, from Dundalk, co Louth, was arrested in the Le Havre dock area on Friday. Two French citizens have been charged with complicity.

French police seized what one source described as "a veritable arsenal" of arms, ammunition and explosives hidden in a lorry that was waiting for a ferry from Le Havre to the Irish Republic.

The haul included 28 handguns, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 magazines for Kalashnikov rifles, 22lb of explosives, 150 dteonators, 50 yards of fuse and some grenades.

All were hidden in a false fuel tank in a Volvo lorry, reported to have been carrying 26 tons of electro-mechanical components and assemblies addressed to a firm in Northern Ireland.

● Security forces in Ulster believe that both the Provisional IRA and the Irish National Liberation's Army's effectiveness has been limited by a series of arms and ammunition finds during the past 12 months (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

Supergrasses have given the police details of terrorist supply routes from the Continent and the US.

Security forces yesterday continued searching for three INLA terrorists who escaped after two colleagues were shot dead in a gun battle with the police in co Tyrone on Saturday.

The men who died when an INLA ambush in a security check point in Dungannon went wrong were James Mallon, aged 27, from Keady, co Armagh, and Brendan Convery, aged 25, from Maghera, co Londonderry.

Both men were known to the Royal Ulster Constabulary and had been living across the border in Dundalk for some time.

Blood stains in the back of the car, which later crashed, indicated that two other gunmen involved in the attack may have been wounded. The police are also seeking the car's driver. The heavy exchange of fire also injured a police constable and a man aged 67.

There was speculation that Mr Dominic McGlinchey, once described as "the most wanted man in Ireland", may have been involved in the incident.

A motor machanic, aged 29, from Londonderry, he has been on the run since he jumped bail in the republic last year and is wanted by detectives on both sides of the border.

Three die in plastic tent blaze

A mother and her two children were killed and two girls were seriously burnt in a holiday camping fire in Co Durham yesterday. Mrs Norma Johnson, aged 23, a divorcee, and her daughter Tracy, aged five, died in their blazing tent at Witton Castle leisure park, three miles from their home in Blyth Avenue, St Helens, Auckland. Her son Brian, aged two, died hours later in the burns unit at Shotley Bridge Hospital, near Consett.

Mrs Johnson's sister, Susan, aged 14, and her friend Jane Guy, aged 12, also of Blyth Avenue, were badly burnt. They were said to be critically ill in the same burns unit.

Mother and daughter died when a fierce blaze ripped through their plastic tent in seconds on the last night of their six-day holiday.

It was the first holiday Mrs Johnson, and her children had ever had together and was arranged through the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children which provided the tent. The management at the leisure park reduced their ground rent specially to help them.

Experts were trying last night to determine the cause of the fire which may have been started by candles.

The party apparently did not know how to light a hurricane lamp which was lent to them by another camper.

Monster from the deep: This 48-ton bronze propeller has been raised from the wreck of HMS Hampshire. But the Ministry of Defence says it must be returned to its underwater grave off the Orkney Islands.

The propeller and shaft, with a scrap value of £45,000 are being held with other relics from the ship by the receiver

The artifacts were raised by divers from the Wharton Williams, Taylor salvage company of Aberdeen, who were working with a West German film crew making a documentary about the ship which sank in 1916, killing 700 people, including Lord Kitchener.

Jenkin faces revolt by Tories over rate ceiling plan

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government's plan to curb big spending local authorities by "capping" the rates will face strong opposition from Conservative backbenchers when the Commons returns in the autumn.

MPs are predicting a repeat of events in late 1981 when Conservative MPs and local authority associations forced Mr Michael Heseltine, who was then Secretary of State for the Environment, to drop legislation which would make councils hold referendums of ratepayers when they wanted to put up rates beyond a centrally-fixed limit.

Some MPs, angry that the Government published its White Paper a few dys after Parliament rose for the summer recess, are to seek an early meeting with Mr Patrick Jenkin, the present Secretary of State for the Environment, to warn him that the Bill expected early next year to implement the proposals will have a tough passage because it represents an unwarranted interference with local democracy.

The publication of the proposals while MPs are away from Westminster means the opponents have not yet organized a campaign of action or counted heads for any potential rebellion. But one senior Conservative said yesterday: "The Government could quite easily get a bloody nose on this one."

Most of the dissatisfaction arises from the Government's failure to come up with more radical proposals for long-term rates reform. Many of the resolutions sent into Conservative Central Office for the annual party conference are highly critical of the Government and Mr Jenkin could face a rough ride.

The Government plans to impose a rates ceiling on consistently high spending councils from April, 1985, and to fix a maximum for every council in England and Wales.

The Conservative controlled associations of both county and district councils have pledged their outright opposition, a factor which weigh heavily with MPs and, more particularly, with Conservative peers when the Bill gets to the Lords.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for Birmingham Selly Oak, a long-time critic of the Government's failure to reform the rates, said yesterday: "I was not elected to dispense with another form of democracy. Mr own government has brought in three local government measures which have had one unique quality; they have united Labour and Conservative against them."

● Conservative MPs have urged the Government not to give Mr Kenneth Livingstone the Greater London Council leader, an extra year in office, and have proposed the appointment of commissioners to run the council for the last year of its life. (Our Political Staff writes). Because the GLC is due to be abolished by 1986, the Mps fear that the Government may extend its present term by a year rather than hold the next GLC elections which are scheluled for 1985.

The London MPs have urged Mr Jenkin to appoint a commissioner from each of the 32 London boroughs to run the GLC during its last year.

Mr John Wheeler, MP for Westminster, North, said yesterday: "There is nothing very novel in this. The boroughs are the people who will anyway be taking over."

Local councils 'lose' nearly £200m

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Councillors and officials have "lost" nearly £200m of public money, according to a study by a leading accountant. After examining councils' accounts, Mr Clive Sparrow, a consultant with Deloitte Haskins and Sells, found that £191.59m was simply put down to general administration, implying that councils had only scant idea where the money went.

He asked "whether, in some local authorities, the control exercised by elected members and senior officers over their central departments is effective."

It seems that several councils, mostly Labour controlled, are unable to break down their spending on white-collar clerical staff, lawyers and administrators. The accounts show the money is being spent, but, Mr Sparrow says, no one is sure where it goes.

In an article in the journal *Public Finance and Accountancy*, Mr Sparrow asks: "Is the failure to apportion general administration costs to services symptomatic of inadequate management information?"

The councils with, apparently, least control over their white-collar staffs include several of the Labour authorities identified as "over-spenders" by the Government.

Mr Sparrow urged these councils to follow guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

Unallocated administration costs: the 10 highest councils

	£m	% of total spending
GLC	14.3	3.2
Southwark	9.8	12.8
Liverpool	8.8	3.5
Hackney	5.6	7.9
Twr Hmlts	5.3	10.2
Islington	4.7	8.1
Salford	4.6	4.9
Greenwich	2.9	5.9
Wirral*	2.7	2.5
Doncaster	2.7	2.8

*Wirral is Conservative controlled; the rest Labour

Chinese told of illegal trade in panda skins

By Nicholas Timmins

The Chinese Embassy in London had been given a report which strongly suggests that there is an illegal trade in the skins of giant pandas, in spite of the lengths to which the Chinese have gone to protect the animals.

The trade in one of the world's most threatened species, came to light after a letter sent to the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery from Taiwan offering panda skins for sale was passed to the Flora and Fauna Preservation Society.

The society's executive secretary, Mr John Burton, then wrote to Mr Maurice Wang of the Ruey Pin Trading Company in Taiwan, posing as the director of an animal trading company

He was told that a Japanese collector had paid £34,000 for a skin and that two more were available at £17,000 each. Mr Burton got in touch with *The Sunday Times* whose correspondent in Tokyo was shown two skins which were for sale.

The newspaper and the society have passed the details to the Chinese Embassy which met a delegation led by Sir Peter Scott, the Preservation Society's chairman, last week.

Mr Burton said the embassy was clearly taking the matter "very, very seriously." Only about 1,000 pandas are thought to survive in the wild in China and they are threatened by a shortage of their staple diet, bamboo. Mr Burton said the society had no idea before the letter reached them that panda skins were being traded. From photographs and descriptions of the skins, he said, he was reasonably confident that the skins were genuine.

Indian master takes lead in chess championship

From Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent, Southport

At the end of round six in the Grieveson Grant British Chess Championships at the King George V College in Southport, the Indian master, Thipsay was in the lead with five points followed by Bradbury, Johansen, J. Littlewood, Mestel and Ravikumar all of whom have four-and-half points.

If Jonathan Spillman wins his adjourned game against Horner then he will also have four-and-half-points.

The competition is slightly more than half way through so every round is of vital importance, hence the caution of the leaders in this round on Saturday. Thipsay drew with John Littlewood in 14 moves and Ravikumar drew with Johasen in even shorter style in 11 moves. There was rather more play in the Mestel-Pritchett game but that too was drawn, after 26 moves.

Horner and Speelman had a cut and thrust game which was adjourned with Speelman enjoying the material advantage for queen for rook and bishop.

Other results in round: Barua ½, Muirhead ½; Botterill ½, W Watson ½; Braga 1, Lawton 0; Cox ½, Hebden ½; Chandler 1, Flear 0; Costan 0, Martin 1; Britton 0, Hodgson 1; Rogers 1, Davies 0; Waddingham 0, Hebert 1; Lane ½, Byway ½; Cummings ½, Richardson ½; Nasir Ali 1, Knott 0; Richmond adjourned against Knox; Large 1, Hampson 0; Conquest 1, C. Smith 0; Hawksworth 1, Ady 0; I. Watson ½, Wells ½; Cooley 0, Chapman 1; Varley 0, P. Littlewood 1; A Smith 1, Garwell 0; Jacobs 0, B Smith 1; Ivell 1, Raynes 0; Howell 1, Bramald 0; Burnett ½, Sutherland ½; Jackson ½, Kerridge ½.

Adjourned games results in round 5: Johansen ½, Mestel ½; Hebden 0, Thipsay 1; W. Watson ½, Barua ½; Muirhead 1, Nasir Ali 0; Hebert ½, Large ½; Wells 0, Rogers 1; Byway 1, Jacobs 0; Richmond 1, Ivell 0; Bramald 0, I. Watson 1; Kerridge 0, Garwell 1; Sutherland ½, Howell ½.

Results of the British Ladies' Championship, round 1: Mrs Jackson 0, Mrs Hamid 1; Mrs Wright 1, Mrs Rogers 0; Mrs Hindle ½, Mrs Bruce ½; Mrs Wood 1, Mrs Furmsh 0; Miss McLure ½, Miss Condie ½; Mrs Milligan 1, Mrs Thackray 0; Miss Chakraborti 0, Miss Travers 1; Mrs Friend ½, Miss McDonald ½.

Short cut

A flock of sheep is being used by the Anglian Water Authority to cut the cost of keeping down grass along the banks of a watercourse in Canvey Island

Microlight dives into roof of cottage

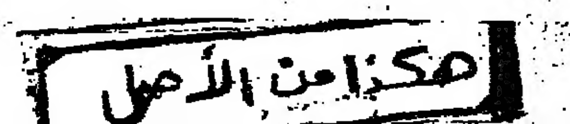
A microlight aircraft nose-dived into the roof of a 300-year-old cottage in Little London, Hampshire, yesterday after a herd of cows prevented it from landing in a field near by.

Mr Jack Tuttiett, aged 54, the pilot, had been on his way to visit Mr David Rogers and Mrs Joan Rogers.

Mr Jon Holman who owns April Cottage said: "My son and I were cutting wood in the garden when he came over. We ducked and he missed us by a few feet."

Mr Tuttiett, from Owslebury, near Winchester, suffered arm, leg and back injuries.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran RR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 160; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dhr 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100



Police arm grip blamed for man's death in struggle with officers

By a Staff Reporter

Police attempts to restrain Mr James Davey during questioning were responsible for his death after a struggle at a Coventry police station, according to an independent report on the incident.

Dr Ernest Milford Ward, of Leicester, a retired pathologist, states that the arm grip officers used to overcome Mr Davey's struggles had been banned in the United States and should not have been used in Britain. But he also says that the police were "darned unlucky" that their actions ended in Mr Davey's death.

Mr Davey, aged 40, collapsed on March 11 when the police, who said they thought he was about to head-butt them, fell on him with one officer holding him round the throat. His heart stopped during the struggle, and he was taken to Coventry and Warwick Hospital where he was put on a life-support system, but doctors declared him clinically dead and the system was switched off after 11 days.

Mr Davey had been held in custody for 17 hours while the police tried to persuade him to go to London to answer questions about the shooting of Mr Patrick O'Nione outside a dockland wine bar.

Dr Milford Ward, who examined Mr Davey's body on April 17 and spoke to Coventry police about the struggle, said yesterday that Mr Davy had died because of the excited state he was in. "This chap was grossly over-excited, had been chain smoking and was in a highly volatile state.


Mr James Davey: 'Highly volatile'.

"When the struggle took place, a policeman grabbed him from behind, put his left arm around his neck with his left hand on his right shoulder. In order to restrain him, he pulled him back on his knee and Davey then fell forward. The policeman then fell on top of him.

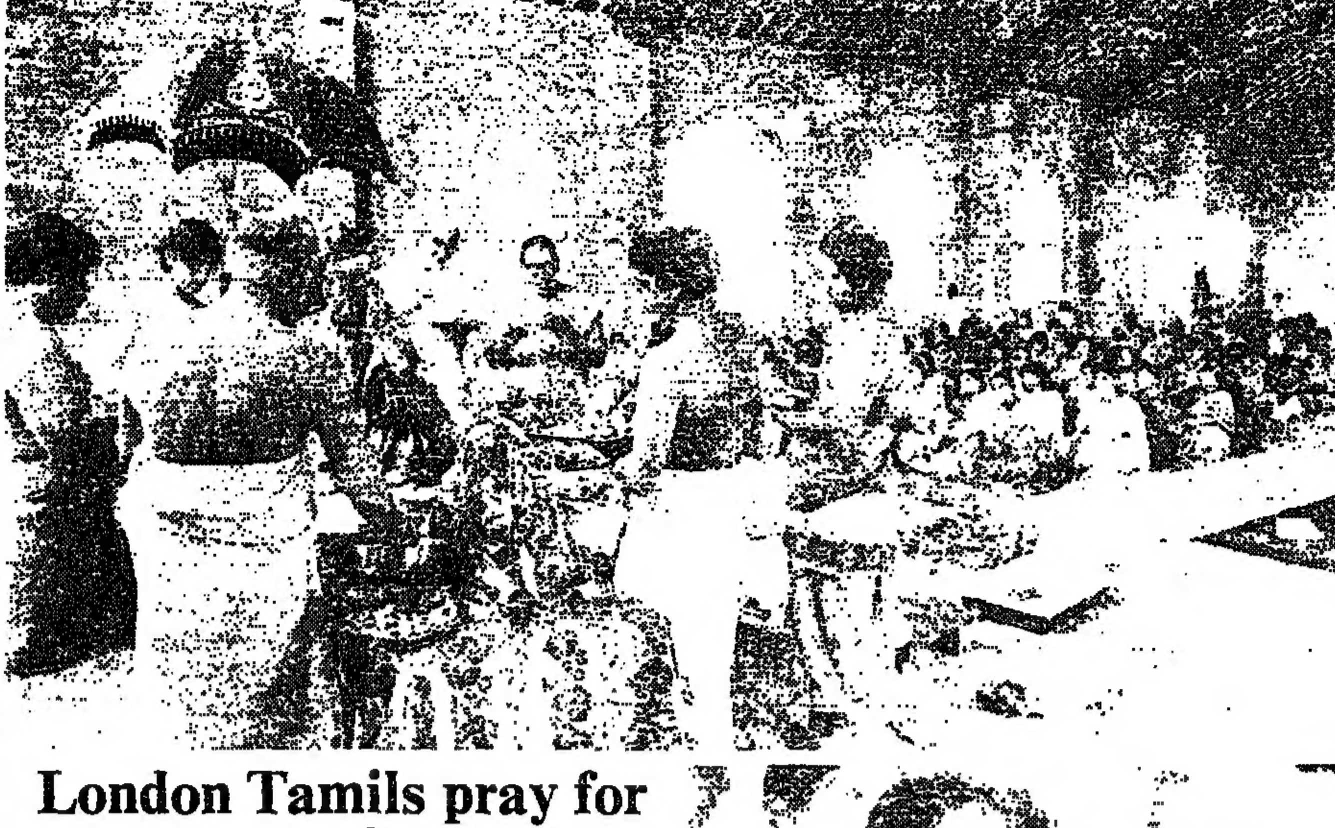
"According to my information, he could have got brain damage from that injury because of the anoxia [lack of oxygen]. This grip has been banned by the American police because it is so dangerous, and it should be banned here."

A report on Mr Davey's death was compiled by Mr Charles Horan, Assistant Chief Counstable (Crime) of Greater Manchester Police, and sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions, who is considering whether charges should be brought against police officers. Dr Milford Ward said he would not recommend such action.

"I think the police were darned unlucky. Unfortunately they started off a chain reaction by restricting blood to the brain, and after that, nothing was going to stop him dying," he said.

Dr Milford Ward said he was acting on behalf of Mr Davey's family, but was totally independent. "Everybody else ducked it because it was so controversial, people just did not want to get involved", he said.

The inquest on Mr Davey stands adjourned.



London Tamils pray for families in Sri Lanka

Tamils prayed and fasted at the Britannia Hindu Temple in Highgate Hill, north London, yesterday for the welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka after the recent racial riots in the island. The half-day fast was also to raise money for the 130,000 refugees who fled their homes in the riots in which the official death toll is put at 350 and in which 20,000 Tamil businesses were attacked or destroyed (Nicholas Timmins writes).

The special ceremony was conducted by six priests with offerings of food, flowers and fire to the ancient Tamil warrior god Murugan. Hindu leaders among the Tamil community are writing to Mrs Indira Ghandi, the Indian Prime Minister, and to President Junius Jayewardene, calling for an end to the "genocide".

There are an estimated 35,000 Tamils in Great Britain, concentrated in and around London, most of whom still have close family links with Sri Lanka. Many arrived in the 1960s and early 1970s after previous riots and after the introduction of regulations that would have compelled English speaking Tamils in the professions to learn Sinhalese in order to work.

In Britain, many have prospered. The temple is in the middle of a £200,000 conversion programme with money raised in the Tamil community. Originally a church, the building was for many years a synagogue until it was burnt out in the 1970s. With much of the local Jewish community having moved away, the building was taken over by the Tamils and decoration is to start soon

(Photographs: Tony Weaver.)



Leaders meet, page 4

Heatwave kills hundreds of birds

By A Staff Reporter

The hot weather has killed many water-based birds in several parts of Britain. The sun and the lack of rain have caused the spread of botulism, which attacks their nervous systems.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds said yesterday that it had been a very bad year for some birds. Last week more than 100 wildfowl at the Attenborough Nature Reserve, Nottingham, became the latest casualties of Britain's hottest summer since 1976.

Similar incidents have been reported by the Society in Norfolk and in Regent's Park, central London. On the boating lake in Regent's Park about 200 ducks and swans have died and in Norfolk about 130 birds, including gulls, mallards, geese and coots have perished.

Mr Tim Stowe of the society explained that botulism causes paralysis which affects the birds' winsg, necks and legs and they waste away through their inability to feed and water.

He said that the affected birds are those which live in normally wet areas with fairly dense vegetation. They become breeding grounds for botulism when the water table is lowered.

The Thames estuary, Mersey estuary, Firth of Forth and parts of Norfolk, where shallow water can be found close to effluent pipes and rubbish tips, are bad areas for botulism.

While Britain's birdlife is suffering, the heat has proved a blessing to other wildlife.

The Royal Society for Nature Conservation notes that there have been far more butterflies than usual. Swarms of clouded yellows, painted ladies, red admirals, peacocks and tortoiseshells have been seen throughout the countryside.

Sea swimmers have been stung by Portuguese man o'war jellyfish, which have drifted into British waters.

Large numbers of shark have been seen off the Dorset and Devon coasts. A 24ft basking shark was seen in a Dorset bay.

One benefit of a hot summer is that many sub-tropical birds are attracted to British shores. For the first time in 40 years a block-winged stilt was spotted on a reserve in East Anglia.

● Wild geese invading farms in search of food are damaging crops in East Anglia, according to the Country Landowners' Association.

Landowners in Norfolk say that geese have become "an absolute menace" to winter cereals, grass and vegetables. They are demanding a cull.

Boy, 9, has marrow transplant

A boy aged nine who has leukaemia was in a satisfactory condition in a London hospital yesterday after a seven-hour bone marrow transfusion.

Robert Allen received the marrow from the hip bone of his brother David, aged 16, in an operation on Saturday night at the Westminster Children's Hospital.

His parents travelled from the family home in Withybed Lane, Inkberrow, near Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, to be at his bedside.

The disease was diagnosed when Robert was 18 months old. He has twice undergone lengthy periods of drug treatment but each time suffered a relapse.

Doctors had said that his long-term chances of survival were low without the marrow transplant, which now gives him a 50 per cent chance.


Robert Allen with his brother David.

The hospital said yesterday: "The operation went very smoothly and Robert is quite satisfactory. But it will be at least two weeks before we have any definite indication of whether the operation has been completely successful".

All members of the family underwent tests to see who would be most suitable for the transfusion.

TV-am viewers top million mark

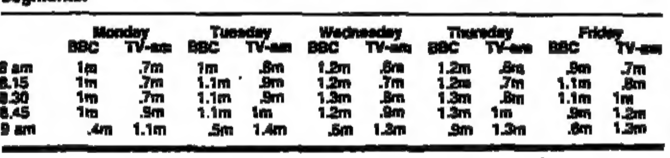
By Kenneth Gosling

Roland Rat has been nibbling away at the BBC breakfast television viewing figures giving TV-am, the commercial company, a lead over the corporation for the first time since the two joined battle six months ago.

As well as TV-am's popular cartoon character which hoists its ratings to more than a million at 9am every weekday, against the BBC's best of 900,000 and worst, on Mondays, of 400,000, Diana Dors's weekly slimming classes just before 9am on Fridays are also breaking the million-viewer barrier. At earlier times on weekdays the BBC still stays ahead, although it admitted yesterday that the once yawning gap had now narrowed.

The BBC attributed TV-am's success to school holiday programming and to the extra time it has after nine o'clock. The BBC figures, a spokesman said, had not gone down as dramatically as TV-am's had gone up.

Nevertheless, TV-am has put on 700,000 viewers in a fortnight. Figures released by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board for the week ended August 7 show that the TV-am audience was never less than 600,000 while on one occasion, 9am on Monday that week, the BBC had only 400,000.



Breakfast viewing figures, week ending August 7, broken down in 15-minute segments:

	Monday		Tuesday		Wednesday		Thursday		Friday	
	BBC	TV-am	BBC	TV-am	BBC	TV-am	BBC	TV-am	BBC	TV-am
8 am	1m	.7m	1m	.8m	1.2m	.6m	1.2m	.8m	.9m	.7m
8.15	1m	.7m	1.1m	.9m	1.2m	.7m	1.2m	.7m	1.1m	.8m
8.30	1m	.7m	1.1m	.9m	1.3m	.8m	1.3m	.8m	1.1m	1m
8.45	1m	.9m	1.1m	1m	1.2m	.9m	1.3m	1m	.9m	1.2m
9 am	.4m	1.1m	.5m	1.4m	.6m	1.3m	.9m	1.3m	.8m	1.3m

Survey scheme launched to help flat-buyers

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

A new deal for flat buyers is launched today. It aims to give a prompt and economical survey of a flat and professional advice on its value.

The Flat Buyers' Report and Valuation Scheme is being established by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. It follows the institution's House Buyers' Report and Valuation Scheme launched two years ago.

Under the new scheme, buyers will be able to receive an easily understood report on the state of repair of the flat and other parts of the building in which some owners may share responsibility for repairs.

The report will apply to both converted flats and those in purpose-built blocks. Apart from examining the roof of the building, where accessible, chartered surveyors will inspect shared entrances and other common parts such as stairways. The report will also cover such aspects as central services, like heating and water supply, as well as the condition of the flat itself.

Included in the report will be comment on management of the block. A check list of questions has been produced which the buyer should ask his solicitor covering such items as the terms of repair and maintenance agreement and responsibility for the replacement of lifts, and other service installations.

The cost of the service, which will include a market valuation, will vary according to the age, size, condition and price of the property. As with any other type of survey, it will probably be useful for buyers to shop around among chartered surveyors.

Death Row wife's appeal for life

By Richard Evans

A British woman sentenced to hang in South Africa for the murder of her husband will have her appeal against conviction and sentence heard tomorrow, when attempts will probably be made to introduce new evidence.

Maureen Smith, aged 39, will remain in her Death Row cell in Pretoria's maximum security jail while five Appeal Court judges consider her case in Blomfontein, 250 miles away.

The bearing is expected to last two days and the result should be announced within a week. A British consular official is expected to attend the appeal.

Mrs Smith, born in east London, emigrated to South Africa in 1975 shortly after marrying her third husband, Mr Roger Smith, in Brentwood, Essex. Mr Smith, a quantity surveyor, was stabbed to death in the back garden of their Johannesburg home last July.

Mrs Smith was sentenced to death after the court was told that she and other members of her family had spent months plotting her husband's death because he refused to give her a divorce.

Mrs Smith's chauffeur, Jack Ramogale, and David Mnguni, who killed Mr Smith, were also sentenced to hang.

Ramogale, aged 25, was said to have been offered 500 rand (£275) by Mrs Smith to find a killer, and Mnguni, aged 35, was promised 10,000 rand (£5,500) for the killing. Their appeals against sentence will also be heard tomorrow.


Maureen Smith: New evidence.

Mrs Smith, who has spent 265 days in prison awaiting tomorrow's appeal, will be represented by Mr Douglas Shaw, QC, one of South Africa's leading lawyers. He is likely to seek leave to introduce new evidence from statements made in London by Mrs Smith's father, Mr Harry Mullucks.

It was alleged during the trial that Mr Mullucks, an East Ham insurance assessor, had suggested sending "heavies" from England to kill Mr Smith. Mr Mullucks, aged 71, has made sworn affidavits detailing his knowledge and involvement in events prior to Mr Smith's death.

If the court agrees to receive new evidence it will probably authorize a special hearing in London where Mr Mullucks would give evidence and face cross-examination. Mr Mullucks had wanted to fly to South Africa to give evidence at his daughter's trial, but he was refused immunity from possible prosecution.

Mr Mullucks said: "Maureen is bearing up and she is in a determined mood. I am praying and hoping the five judges of the Appeal Court extend to my daughter compassion and understanding.

"I believe her to be innocent and that she had no knowledge of what was to happen on the evening in question."

Mr Duncan Downes, a Durban-based solicitor, saw Mrs Smith on Friday. He said afterwards: "She is very anxious, very nervous and very concerned. Her thinking on all matters is not perfectly coherent. She has been under enormous strain, not only because of her sentence, but the strain of being where she is is enormous.

Mr Downes added that Mrs Smith's prospects in the appeal were "sound".

If Mrs Smith's appeal fails, a plea for clemency will be submitted to the state president. In theory, he alone would decide whether Mrs Smith should hang. But in practice the South African Cabinet would almost certainly make the final decision.

Animal gift by Herriot character

Miss Marjorie Warner, who became one of the writer James Herriot's favourite characters, left most of her £90,270 estate to Help The Aged and other charities for the old and needy.

Miss Warner, who was a model for his character Mrs Pumphrey, also left £500 each to the Blue Cross Animal Hospital and the Performing Animals Defence League.

Her Pekinese dog Tricki Woo also inspired a character in Mr Herriot's books, which were later made into the television series *All Creatures Great And Small*.

Miss Warner lived in Sowerby, near Thirsk, North Yorkshire, where Mr Herriot was a veterinary surgeon for many years. Then she moved to Marine Parade, Saltburn, Cleveland, where she died in May, aged 86.

Her funeral in Sowerby was attended by Mr Herriot. Miss Warner, who enjoyed horseracing and had a 10p bet every day, also left £100 to the Injured Jockeys Fund.

Other Wills, page 12

Tapes held in search for wife

Detectives searching for Mrs Diane Jones are retaining some cassette tapes taken from her home in Essex. But Det Supt Michael Ainsley, who is leading the hunt, refused to say if the tapes had yielded any clues to her disappearance.

Officers have been monitoring more than 120 cassettes, most of them prerecorded classical music, and Supt Ainsley has listened to some which were brought to his attention. He would not comment on what he had heard.

He also refused to discuss a report that the tapes disclose conversations and arguments between a woman and two men. The woman's voice on some of the tapes is thought to be that of Mrs Jones and it has been suggested that her husband, Dr Robert Jones, recorded some of the conversations.

Dr Jones is expected to be interviewed again by detectives.

The investigation began 12 days ago when Dr Jones reported that his wife had been missing since July 23.

Astor in fight over sculptures

Sevenoaks District Council want Lord Astor to return 26 sculptures which it claims were removed without listed building consent from Hever Castle, his former home, at Edenbridge, Kent.

The sculptures were in Hever's Italian Gardens, which are included in the Department of the Environment's list of Grade 2 buildings of architectural and historical interest. They were sold at Sotheby's last month for £276,000. Lord Astor says they were his own personal property.

Architects earn 8.4% more

Architects' earnings in Britain increased in real terms in the year ended on April 1 by 8.4 per cent.

The Royal Institute of British Architects says average earnings of architects in full-time employment rose from £11,066 in 1982 to £12,000 in 1983. Principal architects' earnings went up by 6.4 per cent to £13,000, salaried architects by 8.9 per cent to £9,413 and local authority architects by 7.8 per cent to £12,338.

Crash landings at balloon event

Police and fire services were flooded with emergency calls yesterday as dozens of hot air balloons crash landed in Bristol, Avon, because of a lack of wind. There were no reported injuries.

One balloon landed outside a local radio station, another outside the Mansion House. Yet another landed in front of clergy as they left Bristol Cathedral after the morning service. Fifty-six balloons were taking part in the annual Bristol Balloon Fiesta.

Detection and treatment of alcoholic doctors 'inadequate'

by Joanna Lyall

Procedures for identifying and treating doctors who are alcoholic, mentally ill or addicted to drugs are inadequate and represent only a "last ditch effort for a man who has gone overboard", according to a member of the General Medical Council's health committee.

"If the profession wishes to prevent disasters from occurring, clearly a means has to be found to deal with these problems earlier than we do at present", Dr Anthony Allibone says.

Commenting on the council's system for sick doctors in the *Journal of the Society of Administrators of Family Practitioner Services*, Dr Allibone, a general practitioner in Norfolk, says that the procedures help only "a tiny if tragic section of the profession". More local initiatives are needed for earlier detection of sickness among doctors, he says.

In August 1980 the GMC established a health committee and inaugurated a system designed to protect the public by providing early detection of sick doctors in a supportive rather than punitive atmosphere.

Previously doctors impaired by alcoholism, drug addiction or mental illness came to the council's attention only when they appeared before the disciplinary committee when they were liable to be suspended from practice or struck off the register.

The present system allows for sick doctors to have their fitness to practice assessed outside the disciplinary machinary of the GMC. Cases are considered by a "screener" who may ask the doctor to undergo a medical examination and then perhaps accept some limitations, such as not prescribing certain drugs or not working alone. If the examiner's recommendations are rejected, the docor is referred to the health committee which can suspend him for a maximum of 12 months.

started, 142 doctors have been referred to the GMC's screener. Of those, about half were invited to be examined.

Of those cases examined, 25 doctors were found fit to practise subject to certain limitations, 16 were found unfit to practise and two were fit to practise. Another five agreed voluntarily to refrain from practise.

By last October only 19 cases had been referred to the health committee and 12 doctors had been suspended because of impaired fitness.

Dr Allibone told *The Times* that although the procedure was working well it tackeled only the tip of the problem. The cases being referred to the GMC were "of such severity as to restrict the possibility of a beneficial outcome".

Dr Allibone recommends the establishment of link doctors in all parts of the country to refer doctors to sources of help and also the extension of self-help groups similar to the British Doctors' Group. Esablished in 1973 along the lines of Alcoholics Anonymous, the group now has more than 200 members.

Suicide rates among doctors are three times that of the general population and women doctors' suicide rate is six times as high. Rates of mental illness are also three times that of the population as a whole.

Dr Max Glatt, a leading authority on alcoholism, calculates on the basis of deaths from cirrhosis, that there are about 2,000 to 3,000 alcoholic doctors in the United Kingdom out of a total of 81,000.

In 1975 an independent committee of inquiry into the regulation of the medical profession, chaired by Sir Alec Morrison, received evidence of chronic alcoholic doctors who had been known as such for 20 years and more.

Professor Kenneth Rawnsley, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, who sat on the Merrison committee, said that sick doctors still represented a significant danger to patients

Russians adamant over boy 'defector'

From Christopher Thomas
Washington

The Soviet Embassy in Washington remained adamant over the weekend that it would not allow US officials to interview a Russian teenager who apparently wants to defect.

The diplomatic rumpus intensified rapidly as FBI and Secret Service agents positioned themselves ostentatiously outside the Soviet Embassy. Agents were also stationed outside a Russian residential compound in north-west Washington, a collection of yellow brick buildings surrounded by a fence and controlled by an electronic gate.

As cars passed in and out agents looked into back seats and were particularly interested in unmarked vans with heavily tinted windows that frequently passed to and fro.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) ordered all airlines not to allow the boy on board. "We have taken every step that we can to prevent him surreptitiously leaving the country", it said.

Diplomatic tension was heightened when FBI agents approched the teenage son of a Soviet journalist at Dulles Airport Washington, believing that he might be Andrei Berezhkov, aged 16 son of the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy.

Last Thursday the *New York Times* and the White House received a letter purporting to be signed by the boy. The Letter to the newspaper said: "I hate my country and its rules and I love your country".

According to the Russions, the agents who approached the Soviet journalist's son urged the boy not to leave. It was only when he convinced them that his only wish was to return to the Soviet Union that was permitted to proceed. The Soviet Embassy said a "provocation campaign" was being waged against Soviet representatives in Washington.

Later Mr Victor Isakov, a high-ranking Soviet Embassy official appeared on television and accused the Americans of "a gross violation of international law"saying that such an attitude "could bring negative consequences for all the sides".

The Berezhkov faimly has been in Washington for the summer, and was due to be reposted within a month. They have been living in a suburban block of flats in Maryland, but have not been home since the affair began.

Mediterranean forces stretched

Anxiety grows in the allies' lake

In the first of a two-part series on Nato's responsibilities in the Mediterranean, RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, examines the balance of naval power.

NATO's SOUTHERN FLANK
Part 1

It is part of today's conventional wisdom that if there should ever be another European war it would be unlikely to begin with a frontal assault through Germany. It would be more likely to arise out of a localized conflict outside the European heartlands which, once out of control, would draw in the superpowers.

The perpetual turmoil around Lebanon and Israel and the present tensions with Libya would ensure that the Middle East would come high on anyone's list of areas which are sufficiently combustible to carry in them the risk of such an escalation. This is one of several factors which are giving rise to increasing anxiety among those who are responsible for Nato's defences in the Mediterranean area.

Twenty years ago the Mediterranean was seen very much as a Nato lake, and even today, as our table shows, the West has a heavy preponderance of naval power there, though the capabilities on land are much more fragile.

In the 1960s, the Soviet Union adopted a policy of developing its naval power and projecting it world-wide. In the Mediterranean this led to a substantial increase in its naval presence. One analyst estimates the Soviet presence in 1964 at 5,000 ship-days, whereas in the mid-1970s during the period of tension around the Yom Kippur War this had increased to 20,000 ship-days a year.

The United States still puts on a show of strength from time to time with three or even four aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, but much of the time there is only one carrier.

Nato's southern commanders miss few opportunites to complain about the inadequacy of British efforts in the western Mediterranean, and particularly at Gibraltar. The underlying thought is that so long as Spain's commitment to Nato remains hesitant, Britain should accept responsibility for the defence of the Gibraltar straits, and in the absence of a permanently assigned flotilla, the shore-based defences on Gibraltar need to be beefed up.

Although the British Government's public position is that it is satisfied with the forces assigned to Gibraltar, other British sources readily acknowledge that Britain is failing to achieve its Nato force targets in that area.

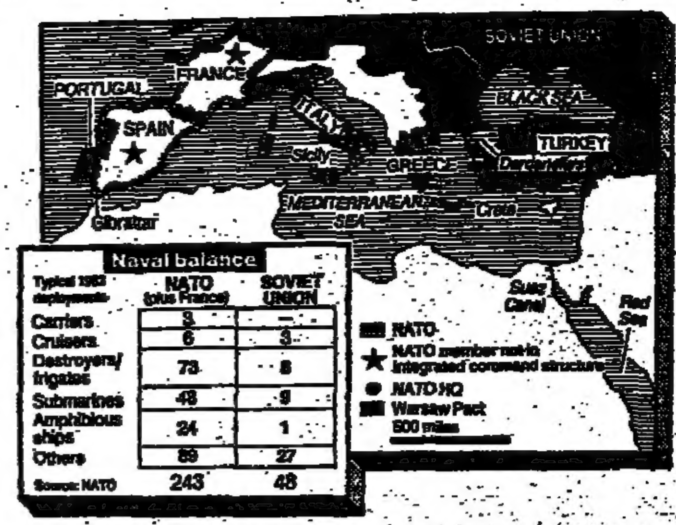
Much of the concern derives from the fact that the Mediterranean remains one of the world's key commercial arteries.

Because the Mediterranean is a relatively small, almost land-locked sea, it contains a large number of narrow passages which would be susceptible to blockading, and most of which would have to be kept open in times of war. These choke-points range from the Suez Canal in the east to Gibraltar in the west with, midway, narrow waters around Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta.

But if these passages have to be kept open, there are others which the West would be desperate to close. These are the Bosporus, the Dardanelles and the passages around Crete which are the successive gateways from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. If ever the Soviet Union were to control these routes and be able easily to deploy its Black Sea fleet in the Mediterranean the whole balance of naval power could be radically affected.

It is here that the interface lies between naval and land power, and it is here that Nato's anxieties are greatest.

Tomorrow: Eliminating the imbalance.



Naval balance

Typical 1983 deployments	NATO (plus France)	SOVIET UNION
Carriers	3	–
Cruisers	6	3
Destroyers/frigates	73	8
Submarines	48	9
Amphibious ships	24	1
Others	89	27
Source: NATO	243	48

Zia remains unmoved by hostile crowds

From Michael Hamlyn
Rawalpindi

While 20,000 Pakistanis demonstrated yesterday against the martial law regime of President Zia ul-Haq, the President himself revealed a little more of his plans for the eventual restoration of democracy in an Independence Day press conference.

He declined to be specific in any way about his own future, which in itself was significant since there was a time when he was clear that he would eventually return to barracks. This time all he would allow was that "personally I have no political designs."

Other demonstrations went on in towns across the country, but the Karachi one was the largest. Fighting broke out when pro-Zia demonstrators attacked the crowd, and police had to break it up with tear gas and a lathi charge.

Afterwards a number of arrests were made, including Mr Abid Zuberi, the acting convenor of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

In Murree Road, Rawalpindi, a vast procession of auto-rickshaws, the characteristic three-wheeled scooter-taxis of the subcontinent, burped through the town fluttering bunting, Pakistani flags and pictures of General Zia and the great leader of Pakistan, Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Lounging on every street corner, lathis dangling or rifles slung, were groups of shirt sleeved police, watchful in case the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy tried anything.

Despite this and other evidence of popular support for the President's proposals for constitutional change, plans have been the subject of some thoughtful criticism.

Even the newspapers, which when it comes to criticism of the regime are usually tactful to the point of subservience, have been expressing some doubts, while enthusiastically endorsing those aspects they like.

The Karachi morning paper *Dawn*, for example, suggests that strengthening the hand of the President so vehemently against the Prime Minister is not necessarily in the best interest of the country.

It also indicates that it would be much better if the constitutional changes were not simply imposed by President Zia, but discussed with the political parties and agreed upon first. The parties themselves have made it plain that they mostly disapprove of what the President is proposing.

All this was water off a duck's back as far as the President was concerned. He greeted independence Day at the presidency here, which looks as though it might have been built from icing sugar, with a flag-raising ceremony. A children's choir, rows of diplomats, senior civil servants and more major-generals than you could shake a swagger stick at grilled in the morning sun.

Later he said that he did not see the need to hold elections right away, knowing that his policies were popular with the mass of the people.

"This is not conjecture only", he insisted. "It is a reality. Realities need not always be put to the test".

It is plain, too, that President Zia does not relish the idea of elections. Discussing the need to reserve a number of seats in the assemblies for certain classes of people – scholars, doctors, farmers, technocrats and so on – he allowed that, despite all the restrictions on candidates' canvassing, "the basic elements of a candidate's success will depend on bribery, their own individual affiliation, their own group, and their own sex".

Candidates in his elections will be rigorously scrutinized to make sure that the result, as he put it, "will be positive". He explained that, in order to be approved by the returning officer, a candidate will have a certain level of education and be a certain age. In addition, "they must be fully and correctly following the basic principles of Islam, if they are Muslims", he said. "They must be patriotic national, if they are non-Muslim. They must have a clean past record. None of them must be convicted of a crime which can be considered as derogatory to one's character".

Big Apple gets back its shine

From Trevor Fishlock
New York

Manhattan was fully dressed in its Suit Of Lights again last night as power was restored after a three-day black-out that hit hundreds of businesses.

There was cheering in the mid-town fashion houses which had been plunged into darkness at the height of one of the New York clothing industry's busiest marketing weeks.

With hundreds of buyers in town to see the autumn and spring fashions, the garment industry has been working feverishly in borrowed or emergency-lit accommodation.

With lost time and millions of lost dollars to catch up on, garment manufacturere predicted that today would be a "mad house".

New York is in a euphoric mood of self-congratulation for having come through a black-out which threatened the city's jugular, it commerce.

No space for a million dollars

Mrs Sally Ride, America's first woman astronaut, who has turned down offers worth a total of more than \$1m (£670,000) to cash in on her fame (*Ivor Davis writes*).

On a visit to Las Vegas, Mrs Ride, aged 32, who was one of the five crew of the space shuttle Challenger on its recent flight, said:

"There have been a lot of stories published about how I could make a million dollars with endorsements and other things. But I have said no. I don't want to get out of the Challenger programme and cash in on my name. I didn't go into the space programme to make money or be famous – I went into it to get into space."

Since the successful mission the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) has been bombarded with offers for Mrs Ride – to sell her life story to the movies, to write her version of the historic trip, to endorse everything from fashions to cosmetics to soft drinks.

"All those offers come to Nasa", she said. "I don't bother with them. But I wouldn't trade in the job I have for a million dollars."

Commander Robert Crippen, head of the STS seven mission, accompanied Mrs Ride to the gambling city along with two other astronauts, John Fabian and Norman Thagard.

Cosmonaut feat, page 6

Trudeau seeks new image

From John Best
Ottawa

The extensive Cabinet reshuffle by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, at the weekend is regarded as an effort to give his Liberal government a fresh image before Canada's general election, expected next year.

Five Ministers, including Mr Gilles Lamontagne, Defence, were dropped while five backbenchers were elevated to Cabinet jobs.

Eight Ministers switched posts in the reshuffle, the third carried out by Mr Trudeau in less than a year.

Mr Jean-Luc Pepin, one of the most senior members, was moved from the demanding Transport portfolio to the relatively obscure post of Minister of State for External Relations.

Mr Pepin will be replaced by Mr Lloyd Axworthy, hitherto Minister of Employment and Immigration.

Mr Lamontagne, a former Mayor of Quebec, will be replaced by Mr Jean-Jacques Blais, until now Minister of Supply and Services.

Trudeau has pledged to step down before the next election, but has kept everyone guessing about the date of his retirement, while his potential heirs and the Liberal Party machine wait.

The new Cabinet is:

Prime Minister: Pierre Trudeau; Secretary of State for External Affairs: Allan MacEachen; Secretary of State of Canada: Serge Joyal; Defence: Jean-Jacques Blais; Finance: Marc Lalonde; Evironment: Charles Caccia; Energy: Jean Chrétien; Transport: Lloyd Axworthy; Communications: Francis Fox; Industry: Ed Lumley; Agriculture: Eugene Whelan; Fisheries: Pierre de Bane; Justice: Mark MacGuigan; Solicitor-General: Robert Kaplan.

Labour: André Ouellet; Employment and Immigration: John Roberts; Health and Welfare: Monique Begin; Public Works and Housing: Roméo LeBlanc; Indian Affairs and Northern Development: John Munro; Treasury Board: Herb Gray; National Revenue: Pierre Bussieres; Supply and Services: Charles Lapointe; President of Privy Council: Yvon Pinard; Government Leader in Senate: Senator Horace Andrew Olson; Consumer Affairs and Women: Judy Erola; Veterans Affairs: Bennett Campbell.





Mr Trudeau: Dismissed five ministers

Woman 'hit by police' to get cash

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Police are believed to have offered "substantial" compensation to a great grandmother who was allegedly beaten by a constable in March.

Mrs Harriet Mellor, aged 73, says she has accepted a four-figure out-of-court settlement from Merseyside Police after an officer allegedly smashed her front door, then punched and slapped her face before forcing her into a Panda car.

The officer was one of two who were looking for her daughter. Mrs Mellor says she was held in a police station for half an hour before being allowed hospital treatment for cuts bruises.

Mrs Mellor of Mason Street, Edge Hill, Liverpool, said yesterday that she was delighted that the matter had been resolved. "It was a terifying ordeal and I am glad it is now all over. The money is some consolation, but it is not everything.

Solicitors acting for Mrs Mellor have filed a formal complaint against the two officers, both believed to be aged 22 and based at Wavertree Road police station, Liverpool.

Merseyside Police said: "we are investigating a complaint against two police officers".

Hypnotized driver helps murder hunt

The examination under hypnosis of a lorry driver who may have seen Caroline Hogg being driven out of Scotland by her murderer was moderately successful, the police said yesterday.

Mr John Flinn, from Edinburgh, was returning from holiday when his car was almost involved in a collision with a pale blue Cortina five miles north of Coldstream on the A697 on the evening of July 8, an hour and a half after Caroline, aged five was last seen on The Promenade near her home in Portobello, Edinburgh.

Mr Flinn was hypnotized on Saturday under conditions laid down by the Crown Office.

Chief Inspector David Garbutt, of Lothian and Borders police, said yesterday that Mr Flinn had information about the Cortina.

The search for the killer has spread to Italy. Witnesses had spoken of a "foreign looking woman" taking films

The names and addresses of a group of Italians who stayed in Edinburgh that night were obtained from a hotel register. The Italian police have traced the tourists and the murder squad is now waiting for seven cine films and one video film to arrive.

Unions court Mondale, the workers' friend

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The United States labour movement, after more than a decade of frustration in main-stream politics, looks set to throw its weight behind Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic front-runner for the presidential nomination.

He has been assiduous in becoming a friend of labour and, in return, has been treated to much courting from the wealthy AFL-CIO, which has refurbished its political machinery in an attempt to recapture the old days of political influence.

Early in October, 3,000 delegates will gather in Florida to determine their presidential choice, and all six Democratic contenders await the outcome with great interest. The labour movement's other principal ally, Mr Alan Cranston, the Democratic presidential candidate from California, has opened an intensive drive to turn the tide against Mr Mondale but the odds are not with him.

The federation's conference was originally scheduled for December. Its shift to October gives a distinct advantage to Mr Mondale because it provides less time to his rivals to start campaigns in the unions.

It might have been brought forward even earlier but October was chosen mainly out of deference to the Cranston camp, which said it needed more time to prove Mr Cranston's record as a friend of labour.

Mr Cranston acknowledged that the timing of the AFL–CIO conference was a boost to the Mondale campaign, but neither he nor Senator John Glenn, another leading contender, has any inclination to respond with anti-union campaigns.

Mr Victor Kamber, a Cranston aide, said: "Hurt he may be, upset he may be. But disenchanted with the labour movement – that would be stupid and ludicrous." A senior aide in the Glenn camp said Senator Glenn would not retaliate by trying to portray Mr Mondale as a puppet of the unions.

The AFL–CIO has a huge arsenal of political resources across the country – money, a sophisticated automated data base, and thousands of volunteers – and the leadership has promised to marshal them as never before. "As a political technician, it makes my mouth water", a senior Glenn aide said.

The machinery will be unleashed before the first primary and caucuses next year – a departure from the practice of waiting until the nominee has been chosen. Even if individual unions choose different candidates, whoever gets the AFL–CIO endorsement will be treated to an immensely valuable, expensive nation-wide campaign of support – and at no cost to his own election coffers.

Mr Mondale: Enjoys AFL–CIO backing.

Zimbabwe pays tribute to nationalist war dead

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

At Heroes' Day memorial services this weekend, Zimbabwe honoured nationalists who died in the independence struggle. Ceremonies were held across the country over the four-day holiday period, designated at independence to replace the colonial Rhodes and Founders' days.

In a service at Heroes' Acre, a shrine built by North Korean craftsmen on the outskirts of Harare, President Canaan Banana called on the victors and vanquished of the war to unite in making Zimbabwe a shining example of racial harmony.

Television and radio specials paid tribute to nationalist leaders buried at Heroes' Acre, including Herbert Chitepo, who was assassinated in Zambia in 1975, and Josiah Tongogara, the guerrilla commander once suspected of engineering the assassination, who was killed in a car accident at the end of the war.

The ceremonies and media coverage were illustrative of changing perspectives here in what makes a hero. Before independence Rhodesian war dead were honoured on Remembrance Day and their antagonists were reviled as terrorists.

Now the terrorists are the heroes and the Rhodesian security forces are lumped together as "colonial oppressors" although some individuals continue to serve in Zimbabwe's armed forces.

A meeting of Harare City Council last month decided in principle to take down from the city hall a role of honour of Rhodesians killed in the Second World War, and replace it with a list of independence heroes.

Councillors said that the wars of Europe had far less significance for the great majority of Zimbabweans than the independence struggle, and that colonial memorabilia could be displayed in more appropriate places.

Only one item of colonial memorabilia is to be disposed of permanently – the Physical Energy statue of a horse and rider which was likened by a former prime minister to the relationship between black and white.

The statue, which was removed from public display last year and has since been kept at a museum, is being sent to Rhodes University in South Africa in exchange for a computer.

Daily Mail is censured again on Ripper case

The Press Council censured the *Daily Mail* today for suppressing facts during its inquiry into press conduct in the case of the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe.

Its finding was: "In its general report on press conduct in the Sutcliffe case, the Press Council upheld a complaint by Mrs Doreen Hill that the *Daily Mail* broke the council's declaration about payments to potential witnesses by making a contract to pay £5,000 to Mr John Sutcliffe, who could reasonably have been expected to have been called as a witness at his son's trial for murder".

The Press Council reopened its inquiry after further information became available after its main report was published in February. The council said that then it had been hampered in considering complaints by Mrs Doreen Hill, whose daughter Jacqueline was the last of the 13 murder victims, by the *Daily Mail* failing to disclose relevant material.

The council said that there had been nothing wrong in the *Daily Mail* having arranged accommodation for Mr John Sutcliffe and his daughters. There was a point at which accommodation and entertaining people on a lavish scale would breach the declaration. But in this instance that was not the case.

The *Daily Mail*, however, did not disclose that Mr Sutcliffe and his daughters with two children and two friends stayed for three nights at the Stirk House Hotel, near Grisburn, Lancashire, and then moved to another hotel for a further two nights, where they were joined by another adult and a child.

Five weeks after the council's report was published, it was disclosed in a Granada Television World in Action programme that the relatives and friends had also been entertained at the Dunkenhalgh Hotel, near Accrington.

The *Daily Mail* told the council that the move was unplanned and a response to an increasing number of inquiries being made by newspapers and television representatives. It did not intend to hide the fact that a second hotel was used.

The total cost was just under £3,000 the newspaper said.

The Press Council said: "The level of hospitality was not so high as to constitute a breach of the declaration. However the failure of the *Daily Mail* to disclose that the party moved to a second hotel, the size of the group and the length of time for which it was accommodated constituted deliberate suppression of the facts and is censured.

"The Press Council reiterates that it is essential that it should be answered with complete candour by newspapers when it inquires into their conduct."

Moi assures Asians of a place in Kenya

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi assured Asians and other minorities yesteday that Kenya would remain a plural society. He called on the country's large Asian business community to ignore "prophets of doom" who discouraged investment by suggesting that Kenya was politically unstable or economicaly mismanaged.

More than 1,000 Asians, including many prominent business and professional men and women, called on President Moi at his home at Kabarak, 200 miles north-west of here, to declare their loyalty and their support for his policies. He presented membership certificates for the ruling Kenya African National Union to 900 of them.

There are about 80,000 Asians in Kenya. The community has played a leading role in business, industry and commerce, as well as in the professions Its confidence suffered when many Asian businesses and homes were looted during last year's attempted coup, but much of the lost confidence has returned with Kenya's quick recovery.

Yesterday's demonstration was by the largest group yet to call on President Moi at his home.

Ousted queen thwarted

Mbabane (Reuter) – The deposed Queen Regent of Swaziland has failed in an attempt to rally public support against her dissmissal from office in a palace coup, informed sources said yesterday.

A meeting of national leaders called by Queen Dzeliwe's main backer, Prince Ghabeni Dlamini, at the traditional capital of Lobamba had not taken place as planned. The gathering had been declared illegal by Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, the Prime Minister.

Prince Ghabeni wanted the meeting to challenge what he had termed Queen Dzeliwe's unconstitutional removal last Wednesday.

Queen Regent Dzeliwe, the "Great She-Elephant", was replaced by Inkhosikati (royal wife) Ntombi, whose teenage son was named the future king.

Sri Lanka Tamil leader briefs Mrs Gandhi

Delhi (AFP)–Mr Appapillai Amrithalingam, the Sri Lankan Tamil leader, yesterday met Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who has offered to mediate in the island state's bitter ethnic despute.

No details of the talks here were given, and Mr Amrithalingam, who is secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front (Tulf), the island's principal opposition party now facing a constitutional ban, was to meet Mrs Gandhi again tomorrow reliable sources said. But observers expected him to come under pressure during the talks to soften the Tamils' separatist demands.

Mr Amrithalingam had changed plans yesterday and flown to Delhi to meet Mrs Gandhi. He was to have talks with local Tamil leaders in Madras, the capital of Tamil Nadu state, the heartland of the Indian Tamils.

Mrs Gandhi was accompanied at yesterday talks by the Indian Foreign Minister.

Mr Gandhi has offered to act as mediator in finding a solution to the troubles in Sri Lanka after ethnic riots last month in which 371 people were officially estimated to have died, with another 100,000 people left homeless. Most of the victoms were Tamils.

Mr Amrithalingam has been under pressure from hardcore party elements to boycott talks proposed by the Sri Lankan Government. However, he said yesterday that the "picture has changed somewhat" with the Indian offer of mediation.

● COLOMBO: The Government has relaxed a night curfew, imposed after recent race riots, in the town of Kandy to allow its famous annual pageant to start on schedule last night (Reuter reports).

هكذا من الأصل

How to beat Ford's price rise.



Irish priest held in riots as Chile protesters try to bury their dead

Santiago (AP, AFP) – A Roman Catholic priest from Ireland was arrested along with at least 20 mourners as disorders erupted at funeral services here for two of the 24 people killed during anti-government demonstrations. At least five funeral processions turned into protest marches.

At the Metropolitan Cemetery in south-west Santiago a police helicopter hovered overhead and three armoured cars circled outside during a ceremony for two of the protesters.

About 600 people attended the service, and near the end scores of youths threw stones over the picket fence at helmeted riot police who responded with tear gas. Many shouted "murderers, murderers" at the police.

Rioting interrupted rail services – when enraged inhabitants of the poor José Maria Caro neighbourhood threw stones at trains.

Father Liam Holahan, aged 28, of Kilkenny, a member of the London-based Mill Hill Missionaries, said he was arrested while walking home from a cemetery, and then beaten and kicked for an hour on a police bus and in a police station. He said he was released late on Saturday without being charged.

"They claimed I was fleeing with a crowd that had burnt a bus, but I never saw any bus. When I told them I was a priest, they beat me even harder, I heard one of them say, 'Let's crucify him' ", he said.

By nightfall on Saturday, the protests appeared to have ended and, unlike previous nights, there were no flaming barricades in the streets.

Earlier, the Interior Minister, Señor Sergio Onofre Jarpa, met the Archbishop of Santiago, Mgr Juan Francisco Fresno, and promised to investigate reports of "unnecessary violence" by soldiers and police during the protests on Thursday and Friday.

Señor Alfonso Márquez, Secretary-General of the Government, said seven people were killed on Friday night in poor districts of Santiago, where bands of youths set up street barricades and threw stones at riot police, who fired automatic weapons.

He said that "professional provocateurs" were responsible for the disorders, but did not describe the circumstances of the victims' death.

Señor Onofre Jarpa said continuation of violent demonstrations could lead to civil war.

The tear gas stopped the funeral processions of Eliana Gómez Aguirre, aged 21, and Antonio Fuentes Lagos, aged 20. "Eliana was talking with a woman friend in the doorway of a nearby house when a soldier fired from the street corner and the bullet hit her in the head", said one of her 10 brothers.

"Antonio was not chanting slogans or shouting when he was shot", said his stepfather. "We begged Army patrols to take him to an emergency clinic but they said they could not. Later a doctor said he died from bleeding".



Pilgrim's homage: The Pope praying in front of the Virgin's statue inside the Sacred Grotto in Lourdes.

Threats strain Pope's Lourdes visit

Continued from page 1

units kept the crowds under surveillance with sophisticated television and infrared cameras.

Hours before the Pope's arrival, police closed all roads into the town. Detectives detained for questioning a dozen Basque nationalists on the French side of the border with Spain.

In Toulouse, 90 miles from Lourdes, an incendiary bomb badly damaged the offices of a Catholic newspaper, *La Croix du Midi*, yesterday morning. A handwritten message stuck to the window of another religious publishing house said: "Tomorrow the Pope." Police questioned members of an anarchist group.

In Tarbes, police expelled from the cathedral 20 members of "The Committees of Support for the Peoples of Central America."

A spokesman for the group said they had wanted to give a message to the Pope asking why he did not support more strongly the battle against misery, oppression and abuse of human rights.

On Friday, an explosion wrecked the first Station of the Cross near the basilica in Lourdes.

John Paul II is the first Pope to visit Lourdes since Bernadette claimed to have had her vision. A grim reminder of his vulnerability is that he intended to make his pilgrimage in 1981 but was prevented by the attempt on his life.

Yesterday afternoon the Pope prayed at the grotto, set in the rock, before going to a large field across the river to speak to the faithful in French. Later, he walked in a candlelit procession to the basilica, where he was due to give another sermon.

Today, the Pope's programme starts with a service at the basilica attended by bishops, priests, monks and nuns. That will be followed by an open air Mass, meetings with young people, and the blessing of the sick. Before leaving Tarbes airport in the evening, the Pope is due to meet M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, for about an hour.

Cosmonaut warning averts flood disaster

Moscow (AFP) – The two Soviet cosmonauts, Commander Vladimir Liakhov and Alexander Alexandrov, who have been 47 days in their orbiting space station, have saved part of Soviet Central Asia from serious flooding by warning the flight command centre, Moscow radio reported yesterday. They spotted a lake 12,000 ft up in an inaccessible part of Tajikistan, and geologists who inspected the area said it had been formed after a thaw and was threatening to flood several towns, later evacuated. A channel was dug to divert the water.

The cosmonauts yesterday detached the unmanned Cosmos 1443, which linked up with the Salyut7 space station on March 10, and sent it spinning into space.

Spain agrees to fishing cuts

Rabat (Reuter) – Spain and Morocco have initialled a fishing agreement after seven months of tough negotiations which will force Spain to scrap part of its 1,200-strong fleet operating off Morocco, informed Spanish sources said.

The deal involves a gradual 40 per cent cut in catches, a 70 per cent rise in fishing fees, and Spanish financial aid totalling £366m.

Four climbers die in Alps

Sion (AP) – Four climbers died in weekend accidents in the Swiss Alps, bringing the season's toll to 22. Two men climbing the Matterhorn's north face fell hundreds of feet on to a glacier.

Three French mountaineers plunged into a crevasse when a falling rock hit one of them as they crossed the 10,902 ft Col de Chardonnet. Two of them – a woman, aged 59, and a 72-year-old man – died.

'Reign of fear' in Philippines

Manila (Reuter)–The Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime Sin, said yesterday an atmosphere of fear and anguish prevailed in the Philippines because of social injustice and rampant violation of human rights.

He said the top 5 per cent of the population earned 30 per cent of the wealth while 17 million endured "abject poverty".

Flood rescue

Delhi (Reuter) – The Indian Army has been called in to help rescue thousands of people marooned by the flooding of the Godavari River in Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh, where at least 70 people have drowned or been killed by collapsing houses.

Tanker sunk

Cape Town (Reuter) – The oil-laden bow section of the burnt-out Spanish supertanker Castillo de Bellver sank in the Atlantic 150 miles off the South African coast on Saturday after experts blew two holes in its side.

Blaze beaten

Dar es Salaam (Reuter) – A forest fire, which threatened thousands of wild animals living on the slopes of the 19,340ft Mount Kilimanjaro, has been extinguished after a week-long struggle by Tanzanian firemen, soldiers and civilians.

Peking appeal

Peking (Reuter) – The Government has called on foreign scientists of Chinese descent to show patriotism by coming to China and helping to develop their motherland, the New China news agency said.

Pilgrims killed

Delhi (AFP) – Up to 60 pilgrims died in a stampede at a Hindu shrine in the north Indian state of Himachal Pradesh when a building belonging to a temple priest collapsed during a fair.

Clemency plea

Bangkok – A former student activist, Chirawat Khienpanya, aged 25, who is awaiting execution for killing a policeman, will ask King Bhumibol for clemency. His family has already lodged a similar appeal.

Typhoon threat

Tokyo (Reuter) – High waves pounded Japan's Pacific coast and torrential rains lashed southern regions yesterday as two typhoons moved closer. Six swimmers were drowned in rough seas.

Baltic barrier

Moscow (Reuter) – The Soviet Union has started to build a 15-mile barrier across the bay of Finland to protect Leningrad from flooding during high tides in the Baltic, *Sovietskaya Rossiya* reported.

Basque blast

Usurbil (Reuter) – Two separatist guerrillas died when their car blew up outside a factory in this Basque town, police said. They belonged to an anarchist offshoot of ETA.

Mexico and US in search for stability

From John Carlin, La Paz, Mexico

President Reagan arrived yesterday in the town of La Paz, at the southern tip of the Mexican peninsula of Baja California, for a day of talks with President Miguel de la Madrid. Central America was expected to be the chief issue under discussion at the summit, the first between the neighbouring Presidents.

Mexico and the United States have traditionally disagreed on Central America. Mexico has always shown sympathy, and often support, for Central American revolutionary movements, while the United States has been committed to checking, at all costs, the spread of what it sees a left-wing contagion in the region.

Tensions in Central America have never run higher, but the differences of opinion between the Mexican and American Governments on how to defuse them remain marked.

President de le Madrid said in an interview on American television on Thursday that the presence of American warships off Central American coasts would put an obstacle in the way of peace efforts in the region, particularly attempts to avoid war between left-wing Nicaragua and US-backed Honduras.

Nevertheless, Señor de la Madrid was at pains to emphasize "the understanding" and "maturity" that characterize relations between Mexico and the United States.

"We agree to disagree" on foreign policy is always the line of the American Embassy in Mexico City. There was little reason to believe that there would be any unaccustomed friction between the two Presidents, or between Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State and Mexico's Foreign Minister, Seör Bernardo Sepúlveda, who were also present.

There has been much speculation in Washington and Mexico City that President Reagan planned to use the meeting to put pressure on Mexico to toe the more belligerent American line on Central America, instead of pursuing a policy of negotiation with all parties, the Sandinistas in Nicaragua included.

Mr Reagan was expected to apply economic muscle to Mexico at a time when it is passing through its severest economic crisis ever.

Plane given to Belize

Britain has given Belize, its former Central American colony, two Defender Islander aircraft to strengthen its defences, according to a statement from Belmopan (Reuter reports).

Members of the Defence Force are being trained in Canada to fly and maintain the aircraft, which are to be used mainly for transport, reconnaissance and rescue operations.

Britain has maintained a small garrison in Belize since it became independent in 1981.

Tibet crops ravaged by drought

Lhasa (AFP) – A persistent drought is threatening to increase Tibet's heavy economic dependence on the Peking Government. Officials here said the drought is the worst in 50 years and affects more than 60 per cent of Tibet's arable land.

"Many rivers and even wells deeper than 30 metres (99 ft) are dry," Mr Gong Dax, director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests, told visiting journalists. This year's grain harvest could be less than last year's 447,000 tonnes, which was below that of 1981. The best harvest was in 1978, with 510,00 tonnes.

Livestock, Tibet's main resource, showed a 6 per cent decrease during the past few months

In the commune of Baiding, on the city's outskirts, an official indicated that the only consequence of the drought was a reduction in cream production, which was previously 15lb a year per yak and was now 11lb. Yaks, which can live at altitudes of 13,000ft to 16,000ft, are also used as draught animals.

Their milk is used to make butter, which is an ingredient in two staples of the Tibetan diet – grilled barley flour, known as *tsampa*, and tea.

During the Cultural Revolution, local authorities provoked an outcry among the peasants by forcing them to replace barley with wheat. Today, wheat occupies 20 per cent and barley close to 58 per cent of arable land, but the drought, which began in 1981, has spared neither crop.

Security around Beirut deteriorates

Gemayel takes up Druze challenge in Chouf

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

After a humiliating week in which Druze militiamen in the Chouf mountains captured 50 of their soldiers and 10 armoured personnel carriers, the Lebanese Army are pressing ahead with plans to send three mechanised brigades of troops into the hills when the Israelis start their military withdrawal southwards to the Awali river.

Senior Lebanese officers in Beirut say that the Israelis have now withdrawn all their logistic and support units from the Chouf in preparation for departure.

Such optimism, however, sits oddly with the steadily deteriorating security situation around Beirut. The international airport remains shut, while Government officials consider the Druze threat to shell the runways if Lebanese Air Force jet fighters and helicopters are not removed.

Yesterday, hundreds of Lebanese queued at the Beirut docks to take boats to Cyprus, where Middle East Airlines, Lebanon's national carrier, is trying to start temporary operations.

Meanwhile, Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, spent some hours with Mr Saeb Salam, one of Lebanon's few respected elder statesmen and an increasingly vigorous critic of President Gemayel's Government. The Americans are now listening to the voice of Mr Gemayel's opponents in Lebanon in a way they have not done before.

In the Chouf itself, Israeli troops have closed down two more Phalangist militia barracks prior to their departure, but still no attempt has been made by the Israelis to disarm either the Phalangists or the Druze.

The Lebanese Army Command intends to send 8,000 men of the 3rd, 4th and 8th Brigades with tanks and armoured personnel carriers into the Chouf, and expects that troops of the multinational force in Beirut will patrol the international highway between Beirut and the mountain town of Bhamdoun and the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali.

The Lebanese Army has been told that the Israelis cannot guarantee their presence in the Chouf after August20, although this is not in itself a departure date.

Druze pressure on the Government, it transpires, was a good deal more serious last week than was at first thought. When Druze gunmen attacked Lebanese Army positions at the village of Kfar Matta – a "bubble" of Government-held territory in the Chouf – on Wednesday, they succeeded in capturing four Army checkpoints and disarmed the 50 Lebanese soldiers whom they captured.

On Wednesday and Thursday two Lebanese soldiers at the village were killed and six others wounded.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, said in an interview on the American CBS television network that the Lebanese had to achieve a "national compromise" involving the Druze. "Either we will achieve it or we will go on with this endless and bloody war."

Ominously, Mr Jumblatt also warned US Marines of the multinational force, based around Beirut airport, to move away from the Lebanese Army.

"I'm just giving this small advice to the US Marines to stay away from Lebanese Army positions," he said. "It's better for them and better for me. If they don't they could get caught in crossfire."

Ankara inquiry on politicians' leak to 'Times'

Ankara (Reuter) – Military officials are investigating how a protest published in *The Times* from 16 detained Turkish politicians left the military base where they are being held, sources close to the detainees said at the weekend.

The statement appeared in Tuesday's issue of *The Times*, denouncing as a fraud general elections set for November and criticizing Western nations for supporting the military regime.

The 16 have been held since June 2. They are from the two main political parties before the 1980 military coup, and include the former Prime Minister Mr Suleyman Demirel.

The sources said visits by the detainees' close relatives had been suspended for the past few days. They added, however, that there was no visible change in the treatment of the detainees. Leading article, page 11

UN race conference heeds West's views

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

An action programme for the second decade against racialism – to follow the present decade which ends in December – was adopted here at the weekend, amid some controversy, by the 10-day second United Nations world conference on racialism and racial discrimination.

Several paragraphs were voted on separately by the 126 nations represented so that Western countries could register their reservations on the call for intensified measures to isolate South Africa, including termination of business contacts and an embargo on the supply of strategic commodities, especially oil.

In the end it was adopted by 104 votes to nil, with 10 abstentions. On a policy declaration, the voting was 101 for, 12 against – the European Community countries, Canada, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland – and three abstentions.

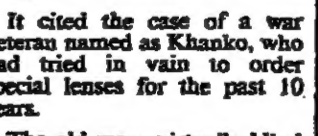
Western countries opposed the reference in the declaration to discrimination against inhabitants of areas occupied by Israel. This was also put to the vote, with 87 for, 17 against and 11 abstentions.

Apart from the Western reservations, several delegations took the view that events in those areas were similar to other examples of alien military occupation and not essentially racialist.

The Western countries contention that maintaining links with South Africa enabled them to bring effective pressure against apartheid was described as "an excuse to buy time and do nothing" by Mr Victor Gbeho, of Ghana, spokesman for the African nations.

Hot-line at hospital for amnesia victim

The *Emmanuel Hospital* in Portland, Oregon, has set up a 24-hour hot-line to receive calls from anybody who thinks he recognizes the Englishman who has lost his memory after a road accident.



The man believes his name is David Miller. But the hospital said yesterday that he was to be given a language test to see if he speaks Lithuanian. The test follows a telephone call from an electronics engineer from Withington, Manchester, who said that he was almost certain that the man was his brother Mantis Gasiunas, aged 24. The brothers, born of Lithuanian parents, were brought up in Australia and England.

Soviet paper takes dim view of shortage

Moscow (Reuter) – A quarter of a million people in Moscow have been waiting months for spectacles because lenses are in short supply, *Izvestia* reported yesterday.

The situation was much the same all over the Soviet Union, it said.

It cited the case of a war veteran named as Khanko, who had tried in vain to order special lenses for the past 10 years.

The old man, virtually blind without spectacles, had travelled to Moscow, Kiev and other cities in a fruitless hunt for them.

Israel makes new friend in black Africa

From Christopher Walker Jerusalem

Encouraged by a military deal of so far undisclosed proportions, Liberia has become the second of more than 20 black African states which broke off diplomatic ties with Israel in protest against the 1973 Middle East war, to agree to return its Ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The decision was announced dramatically in the Liberian capital of Monrovia on Saturday when the state-controlled radio was interrupted for a special broadcast. Senior Israeli officials are now confident that other black African nations may follow the lead of Mr Samuel Doe, the Liberian head of state.

Israeli sources point out that a number of black African governments are becoming increasingly nervous about the activities of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, particularly after the recent Libyan-inspired coup in Upper Volta and the continued Libyan-backed revolt in Chad.

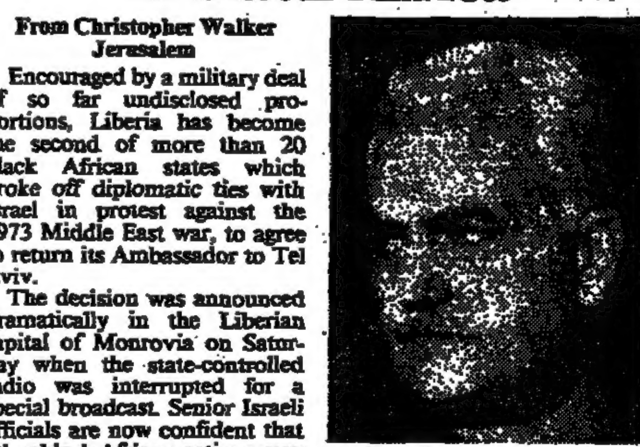
According to the sources, the present mood in Africa has led to hopes here that the years of diplomatic isolation can be ended. Another factor working in Israel's favour is last year's final evacuation of the Sinai desert, territory regarded an African soil.

The handover to Egypt was one of the reasons cited in the Liberian statement which was warmly welcomed yesterday by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's Foreign Minister. The Liberian decision was taken in the face of concerted Arab pressure against it.

It is understood that the terms of the military deal which accompanied the Liberian move were discussed in Jerusalem earlier this month during a previously unpublicized visit by a high-ranking delegation from Monrovia, which included the Defence Minister.

Israeli officials flatly refuse to discuss or even to confirm the arms component in the diplomatic package. But it was learnt by *The Times* that the Liberian delegation held a number of confidential discussions here, including a meeting with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

A veil of secrecy covers much of Israel's involvement with black Africa in the years which followed the mass diplomatic exodus in 1973. But according to Western sources, Israeli trade with black Africa is now running at £130m a year. Israeli diplomats also staff so-called "interest sections" situated in the capitals of Ghana (which also handles Togo) and Ivory Coast (which takes care of Gabon).



General to quit Army

Israel's former Chief of Military Intelligence, General Yehoshua Saguy, is leaving the Army after losing his previous post as a consequence of his actions during the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps last year (Reuter reports).

The judicial inquiry into the massacre in the Sabra and Chatila camps by Phalange militiamen found that General Saguy failed to give warning of risks involved in allowing militiamen into the camps after the murder of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

The world chess fracas

Kasparov the superstar likely to keep his nerve

From Richard Owen Moscow

The latest fracas between Moscow and the International Chess Federation (Fide) could lead to the collapse of the current world championship and even threaten the structure of world chess, according to Soviet chess experts.

If they are right, no one will be more disappointed than Gary Kasparov, the brilliant young grandmaster from Baku, who has been preparing to contest the world title since he started playing chess at the age of seven.

Kasparov was due to meet Viktor Korchnoi at Pasadena, California, last weekend in the world championship semi-final. Had he played and won, he would have gone on to challenge the winner of the other semi-final between Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union and Zoltan Ribli of Hungary for the right to meet Anatoly Karpov, the world champion. In the event, Russia abruptly withdrew from both matches, and Fide declared Korchnoi the winner at Pasadena by default.

Kasparov clearly regrets having to abandon the competition only two steps away from the chance to win the world title at the age of 20. Karpov was 23 when he became world champion. But Kasparov has publicly supported the Soviet decision to withdraw, with the proviso that he hopes the match against Korchnoi can be rescheduled.

From the seclusion of his home in Baku, Azerbaijan, in the south of the Soviet Union, Kasparov said that the match should have taken place in Rotterdam, and that Fide had not heeded the wishes of the participants. Since that is the Soviet line it is difficult for Kasparov to say anything else, but he – and the Soviet Chess Federation – have their eye on the next Fide congress in October, which they say they hope will reverse the decision.

Kasparov has been a chess prodigy since he tested his skills on the chessboard five times a day as a child. "I quickly understood that chess was very easy and just what I needed", he recalled in an interview.

Lean but well built, with dark good looks, Kasparov is a superstar in a country where chess is a national preoccupation. He is well aware of his brilliance, but has a natural, unassuming and rather ironic manner.

He lives quietly at home with his mother – to whom he is devoted – and prefers to play football or read books in English rather than engage in politics. If he became world champion Kasparov would probably not toe the party line and act as a spokesman for Soviet peace policies as willingly as Karpov does.

Chess experts doubt, however, that Kasparov might have been tempted to follow the example of Korchnoi, who defected from Russia in 1976.

Some sources think it likely that the Soviet authorities simply want to ensure that Kasparov waits a year or two before being given the chance to depose Karpov.

Kasparov himself certainly believes the current crisis must be resolved. If it is not, the Soviet Union could declare the current championship invalid and withdraw altogether. Equally, Karpov could remain champion while refusing to meet contenders acknowledged as legitimate by Fide.

If after October the Soviet Union were to form its own "world federation" controlled by the Soviet block and the Third World – as some think it might – Kasparov could lose the chance of becoming a true world champion and would have to settle for winning a Soviet-dominated event.

On the other hand, Kasparov recently said that he enjoyed a "psychological advantage" over most opponents because he was the kind of player who could trust himself to take crucial decisions without hesitation. That kind of strong nerve and resilient character should see Kasparov through a personal and professional crisis which would tax many an older and more experienced player.



Gary Kasparov: Unassuming superstar of chess.

THE ARTS

Television

Wall of sound

Those under 40 can hardly have forgotten the "Spector sound", that heavily pounding beat which had the strange, subtle quality normally associated with outboard motors and hydraulic lifts. **Da Doo Ron Ron** (Channel 4), an analysis of Phil Spector's records, brought back with the four meaningless words of its title all that Sixties noise, which now seems as remote as Benny Goodman.

Spector was a record producer who decided, quite early on in his career, that he was the only person who mattered in the studio. The artists were interchangeable, and he exhausted the musicians in rehearsal so that they lost their individuality: only his extraordinary "wall of sound" was important. He had a divining genius for what would sell, together with an extraordinary talent for self-promotion: such people are unstoppable.

No one seemed to like him very much: "If there is such a thing as a bad guy," one songwriter said, "it is Phil Spector". But his only fault, apart from the fact that he was better than anyone else, seemed to be his skill in manipulating "PR". In a business which is established upon the "hype" of worthless products, that did not seem a peculiarly damning charge.

It was good to know, from the credits, that **The Charterhouse of Parma** (Channel 4) is "based upon" Stendhal's novel. It is difficult to know what else it might be drawn from, except perhaps some brochures by the Italian tourist industry: the opening scenes looked as if they had been filmed in the Uffizi. The only expense spared in this "international" production was that of imagination.

One Summer (Channel 4) last night followed the adventures of the "deprived but street-wise" boys from Liverpool – in other words, two loutish and generally unappealing teenagers. "Billy" and "Icky" are particularly boorish, although presumably the idea is that some "warm" comedy can be derived form the fact that they insult or steal from anyone in sight. The facts that young people are "deprived" and come from Liverpool do not necessarily make them interesting, however; on occasions such as this, rather less so.

Peter Ackroyd

Catherine Cookson has risen above adversity to a seemingly permanent place in the best-seller lists: her sixtieth novel, *Hamilton*, is published today. Interview by **Caroline Moorehead**

Returning to first principles

Photograph of Catherine Cookson by Alan Glenwright



Catherine Cookson country is off the branch line from Newcastle to Hexham. At the station the visitor is met by Tom Cookson, Catherine's schoolmaster husband, a slight, neat man in owl-like glasses. We drive out of Hexham, following the old Roman roads that skirt the Pennines, leaving fields behind as we rise into the fells. He points: "There on that hill is the drovers' inn where Constance met Michael. Down in that valley is the ravine where Donald died. She saw it all when we were passing this way." He is talking about the Mallens, heroes of one of the most popular trilogies of the most celebrated historical novelist of our time, Catherine Cookson. Tom Cookson never names her; he speaks of his wife as "she", quite naturally, and with pride, as if there were no one else of such importance.

Seven years ago, when Catherine was 70, the Cooksons moved back to the countryside of her childhood after an exile, for her, of over 45 years. They settled for a while in Corbridge but autograph-hunters soon earmarked the spot as a natural break in any journey between Scotland and the south, and Americans took to planning their summer holidays with a pilgrimage in mind. The Cooksons' new house is 12 miles away, into remote country, on no known route to anywhere, a 300-year-old stone cottage they have added to, on the edge of a reservoir with the moors beyond. Catherine Cookson is standing by the door, an upright, handsome woman in a sage green and lamé suit, a little like the headmistress of a select girls' school.

She leads the way. Small in appearance from the outside, the house opens on to a series of vast rooms, two great drawing-rooms, a long dining-room with a mahogany table for 16 and upstairs, reached by a wrought-iron staircase, an immense study with magnificent views over rhododendrons and azaleas to the lake. Everywhere, there are rich patterned materials, flock papers and damask, flowered linen, chandeliers and ornaments, porcelain in cabinets, the walls thickly hung with seascapes and sunsets. Off her bedroom is a Hollywood bathroom with a round, raised bath. There is a large white poodle. Everything is very tidy.

Catherine Cookson's sixtieth novel, *Hamilton*, is published today. It is quite unlike the great melodramatic family sagas for which she is best known and she has had to swing reluctant agents and publishers behind her. "I always wanted to write comedy", she explains. There seems little likelihood however that it will fail to join all her other books on the best-seller list. Catherine Cookson is said to be in the unique position of being the only writer of her kind to have her entire work in print. Not long ago Corgi presented her with a glass and gold centrepiece for her table with the words of a dying heroine on the base: it was to celebrate her 27½ million sales in paperback alone.

The devotion of a public now in some 30 countries – Holland in particular, she says, is "saturated with Cooksons" – inevitably dominates her life. She treats the 3,000 letters she receives each year very seriously, keeping a record of every detail on a card index. "People have been writing to me for 20 years. They treat me as family. I get a letter whenever someone has a new baby." Answering her post takes up part of each morning. But by then she will have been at work since seven, sitting on the edge of her bed, talking into a dictaphone. "I took to it like a duck to water." She talks fast, laughing often, with an agreeable still-northern voice, occasionally using the Northumberland idiom of her childhood and her heroines: "Me da" (my father). "I've always been a jabberer. I just talked. I see everything in images. The plot sort of unfolds. Even the dialogue. In the morning, it's all there to put down."

Writing, for Catherine Cookson, began with a 16,000-word story turned down by the *Shields Daily Gazette*. It took no firm shape until well after the war. By then she had long since left behind her the extreme poverty of Tyne Dock, her illegitimacy, her mother's alcoholism and her 12 years in the laundries of various workhouses. But, if the early years of her life were quite exceptionally hard, the middle ones were the most unhappy.

"I now look back on the years between 40 and 50 as a painful nightmare", she wrote in her autobiography, *Our Kate*. Four miscarriages had been followed by a nervous breakdown, which lasted some 10 years, and the final recognition that the nose-bleeds she had suffered since adolescence in fact came from a rare hereditary blood disease. Today bleeding, from tongue and thumbs as well as internally, takes her on repeated emergency night trips to hospital. She dismisses the subject, saying only that the real nuisance is that she is allergic to drugs.

She took 12 years to write *Our Kate*, which turned out in the end to be more about her mother than herself. "I had to rewrite it eight times, each time deleting a bit more of the bitterness", she says. In fact *Our Kate* is a touching and rather gentle book. By the time it appeared, in 1968, Catherine Cookson was securely established as the popular and prolific writer of extremely readable historical tales. "I have always looked upon writing as a trade", she says. "I simply apprenticed myself to it." She never makes notes, other than for ages, names and colour of eyes of her characters. "I am lucky: I can keep it all in my head. I can just carry on the story wherever I am."

Her words suggest complacency. But Catherine Cookson is a dogged researcher and her novels are dense in historical detail. She once went down a mine when the heroine of her current novel lived in mining country. "You see, until I was 16 my world was a short straight line: Jarrow, East Jarrow, Tyne Dock and East Shield, running along the river. I had everything to catch up. It wasn't until I grew up and read Lord Chesterfield that I began my education. He became my tutor and the public library my university.

"When Tom's school was evacuated to St Albans during the war we had a little flat opposite the library. I took a book every day: Chaucer, Emerson, John Donne. Good plain writing, no hyperbole. I would have liked to have studied philosophy. Homespun philosophy, that's what you get in my books." It took her a while, she says, to stop hankering after "grand houses, and ladies and gentlemen" and turn to writing about the things she knows about: extreme poverty, the pawn shop, illegitimacy, drunkenness. "I had to get rid of that pseudo person. I had to return to my early beginnings." She never travels. But she is possessed, she says, of second sight, especially when it comes to the North. "I'm afraid to believe in reincarnation. Oh no, I've had enough." She talks of the catastrophes of her life baldly, but not with self-pity.

There are ten unpublished novels – "they didn't pass Tom's eye" – and five more ready in her study. "I never have difficulty thinking up ideas. I have too many. They tumble over each other."



Paolo Bocelli and Tania Roccbetta as the Macbeths

Theatre

Stab in the back

Macbeth
Riverside

The Compagnia del Collettivo from Parma arrives at the London International Festival of Theatre (LIFT '83) with a great deal of hype for a two-week "Shakespeare season": first *Hamlet*, now this *Macbeth*, then *Henry IV* from next Thursday.

They use as much or as little of the text (in Italian) as they need to get to the heart of the play and present it in whatever mixture of modern styles seems apt. The Macbeths, for instance, get through their absurd little story on a film set, bowed and scraped to by technician-supers incessantly sniffing their armpits or doing up their flies.

How interesting is it as a theatrical spectacle? Sometimes pretty good. How much does it have to say about Shakespeare's *Macbeth* (which is not the point anyhow)? Not a lot. How much does it say about anything else in the world around us, "the universal truths inherent in great literature"? Not enough. If only subconsciously, so much of the motivation seems to have been simply to cock a snook at an irritatingly towering literary landmark, when in this country that would not be necessary before – and would only get in the way of – the business of ripping apart and fruitfully reconstructing an old play containing something of value.

The evening opens with a faintly bored reading of the play's synopsis in which the Witches salute Macbeth thrice merely from inability to get it right first time. A beaked figure doubling sole Witch and Porter greets Banquo, initial loser in the prophecy stakes, with a loud raspberry but offers Macbeth a cigarette. The dagger speech is mocked with actorish delivery and loads of light.

Along with all this goes an interesting portrayal of the Macbeths themselves as young parvenus lounging in front of a trendy little portable telly with a pile of paperbacks. Duncan's death is discussed rather as an executive and his wife might debate his prospects for promotion or a rise. Television drones on throughout the murder but the discovery of the corpse is breathtakingly staged, with subdued hubbub of horror glimpsed in flashes of white light. Then the media move in to interview key figures, yelling to Malcolm to weep (he refuses).

Lady Macbeth dies in Pirandellian style by throwing off her costume and marching off the set in ordinary clothes. Macbeth, with the house lights on, declares "Life's but a walking shadow. Life is cinema. A tale told by an idiot . . ." The cheap chair earlier demolished as a symbol of Macbeth's fall is taped together for Malcolm's coronation but will not take his weight without collapsing. It is all too easy, an intermittently successful stab at doing what should be done better.

Anthony Masters

Promenade Concerts

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Mahler's "most perfect work" and "his supreme masterpiece" (two recent comments by Mahler scholars on *Das Lied von der Erde*) is peculiarly satisfying to hear at a Prom. The unusual notion of an almost infinite vision expressed in terms of intimate, personal song-settings matches perfectly the combination of huge space and intense concentration in the Albert Hall: at Saturday night's performance (shown yesterday evening on BBC1) the large audience was rapt and still.

On this occasion it was the vividly detailed orchestral writing that fired the imagination: the eerie, twisted pairs of wind instruments warbling sounds of nature; a superlative first oboe (John Anderson) unravelling the uncertain skein of melody in the second section of "Der Abschied"; a weightless solo flute (David Butt) floating above the voice. John Pritchard shaped the music with warm, rounded gestures, missing something of Mahler's sheer desolation but allowing his players ideal breadth in which to phrase.

William Lewis – a late replacement for Hermann Winkler – tackled bravely the *heldentenor* register of the first song, but, admirably, he preferred to retain a fine tone and to be occasionally drowned. Some disagreements about rhythm in "Von der Jugend" unsettled things; but "Der Trunkene" had a fine, desperate swagger. To judge from the reception, many in the audience were moved by Janet Baker's singing; but, in the words of the last song, her voice was veiled – a cloudy, vibrant tone obscured the simple purity of Mahler's melodies, and she allowed her voice to flower in generous, wide crescendi at the tops of phrases.

Nicholas Kenyon

ASMF/Marriner
Albert Hall/Radio 3

What is one to say of a work by Peter Maxwell Davies that shatters no idols, does not rant and rail against the world, and has no deadly issues of power, corruption or survival to unfold? His *Sinfonia Concertante* for five solo wind, timpani and strings, which received its first performance at Friday night's Prom (after the intended première in America during the recent Britain Salutes New York Festival was cancelled), is a cool, collected essay: complex and restless on the surface as any work of Davies's has to be, but underneath breathing an extraordinary, untypical repose of spirit which suggests that the composer has perhaps found a (temporary?) musical equilibrium.

Which is not to imply that there are no risks taken in this intricately absorbing half-hour piece: to devote a full six minutes of a 13-minute opening movement to a slow introduction is bold indeed: solo flute and oboe gently lay out the minor thirds over the timpani's F that will provide the tonal argument of the piece, but it is not until an accelerando whips us into an almost brazenly Mozartian horn theme over pizzicato strings that the music's impetus is felt. On Friday the long melodic transformations for the wind did not quite stand out clearly enough; but the musical argument, as in Davies's Second Symphony, is scrupulously organized, and the clarity is increased here by the absence of any flamboyant orchestral effects.

The end of this first movement evaporates exquisitely into what turns out to be the material of the second, where the minor thirds drift airily, like a half-heard echo of Davies's Orkney music: from an F minor-ish third emerges a long, low C on flute and oboe, an alternative point of response to the F – which then, however, the timpani raps home, drawing the wind soloists in the final bars to an unexpectedly sharp unanimity of chording.

Solo flute tries to recapture the mood of lassitude, pondering the F minor-F major thirds, but the timpani brilliantly begins a dancing finale which brings in all the wind soloists – horn burbling, flute scuttering, and then oboe eloquently singing the phrase that began the work. Suddenly everything collapses on to the low, quiet C again, but the coda, with its long racing string scales and ringing, pealing woodwind cadenzas, sweeps all doubt away – but leaves behind an unearthly, fading echo.

In a mainly confident first performance, strongly directed by Neville Marriner, Antony Pay (clarinet) stood out among the excellent soloists for his ability to find the meaning as well as the notes; Tristan Fry's timpani playing was equally vivid. A word, too, for Anthony Rolfe Johnson's earlier account of Britten's *Les Illuminations*: lovely.

Nicholas Kenyon

Rostropovich Festival

Buoyant showman

The first Rostropovich Festival has happened at Snape: and with it, at its heart on Saturday night, the apotheosis of the inevitble Slava-and-friends concept in a programme of "Paintings and Music". There they all were: Prokofiev, Akhmatova, Shostakovich, Tsvetayeva, Stravinsky – for the eye in the canvases of a fellow expatriot, Gabriel Glikman, staring in the raw, sculpted distillation of character, and for the ear in the musical tributes of Rostropovich and his wife, all curves, fullness and substantiation.

The pictures, well hung in the unyielding proportions of the Maltings recital room, were spirited via slide and screen into the concert hall, where to the accompaniment of Rostropovich's buoyant verbal showmanship they spoke their own silent subtext. In Glikman's own work (think of Chagall, Kandinsky, the cubist Picasso) there is a volatile movement between dartings of colour and laconic wit and blocks of numb stasis drained of colour – and so it was in the recital.

There was Stravinsky, bony, triangular, sitting like a blue Gandhi ("when he smiled he was like an evil old lady"), with the droll scepticisms of his 1937 "Russian Song" played with nicely mocking restraint by Rostropovich and Roger Vignoles. There were, on the other hand, the blue hope-drained eyes of Shostakovich: all angles of dry white lines biting on coarse canvas or hardboard ("his life was angular, chased from one corner to another"); and there was his "Tears for a Dead Child", its question and answer Jewish folksong shared between Jane Mackenzie's dramatic and ever more vibrant soprano and Marcia Swanston's distinctive smoky mezzo.

Marina Tsvetayeva was remembered by Galina Vishnevskaya in a spare, word-paring performance of Shostakovich's "Hamlet's Dialogue with his Conscience", while portraits of Alexander Blok and Anna Akhmatova, both pierced by the red bayonet of revolution, had their counterparts in Shostakovich and Prokofiev settings.

Prokofiev alone remained with the eyes of a child: past the laconic wit, the biting repartee, Glickman and Rostropovich saw the still blue eyes and full red lips of fairytale, and the C major wonder of the Adagio from *Cinderella*.

Hilary Finch

SPECTRUM

The dedicated modeller of fashion



When she founded the Biba boutique, Barbara Hulanicki became the wardrobe mistress of Swinging London. Born in Palestine and brought up in Brighton before training as a fashion artist, she provided the girls of the golden Sixties with an image which amounted to a cultural statement: stick-thin legs protruded from beneath the abbreviated hems of simple dresses striped in mustard and mulberry; wide eyes were ringed with colours to match; floppy felt hats and feather boas accessorized the fantasy. Biba even changed the nature of shopping itself, by promoting an informal mood which turned the Kensington premises into a Saturday rendezvous both for those who set the style and for those who followed it. In the first of three extracts from her forthcoming autobiography, Barbara Hulanicki describes how she and her husband, Stephen Fitz-Simon, conceived a phenomenon.

I had always been fascinated by shops. I enjoyed pottering with objects and arranging them into patterns. In Jerusalem as a child I loved going into the local corner-shop. Food was scarce, but the couple who owned the shop took pride in displaying their cheeses on marble slabs with net covers like umbrellas and little blue beads around the base. Rows of sausages hung from a pole and on the floor there were sacks full of grain, beautifully laid out. And now, in 1964, I suggested the idea of opening a shop to Fitz. He thought it was silly, as life would revolve around looking after it, but I was feeling more and more infatuated with the idea of having a place to show off the clothes we had been selling through our mail-order business.

We had accumulated lots of rejects and garments that people had sent back to exchange. Without telling Fitz, I hauled them over from our basement warehouse in Motcomb Street to our flat and spent hours arranging them round the living room, hanging them on door frames, fireplaces and cupboards. The next day I telephoned friends and secretaries of fashion writers, announcing a sale.

I put the record player on as loud as I could, playing a Beatles LP. By one o'clock the flat was seething. Every person I had telephoned had told at least 10 others, who in turn had brought friends along. When I telephoned Fitz at his office to come and have look, I had £500 in a shoe box I was using as a till. Our bedroom had been turned into a changing room. I even had trouble refusing to sell my cushions and casserole dishes. By the time Fitz arrived, the flat looked as if a bomb had hit it. He thought it was a fluke, but for days afterwards people would arrive wanting to know if the sale was still on.

During one of my junk-hunting sprees I spotted a marvellous dilapidated place on the corner of Abingdon Road in Kensington. It had been a chemist's shop and had been closed for quite a while, but there were lots of black and gold signs left and the windows were painted halfway up with scratched black paint with gold-leaf edges. The woodwork outside was covered in peeling blue-grey paint. I fell in love with it instantly.

Suddenly London was filled with long-legged girls and boys

I dragged Fitz down there and he loved it too. We found the landlord, who said he wouldn't take less than £20 a week for the premises. We took it on the spot.

The shop was miles away from anywhere, even from Kensington High Street, which in those days was a place where only old ladies shopped. We were both still working at our jobs. Fitz as an advertising account executive and me as a freelance fashion artist, but we redecorated the place at weekends. Fitz painted the walls navy blue. We bought a beautiful Dutch wardrobe for £40, took the doors off and made them into a cash desk. We made long curtains in a William Morris print. A friend lent us two bronze lamps with huge black shades. I refused to have the peeling exterior repainted.

We asked our manufacturer to make us dresses of one style, a smock with very narrow sleeves, in a range of fabrics. He agreed, as a favour. (Many years later, he revealed that he had felt sorry for us.)

While our stock was being manufactured, we received 2,000 orders by post for a brown chalk-striped smock which had been featured in *Woman's Mirror*. Two hundred of them arrived, and Fitz decided to store them at the shop as the Motcomb Street basement was already bulging. We delivered the dresses to the shop late one Friday night.

The next morning, Fitz dropped me off at the shop and left to collect some more dresses from the manufacturer. It was 10 o'clock and the curtains were still drawn across the windows. I left the front door and went into the lavatory. When I came out the shop was packed with girls. In concentrated silence they were all trying on the brown chalk-striped smock.

I turned the record player on. I only had the one Beatles LP. The louder the music played, the faster the girls moved and the more people appeared in the shop.

A silent queue formed in front of the cash desk. Each girl had a two-guinea dress on her arm. Not one asked if there were any other styles or other sizes. Nobody knew the price; they just held their purses open. By 11 o'clock, I had sold every dress.

As soon as I could get to the phone, I called Fitz and said: "Quick, grab any dress you can." The shop was still full of people waiting for a delivery. When he arrived, the car's hood was down and brown chalk-striped dresses were heaped up in a mountain behind him. Everyone left the shop and we sold in the street, from the car. We were still selling that brown chalk-striped dress in one size and one colour six months later.

Fitz and I now had no other life than Biba. When the shop opened we had both given up our jobs. Every morning we would feel great anxiety. We were never sure if our customers would come back again.

One Tuesday morning the weather was awful. The sky was grey, there was a feel of a thunderstorm coming. The shop was empty. By noon the shop was still empty. I was feeling really depressed – it had all been a flash in the pan, the bonanza was over. We dashed up the road to Kensington High Street. It was empty, too. Not a soul, not one old lady with a shopping basket on two little wheels.

We soon realized that the shopping public reacts identically to the weather and the political situation. When they are depressed, they *all* depressed at the same time. When the sun comes out they are *all* happy and go out shopping. When the sun is hot they go to the park to sunbathe and you've lost them. When it rains, if you're a little shop they don't come, if you are a big store they stay with you all day. But it was this neurosis that we found so exciting. For Fitz it was like fishing, and for me it was like hunting through junk shops: you never knew when you would catch a big one.

Our Saturdays were always spectacular, whatever the weather. If it was raining, the shop stank of wet wool and the floor would be awash. If it was sunny the groups of newly-found friends would congregate outside the shop. It became a meeting place. Years later I had letters from people who met at Biba, spent their courtship in Biba on Saturdays, married, had babies and wrapped them in Biba purple nappies. Recently I heard a beautiful girl at the airport calling, "Biba, Biba, to a little girl of about six in a straw hat and smock. We had become a big part of many people's lives.

At 26 Fitz and I felt much older than the others, like Mum and Dad. We worried about the girls who worked in the shop, and their fast lives. Some could cope, but many fell by the wayside by the time they were 19.

I don't think our girls were promiscuous; they picked and chose. If they fancied someone they went right out and got what they were after instead of weaving webs and hypocritical traps, as we had to in the 1950s. In their flats and bedsits they had no mother waiting for them to see if they came home with a crumpled dress. In the buoyant mid-1960s they all had jobs and they were not used to eating massive meals. They were the postwar babies who had been deprived of nourishing protein in childhood and grew up into beautiful skinny people. A designer's dream. It didn't take much for them to look outstanding. The simpler the better, the shorter the better. Their legs seemed to be never-ending. Suddenly London was filled with long-legged girls and boys who became envied all over the world.

The girls and boys started to travel on new all-in cheap holidays, and to pick up continental elegance, too. There were masses of them and they all seemed to flock to Abingdon Road. With Cathy McGowan endorsing our clothes by wearing them nearly every week to present *Ready Steady Go* on TV, there was a sort of underground grapevine which was growing daily. As soon as there was a new style the tom-toms would beat out a message throughout the clubs and offices and the shop would be full again. Every girl could buy a new dress for her evening date. They might all turn up wearing the same uncomfortable Biba smock that itched and stopped them bending their arms, but it was uniform for an era.

Inside the shop, the Biba girl became more mysterious

The girls aped Cathy's long hair and eye-covering fringe. Soon their little white faces were growing heavier with stage make-up, lids weighed down with doll-like thick fake lashes. Their matchstick legs were encased in pale tights and low-cut patent pumps. Miniskirts led to the adoption of tights. They seldom needed to wear roll-ons or bras. Their bosoms and tummies were so tiny there was no need for the heavy upholstery. The natural form was beginning to show.

I had got through the depressing bits of my life before by slipping into fantasy and dream. When I met Fitz he made my fantasies come true. Biba was like a fantasy. I didn't like the way I looked, but the classic Biba dolly had *all the attributes I lacked*. She was very pretty and young. She had an upturned nose, rosy cheeks, and a skinny body with long asparagus legs and tiny feet. She was square-shouldered and quite flat-chested. Her head was perched on a long, swanlike neck. Her face was a perfect oval, her lids were heavy with long, spiky lashes. She looked sweet but was as hard as nails. She did what she liked on impulse and had no Mum to influence her judgment.

As time went by my Biba girl became more dreamy and untouchable. Her long straight hair turned into a halo of golden ringlets, her cheeks were hollowed by brown powder, and her lips stained with sepia lipstick. The thin line of her brows framed her sparkly blue eyes. Once she had formed into a person it was easy to think up dresses and all the other things that she might want to use. She was so young and fresh that all those Auntie colours that I had hated when I was young looked new on her. In the daylight the orchids, dusty blues, bilberries and mulberries looked quite in tune with her surroundings. Once she was inside Biba, the music thundered, the lighting was soft, and she became more mysterious.

All classes mingled under the shop's creaking roof. There was no social distinction. Their common denominator was youth and rebellion against the establishment. Young working girls, the beat offspring of aristocratic families, stars and would-be stars all flocked to the shop. One night as we were closing a tiny blonde girl came in and began taking the clothes off the hatstands. Instead of trying them on behind the dangerously wobbly screens, she stripped off in the shop and proceeded to try on smocks and trouser suits. Fitz was told to stay in the back office as the tiny, uninhibited girl was prancing around dressed only in her knickers. She was magnetic – her skin was like marble and her features larger than life. It was Julie Christie, getting her wardrobe together for the film *Darling*.

It was almost a year before the name was painted over the door at Abingdon Road. I didn't like it. It was like branding something. The shop looked much better without a name. If people wanted to find us, they would.

(By the end of 1965, the business had outgrown the Abingdon Road shop. As Swinging London gathered momentum, Biba was moved to larger premises on Kensington Church Street.)

As opening day approached I was getting more and more nervous. Maybe nobody would follow us the extra 500 yards up the road. We orchestrated a moving party from Abingdon Road to Church Street and arranged a photocall for the press. Our girls wheeled rails full of dresses all the way up Abingdon Road and down Kensington High Street to the new shop, followed by photographers. A pantechnicon arrived in Church Street full of hatstands and girls. The girls were holding Biba bags, in case the name of the shop didn't get mentioned in the stories.

The more the man in the street whistled, the shorter the skirts became

I had been stationed in the new shop all alone waiting anxiously for guests to arrive, when it all happened at once. Cilla Black and Cathy McGowan arrived and so did a million other guests and gatecrashers. Cathy and Cilla clambered on to the lorry and helped to unload the hatstands, and the photographers had a field day. Music was thumping in the shop and the wine rapidly disappeared. Everybody had a good time.

When the last guest left it was 6 o'clock in the evening. The floor was awash with spilled wine. We began to bring out the stock and fill the shelves with T-shirts for the official opening the following day. It was a long night. By morning my brain was still whirring but my body had gone to sleep, so we went and had a greasy breakfast at the neighbouring café. When we came back there was a queue outside the shop.

My favourite moments were always just before a new shop was to open: the music would be turned on, the girls ready as if to go on stage, tension mounting and – bang – the doors would open and let in the first customers. This time the shop was full of people within moments. They examined everything – we had branched out into many new areas with everything dyed to match in a large spectrum of muted colours. There were big-brimmed hats, double-breasted wool coats, tights, gloves, bags, jumpers and shirts, dresses and underwear. Even the matching feather boas, which I had intended only to use as decoration, sold like hot cakes.

Our first Saturday in Church Street was astonishing. The shop was four times the size of Abingdon Road but as crowded as the little one had been. The pavement outside was milling with people, every window seat was occupied and I even saw our bank manager take a quick look inside. By the early afternoon the hatstands were bare but still more people came to look.

Two weeks after Church Street opened, in March 1966, a team of reporters from *Time* magazine arrived. The next day it was *Stern* and then *Paris Match*. In their usual unimpressed way, our girls and the customers continued to crowd the shop. America and Europe had discovered, or invented, Swinging London. Long before this the man in the street had taken exposed thighs as part of life, but all of a sudden there were wolf whistles and cries of "Ooh, look at that one". The more they exclaimed, the shorter the skirts became. Every week I thought that we surely couldn't shorten them any more, but magically there were a few odd inches to go.

It was through absolute ignorance that the mini reached the streets. The short skirt was on the way but it was only seen in showrooms. Courrèges had made a strong impact on the world with his space-age dresses. Mary Quant was the first British designer to show the mini but I still say that our manufacturer, dear old Theo Savva, was the man responsible for putting the mini on the high street. When the jersey allocated for a little suit arrived at his factory it was steaming hot from the finishers. As Fitz bombarded Theo with telephone calls for more and more stock for the opening of the shop, Theo cut the somewhat stretchy double jersey without "resting" it. Jersey that is not rested soon relaxes itself back to its proper width. It was not the uncut fabric that rested – it was the skirts! When I saw the delivery I nearly had a heart attack. The skirts were only 10 inches long. God, I thought, we'll go bust – we'll never be able to sell them. I couldn't sleep, but that little fluted skirt walked out on customers as fast as we could get it on to the stands.

Abridged from From A to Biba *by Barbara Hulanicki, published by Hutchinson on September 5, price £8.95.*

Hatstands and mini-dresses: Stephen Fitz-Simon and Barbara Hulanicki surrounded by some of the original Biba girls









Above left: styles (and prices) from the 1969 catalogue. Top right: Cilla Black and Cathy McGowan help the Biba dollies in the move to Church Street. Lower left: an original Biba logotype. Lower right: Stephanie Farrow, a favourite Biba model

TOMORROW: The final dream takes shape

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moreover... Miles Kington

Passion dons a uniform

Last month we created a new publishing house, Mills & Bang, to market a completely new form of novel: romantic military fiction, aimed to satisfy the fantasies of both men and women.

The response was remarkable – all titles were sold out within days of hitting the bookstalls, and *Yomping into Passion* appeared briefly on the Cross-Channel best-seller list.

Now, Moreover Enterprises Ltd is proud to announce a further selection of Mills and Bang novels – the novels that are as tough as old boots yet as soft as a first kiss!

Cavalry Tulle, by Yolanda Dobbin

Debbie felt the wind streaming through her hair as she kicked Marmaduke into a gallop. How good it felt to be on her favourite horse once more, the soft turf of the downs beneath his hooves and the English Channel twinkling in the sun, way, way in the distance. Her memories of Oscar seemed just a bad dream.

Suddenly she became gradually aware that another rider was closing in to meet her. Crossly, she reined in and waited for him to arrive.

"I'm sorry", said the newcomer affably, "but this is private property. Restricted, you know."

"To whom, may I ask?"

"Members of the regiment. Captain Bruce Derwent at your service."

"And I", said Debbie coolly, "am Major Deborah Merryweather, newly joined to the regiment."

Derwent's face changed. But, before he could bring himself to salute her, a shot rang out and whistled past them. Quick as a flash he had leapt from his horse, bundled her from hers and rolled them both into a safe position in the grass.

"Who's trying to kill us?" she gasped, thrilling strangely to the touch of his uniformed arm.

"Nobody. It's an army firing range. They could kill anybody. By the way", he said, his mouth not six inches from her perfect ear. "I believe you know my best friend. Oscar Threadgold. Major," he added reluctantly.

Oscar! His dark handsome face came before her, with its twisted smile. Then she looked at Bruce's sandy open features. How were their destinies to be intertwined?

"Perhaps you could put me down now, Captain", she said icily.

A Man's Girl, by Grenada Pinn

"Sorry to bother you, sir", said the sergeant, "but I'd like to have a word about Private Simple."

"What's the trouble?" said the captain.

"Fact is", said the sergeant, "I think Private Simple's a woman."

The captain drummed his pencil on the desk.

"Extraordinary thing to say, sergeant. What makes you think so?"

"Difficult to pin down, sir. The way he walks. The extra large battle tunic. The tendency to use lipstick and shave his legs."

"Does he pull his weight otherwise?"

"Absolutely. Best soldier in the platoon."

"Then I wouldn't worry too much, sergeant. We need all the good men we can get, even if they are women."

Damn, thought the captain. They're on to Yvonne's and my little scheme. It was only as the door closed that the captain realized there was something odd about the sergeant. He was wearing high-heeled shoes. Were their destinies to be intermingled in some strange way?

Free Fall Love, by Alberta Smithwick

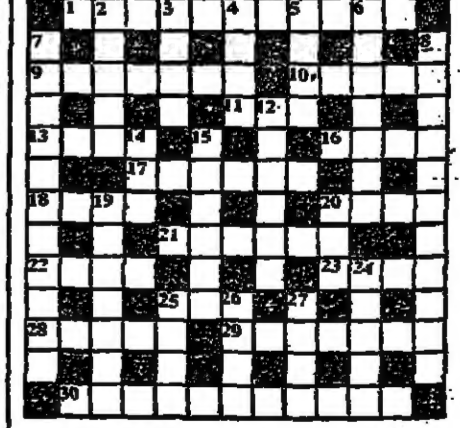
Rowena, flushing, went hot and cold. She felt limp. There was a roaring in her ears. Not surprising, as she was halfway through her first ever parachute jump.

"I say!" said a voice. She looked round. There was a man in the air near her. "I say, I'd open your parachute I were you!"

How stupid of her. She pulled the ring and the huge white canopy opened above her. The man smiled and put his thumb up as he floated away. She hated him instantly, and yet there was something about his warm crinkly eyes that told her their destinies would, given half a chance, be on the same downward path together.

(Other titles coming soon: *One Girl's Resistance* by Jeanne Hackett, *NATO Nancy* by Marcia Hastings, *Passion in the Pay Corps* by Briony Hanrahan, etc, etc.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 125)



ACROSS
1 Joint interest (11)
9 Of the Hamites (7)
10 Reduce (5)
11 Pig's hock (3)
13 Catcher's glove (4)
16 Den (4)
17 Strong protest (6)
18 Reflect (4)
20 S African mountain (4)
21 Conflict (6)
22 Fine spray (4)
23 Russian ruler (4)
25 Ban bomb group (1,1,1)
28 Perfect (5)
29 Instil (7)
30 Bug killer (11)

DOWN
2 Concede (5)
3 Ballet skirt (4)
4 Apiece (4)
5 False (4)
6 Moslem ruler's area (7)
7 Bedroom cleaner (11)
8 Chill (11)
12 Expose to air (6)
14 In addition (3)
15 Achieve (6)
19 Out of date (7)
20 Wager (3)
24 Steam burn (5)
25 Indication (4)
26 Food regimen (4)
27 Specification (4)

SOLUTION TO No 124
ACROSS: 1 Decibel 5 Hopes 8 UFO 9 Sprucer 10 Usage 11 Beta 12 Heeltap 14 Characterless 16 Ego trip 18 Also 21 Ultra 22 Oxidate 23 Tax 24 Endue 25 Yoghurt
DOWN: 1 Doss 2 Curse 3 Baccalaureate 4 Lurch 5 Housebreaking 6 Prattle 7 Step past 13 Schedule 15 Aborted 17 Proxy 19 Snafu 20 Bent

MODERN TIMES

A sideways look at the British way of life

Not very long ago, when privilege and wealth were the prerogative of the upper classes, there were some people called Emsworth who had titles and butlers called Beach. They also owned a lot of the land over which they hunted, shot and fished. When they travelled they stayed in other Emsworths' houses or the best hotels. They were a jolly crowd and often asked all their friends and relations to come and play at weekends.

Sadly the Emsworths were living on borrowed time. Even in the shires the social and economic structure was changing. Most of the poor got richer while the Emsworths found it increasingly difficult to make ends meet – so much so that they sometimes had to sell off a wing of a house, or a few hundred acres, or even charge people called Smith, who wanted to see how the Emsworths lived, a couple of shillings to come and look over the house.

At the same time as all this was going on a lot of people were making a lot of money, more often than not out of selling for thousands of pounds the mews cottages in which the Emsworths' retainers had lived rent-free for years. Or from installing central heating systems or keeping books or shops. These people (called Goldfingers) believed in property and looked round for ways of making even more money. And all the while the Smiths (of whom there were infinitely more than there were Emsworths or Goldfingers) beavered away in their small corners and sometimes cast a wistful eye at the Emsworths and Goldfingers, who seemed to have all the fun and owned all the emblems of wealth – horses and boats and lakes and miles of river bank – and wished they could join in.

Then one day, by chance, Lord Emsworth and Mr Goldfinger and Mr Smith happened to meet and between them cooked up a brilliant wheeze. (It was Goldfinger's idea but Emsworth and Smith quickly saw the logic of it.) To Lord Emsworth, Goldfinger said: "You've got the land but no money; I've got the money and a good head for business – and you" (to Smith) "who haven't much of either could, if all your friends chipped in, afford to buy a part of all the things you've dreamed of owning but could never afford."

And so the syndicate was born – a compromise, like most things in life, but one which gave all the members a slice of property and a slice of a dream. Thereafter syndicates and partnerships and consortia sprang up all over the place. Wherever there was a piece of property or a coveted object far too expensive for any one individual to buy, the syndicate bought. They purchased minor stately homes and turned them into country clubs or health farms, they bought yachts and racehorses, and sold shares to people who wanted to sail or swan around the Members' Enclosure; they even bought old masters and when they were not gathering dust in a vault, took it in turn to hang them in their various drawing rooms.

Lord Emsworth was happy because he was able to stay on in his estate and pay Fred the gamekeeper, and though he would have preferred not to have all the Smiths and Goldfingers wandering over his land and fishing his rivers, he was a realist and knew that this way at least there might be a bit left for his son. Smith was deliriously happy because his wife could afford a tan and told all her friends that she owned a racehorse (though in fact she had only one-twelfth share).

Goldfinger was probably the happiest of all because, apart from the shares he owned in all the syndicates, he had made enough money to buy a few horses and lakes and houses outright.

Puffing his pipe of an evening, Lord Emsworth mused over a book of proverbs. He found an old Spanish one which said something to the effect that "he who divides gets the worst share", which confirmed what he had known all along, that foreigners didn't know what they were talking about.

Judy Froshaug

Snooks and shares



FISH AND SNIPS

Tim Nelson *(left)* landowner who runs a trout fishing syndicate

"Basically we've got 14 acres of water, consiting of lakes – stocked with brown rainbow trout. There are 35 members of the syndicate a good number – coming right across the board from a director of Barclays Bank to a local scrap metal merchant. I chose people very carefully, by interview, to make sure that they're not going to abuse the free systeem. I don't like the sort of person who talks about the masses of fish he catches or who hauls fish out for the sake of it.

We have boat and bank fishing : single fly, wet, dry or nymph. We don't allow lures; the whole idea, if you're a sporting man, is to fly-fish. A full rod costs £248 a year an allows you to fish every day in season. You're limited to seven fish a week or two on any one day. If you fish on, you buy. Half rods cost £138 and you can fish for three days a month on any *day of your choice. There* are a number of vacancies each year, but very few members leave.

When you're out in the middle of the lake you know the phone isn't going to ring and you never really know what's there though you've heard talk of or seen "the big one". Members are not required to contribute any labour; I have a *bailiff* for that. I expect members to respect each other and the fish.

This year for instance, one night the water temperature was on a lethal limit for trout, and we lost 300. Otherwise we leave people very much *alone.*"

HORSE TRADING

Henry Ponsonby *(right)* syndicate manager of Shefford Bloodstock Services

"The racing Establishment has always rather looked down its nose at syndicates. At first the Jockey Club didn't like the whole idea of working class people owning horses, and never contemplated people putting together syndicates professionally. Now they must see the benefits. If I were to count up all the money that's gone back into racing since I started business in 1977, it would amount to about £750,000 – money the sport would not have had but for syndication. The maximum permitted size of a race-horse owner's syndicate is 12 people, and no person can be a member of more than 12 syndicates, though you can be in as many partnerships of up to four people as you like and can have between 5,000 and 15,000 members in a company such as we've just launced for only £200 per share.

When I started business 40 per cent of my owners were probably in the hotel trade. Then we had greengrocers, Leyland shop stewards, printers, retured army officers, sons of peers of the realm, policemen – and masses of women. A lot of men bought shares for wives or girlfriends. Now there are *a lot* more up-market people – chairmen, company directors. People buy in because owning a racehorse is glamorous. If you own a horse you can rub shoulders with the rich and famous; we had a horse running at Chelten*ham in the same race* as the Queen Mother's horse, both trained by Fulke Walwyn. We've beaten Sangster's horses and the Queen's, and with the new company our aim is to win the Derby."



ROOM SERVICE

Christopher Chapman *(left)* vice chairman of the Prestige Hotels Consortium and Managing Director of his own, family-run hotel.

"There are not that many smart, privately owned hotels left in Britain but there is a growing demand for the *kind of quality that used to* be associated with the best British hotels, nostalgia for comfort and service and good food and personal attention. Although *the hotels in the group* are very different, we all pride ourselves on the high standards we try to achieve, but there is no way in which we could individually afford to do so if we hadn't joined together. This way we can afford a central London office and a full-time marketing executive, and an overseas representative – particularly important for us in North America, where so many of our guests come from.

Because of the very high standards we set there is a natural limit to the number of hotels who can join the group (we are 35 at present). We recently re-examined our standards *and raised the minimum.* Unfortunately there were some casualties but in the process we attracted others who said that previously they had hesitated to apply "because we didn't quite like all the company you were keeping".

Last year we had to double our subscription to £4,000 a year. We trust each other as individuals and as a group. All the hotels which apply to join are inspected anonymously by our members, *several times, before* they are proposed. It's because of joint interests and joint surveillance that we are, I think a kind of élite."

THE BACK LEGS

Audrey Slaughter *(above)* former editor of *Over 21*, *part owner of a racehorse*

"There's no way I could have afforded to buy a horse outright. But I like the glamour and excitement of the races the "feel" of gambling – all those working chaps putting their money on the last race and pretty girls hanging on to their hats – and I fancy the idea of swanking around a bit as an owner, chooeing the colours. Unfortunately all the best ones had gone.

I used to say I'd love a share in a horse. Then a friend came along with a Jockey Club steward who's also a breeder and they found me Window Shopper, a very pretty two-year-old out of Town and *Country and Watch 'em* Go. She has a nice narrow head and isn't too long in the back. When we first bought her I hadn't an idea about all the extras that go with owning a horse – getting it registered with Wetherby's, paying the vet and the VAT and getting it a passport. Every month you get these rather frightening bills!

I am the chief shareholder, having five shares which cost £355 each. David Blacker, the steward, kept two and so did our friend Count Csaki, who was responsible for finding her, really. And a lady called Popsi, whom I *haven't* yet met, has the other three. I think, the idea of owning a bit of a horse probably appeals to millions of women. I'm very pleased with ours. I'v no desire to go and pat her nose or give her a sugar lump; but it must be lovely to lead in the winner!"



THE SAME BOAT

Tony Chappell *(left)* managing director of *Tarquin Timesharing*

"The cost of buying a small yacht is prohibitive to many people, but spread among 15 or 20 it becomes possible. We even have members who *could* afford to buy outright but don't want to make a large outlay on a boat they may use for only two weeks a year and which, for the remaining period, will be idle in the Mediterranean, deteriorating. And maintenance costs, alone, would be massive. People want ownership for a variety of reasons: many have found that yachting is a pleasant family activity but that sort of boat whose cost would come within their budget is not exactly comfortable – a trailer-sailer or a speedboat for *example. And then there's* the glamour. As people's expectations develop they look at what their finances will allow against the style of life that is attainable. I regard the Trader 37 as equal in status to a four-bedroomed villa in the South of France, near the sea, with its own swimming pool.

There's a fantastic cross-section of time sharers – a lot from the better professions (though no solicitors yet). People would feel inadequate on a yacht if their experience was so scant that they didn't have the confidence to anchor in the swish bays between the millionaires and *summon up*, like Charles Forte, a cassata from the ice-cream boat. There's no other social disqualification. On the Côte d'Azur the richest are the tattiest dressers, or those wearing nothing at all."

BANG GANG

Jonathan Abbott *(right)* writer, and life-long shooter with his own syndicate

"Shooting's an expensive sport, like yacht-racing, or polo, if you come in from outside. The best number of people to shoot with is about six, anything over eight is not really on, though you do sometimes *find 10. In my father's day* anything beyond that was referred to as a hotel shoot. A syndicate is a bit like Dad's Army – a lot depends on the people in it. It's never the same as a private shoot of course, but it's a matter of finance. The cost of running a shoot could be £12,000 a year if you had to pay for everything. Split between six of you it's feasible. It costs less of course if one of the things is free – say one member is a landowner, or a farmer, with a gamekeeper.

There are various kinds of syndicates – shared-expenses syndicates, wandering syndicates. Some landowners are deterred by the whole idea and invite people to pay to shoot. The danger with this is that those who are paying are often suspicious that they're not getting the best shooting but are paying for the owner to shoot with his friends in the best woods or on Boxing Day.

Anyone with the slightest bit of intelligence who can produce a place to shoot and someone to look after it could form a syndicate: that part isn't difficult – it's the people. There are an awful lot of wingers about. The rules are simple: respect the shoot and obey the captain."



Interviews by Judy Froshaug

Penny Perrick

Doctor's public orders



Our two most popular national pastimes, nosing into the private lives of the famous and worrying about the state of our health, have been cleverly combined in a new *television series to be screened* by HTV in the autumn. Called *Consider Yourself*, it films various celebrities doing what comes naturally and then hauls them in front of a doctor and psychologist to be given a serious talking-to.

Katie Boyle was so obviously a picture of gorgeous, glowing good health that she escaped censure. Roddy Llewellyn, though in good shape, was made so nervous by the proceedings that he reached out for more cigarettes than his normal ration. Darts player Eric Bristow turned out to be the villain of the piece: overweight, under-exercised, much given to late nights, late meals and lavish boozing.

However, he was so obviously fit and happy that he got away with a peevish warning to change his wicked ways by the time he's 30. The moral of that seems to be that a reckless youth is healthier than a misspent middle age.

What surprised Terry Miller, the programme's producer, was the way the normally self confident celebrities floundered helplessly when caught out in their bad habits. I understand how they felt when exposed to close questioning of the medical kind since, being pale and peaky looking, I am always having to submit to this kind of inquisition. Why don't I wear a vest? Why do I spend Sunday afternoons on a sofa with a pile of novels and a mug of coffee instead of getting some roses in my cheeks?

Undeterred by my churlish ripostes, my husband even tenderly inquires every morning how I slept although by now he must have noticed that every night I fall into a snoring, ten hour stupor.

It's getting impossible for most of us to claim 101 per cent fitness in the light of so many diagnose-it-yourself books flooding the market, all of them crammed with diagrams of parts of the body you never worried about before because you didn't know you were carrying them around with you. Ever since the reading public has worked itself through *Our Bodies, Ourselves*, it's fatal to ask "How do you do?" since you will probably be told.

Someone's state of health is considered a suitable topic for conversation in a way the state of their bank balance or the state of their sex life is not. I feel sorry for David Steel, innocently turning up for a refreshing weekend at David Owen's country house and getting instead the doctor's bedside manner and advice on the lines of "why don't you take a good long rest.. don't think of coming back to politics for a while ... come back and see me again in 1997".

Just the sort of thing to make him wonder whether he was likely to last the night.

I shall be interested to see if the subjects of *Consider Yourself* do just what the television doctor ordered. Will Anne Nightingale give up smoking? Will Leslie Thomas lose some weight? Such riveting questions should not be left hanging in the airwaves and I certainly hope HTV is planning a second series, provisionally entitled *Reconsider Yourself.*

● There is a lot of serious wardrobe confusion about. Jeanne Turnock was sacked from her job at a *crematorium for wearing trousers*; MP Edwina Currie's pink tracksuit got some pretty old-fashioned looks from the honourable members and barrister Anne Mallalieu's correct but dreary black working outfit was denied the "uniform" status that would have given her some tax relief.

We could simplify matters by adopting, to the last working woman among us, the American dress-for-success business look, worn by female secretaries and company *presidents alike and consisting of* a sober suit with a tailored jacket worn over a crisp blouse in an unexciting colour. The streets of any American city are full of women identically if uninspiringly dressed and they never wake up in the morning yelling, "What on earth am I going to wear today?"

Flavia Corkscrew is on holiday



THE TIMES DIARY

Diary divide

There will be a fringe beyond the fringe at this year's Labour Party conference in Brighton. Party headquarters had refused to list in the conference diary meetings organized by groups which are not on the official register. That includes, of course, Militant, but also Socialists for Labour Victory, Briefing, Labour Campaign on Ireland, and the Labour Abortion Rights Campaign. *Tribune* received an invitation to list details of its meeting; Ken Livingstone's paper, *Labour Herald*, did not (though it may yet be admitted). Mandy Moore of Socialists for Labour Victory says her organization will aim to get an "alternative diary" with a comprehenisve list of the week's events into the hands of every delegate. "It is the diary which most delegates follow when deciding how to spend their evenings", she says, "so being excluded is quite important".

String along

PHSausage jokes are coming in as thick and, dare I say, as stodgy as the sausages themselves, of which the classic wartime memory is that they were half bread because butchers found it difficult to make both ends meat, and so customers did not know whether to put mustard on them or marmalade. The popular favourite of the moment is the man who goes to the doctor and says: "My friends all say I'm mad because I like sausages." "That's no problem – I rather like sausages myself." "Oh good – you can come round and see my collection." Today's British Sausage Time clock, though, goes to A. Smith of SE13 for this risible riddle: "Why did Harold Wilson want the ketchup?" "Because he was past the sauce age (passed the sausage)." Oh dear, I think I've burst my skin.

BARRY FANTONI



"Cheer up! I've just seen a brace of animal liberators"

The leader . . .

National pride may not be appropriate on such an occasion, but it is true that the European Community Youth Orchestra, who give their first Prom tonight, include more British players than from any other EEC nation. Of the 134 players chosen from 4,000 who auditioned, 44 are British. Next most numerous are the Germans, with 20 fewer.

Daisy, Daisy!

I have had a polite phone call from Henry Hardy of the Oxford University Press offering literary immortality to the winner of our Saturday competition to fill the gap in the manuscript of Daisy Ashford's *The Life of Father McSwiney*, but only if we correct a misprint which crept in. When the second edition of the book is published Dr Hardy hopes to include the winning entry (suitably asterisked) so as to complete the sense of the Pope's après-theatre activities. But the gap which has to be filled is of about 34 words between "in his Public" and "was rather" and about three words between "was rather" and "they caught the fleas". Aspiring imitators of four-year-old prose style please note.

Underhand

A sharp dispute has arisen between the leading auction houses and the Victoria & Albert Museum. It concerns the latter's cricket team, which is alleged to be full of ringers. The V & A recently played Sotheby's, and hammered them. Tomorrow they meet Christie's and the antecedents of their team will be closely scrutinized. "It is no good playing febrile types who turn out in Fiorucci track suits and stand on the boundary remarking the too, too Turneresque sky, oblivious to the ball flying past them", says the V & A's captain, Nicky Bird. "Our players all have a connexion with the Museum. Our opening bowler, for example, sheltered in the doorway during a shower. We feel it is not how you play the game, but whether you win or lose".



This is the product of four years' high-powered market research by the British Airports Authority and Breadwinners Ltd, concessionaires for a line of souvenirs that are expected to smarten up the unacceptable face of aviation in this country. Badges, T-shirts, even teddy bears are on offer to catch the air traveller at an impressionable age and fix a cuddly image in his tiny mind. Harry Heathrow, Gary Gatwick, Stanley Stansted, Gordon Glasgow, Percy Prestwick and Archie Aberdeen are merely the vanguard in a merchandising experiment that Breadwinners is confident will take off in a big way **PHS**

Philip Towle warns against the new spirit of Gaullism

Nationalism, the threat to Nato





John Nott, echoing the line set by de Gaulle. Right, Senator Stevens, a trend to a new isolationism

In proportion to their influence, too much attention is devoted to the minority who criticize Nato strategy from the left and too little to the attitudes of the general public and to those who criticize it from the centre or right – the "neo-Gaullists". This latter group, which includes a number of European politicians, some close to power, is more influential and therefore a far more insidious long-term threat to the Atlantic alliance than the small and obviously demoralized membership of CND, whose policies have been massively rejected at the polls.

Mr John Nott, the former Defence Secretary, declared himself a Gaullist and supported the Trident programme as a hedge against Nato's collapse. Hedley Bull, Professor of International Relations at Oxford, has said that the US has subordinated European detente in the interests of its world struggle with the Soviet Union. He has called for the formation of a European alliance within Nato and the development of a European nuclear force.

Sir James Cable, former head of the Foreign Officer Planning Staff, has called Britain's dependence on the US an addictive drug and suggested that it may have contributed to our national decline. He has also called for Britain to follow the French lead in defence policy, to close the US bases here and to limit Britain's commitment to the alliance mainly to maritime forces.

None of those quoted would like to see the precipitate collapse of Nato (and neither of course did de Gaulle) but, by suggesting that the alliance may disappear or that we should weaken our commitment to it, they advocate policies which could set in train an irreversible movement towards such a collapse. This is particularly so because their criticism coincides with growing attacks on the alliance from many Americans who resent the discrepancy between the US and European defence budgets.

When Nato was established in 1949 the US was the greatest economic power in history and it seemed reasonable to ask it to protect the impoverished Europeans. By agreeing to this request Washington overturned all the foreign policy traditions which the US had built up since independence. But today the Europeans are not impoverished; wages in Copenhagen or Hamburg are now generally as good as those in Detroit or Dallas. Yet in 1981 the Americans spent $782 per head on defence while the Danes spent $280.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the traditional US hostility towards involvement in Europe has shown signs of revival, and that the Republican whip in the Senate, Senator Ted Stevens, and others have sought to reduce the US forces stationed in Europe.

Is the time then ripe for a mutually agreed divorce? In July 1969 *The Times* declared, "at present 250 million people of Western Europe rely on 200 million Americans to defend them from 200 million Russians although the Russians have 700 million angry Chinese at their backs. This proposition has only to be stated for it to be seen to be unreasonable".

Since then that proposition has been put with increasing frequency and force. On the other hand, if 350,000 American servicemen stationed in Western Europe, and the premise of a million more to come in a crisis, have failed to reassure the West Europeans or to convince European military strategists that a Russian attack could be defeated without the use of nuclear weapons, how could Europe defend itself?

Without US support for the Europeans the Warsaw Pact would have a comfortable three to one advantage over the West in the main elements of conventional military power, tanks and aircraft. Soviet submarines would dominate the oceans and the Soviet nuclear preponderance would be absolute. There is no prospect that the West European governments would undertake the huge defence spending needed to rectify so great an imbalance. Nor is it desirable that they should make economic and social sacrifices on such a scale.

If Nato were to collapse, the most probable immediate outcome is that Western Europe would dissolve into a confused medley of states, some trying to defend themselves, some hoping that their very weakness would save them from the effects of conflict elsewhere, others seeking an accommodation with Moscow.

It would be optimistic to assume that the Europeans would cooperate to defend themselves. But were they to do so their defences would still be much less effective than at present, and if they tried to make them effective they would be vastly more expensive. Alliances have been incomparably the most successful arms control measures evolved since 1945.

The only advantage which the Europeans *might* acquire from the break-up of Nato would be a slight reduction in the risks of becoming involved in a war which began somewhere else in the world. But this cannot be taken for granted: in most cases Europe's strategic interests in the Third World coincide with those of the US, while, if the US and Soviet Union were to go to war, it is inconceivable that a strategically vital area such as Europe would be left unscathed.

If Nato did collapse we should most certainly try to fashion an adequate West European defence. But we should be aware of the magnitude of the problems involved. West Europeans can still do much, if they so choose, to strengthen the cohesion and military effectiveness of the alliance by increasing their share of the defence burden to a more equitable level and thereby working out a mutually acceptable relationship with the US.

But if the alliance did disintegrate, through a combination of insurmountable tensions and flawed perceptions of interest, no alternative strategy – whether in the form of neutralism or of military cooperation among the Europeans – could ensure the long-term security of Europe as effectively as the alliance has done in the past. It is above all in the period of uncertainty and confusion which would follow the collapse of Nato that each state would be most vulnerable to Soviet threats and blandishments and the dangers of war would be most acute.

The author is a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. His article is based on a monograph, Europe Without America: Could We Defend Ourselves? *published by the Institute for European Defence and Strategic Studies, 13-14 Golden Square, London W1.*

Lest we forget: the great memorials

White elephants or national heritage? **Gillian Tindall** previews an exhibition opening in London tomorrow

Stone to dust? Nature gradually reclaims Nunhead cemetery in south London

The grave may not be either a fine or private place, but the law protects it today far more assiduously than it does the abode of the living: a dead body has a more secure tenure of its six feet of earth than of any house occupied in life. Tenants can be evicted, property compulsorily purchased, whole districts can be, and have been, swept away – but a special Act of Parliament is commonly needed to dislodge the dead from their resting place. Even where this does not apply (in the municipal cemeteries as opposed to the privately owned ones) the public health-cum-ecclesiastical regulations covering the removal and reinterment of remains offer a formidable deterrent.

In any case there is such popular prejudice against digging up the dead that local authorities will not usually risk an outcry by suggesting it, and such property companies as have felt a passing temptation towards what they assume to be a choice piece of potential real estate have almost always changed their minds and slunk off when the realities of the situation have been made plain to them. It has proved extremely difficult for cemetery owners to sell off even unconsecrated and unused segments of their land; at both Highgate in north London and Nunhead in the south such a scheme has been mooted at one time or another in an attempt to stave off the imminent bankruptcy of the companies concerned, and in both instances the protests were such that the scheme was abandoned.

People don't much want to look after their local cemeteries or pay for them to be looked after, but they have a largely unfounded dread of anyone putting them to any other use. Even attempts to turn old burial grounds into gardens, the one use readily sanctioned by the law, can become contentious.

Both Highgate and Nunhead offer a fine example of a further paradox in a topic riddled with paradoxes. Both were established, in 1839 and 1840 respectively, by the London Cemetery Company; with 37 and 52 acres apiece, they were part of the hygienic (and profitable) movement of the times to remove death from the "choked charnel houses" of the City churchyards and install it more commodiously in spacious suburban grounds. Yet a hundred-odd years later, history has come around in a circle: Highgate, Nunhead, Tower Hamlets and the like have, in turn, become choked with the dead and with their dilapidated funerary furniture, and once again words such as "decay", "disease" and "desecration" are invoked in a plea that someone should *do* something about the situation. A wild garden is all very well, but a vandalized jungle defeats every purpose. Most of the once-profitable companies are extinct or in liquidation, their one capital asset transformed into a remarkable but appalling white elephant for which no one wants to be financially responsible.

The very cult of death which originally paid such dividends has exacerbated the problem of the dead. For centuries, most people were buried simply in woollen shrouds, and wooden crosses were the norm: returning to dust meant just that because, within a hundred years, both visible and invisible relics obligingly rotted away. The universal use of the coffin and the general introduction of stone memorials in the eighteenth century changed all that – and indeed subverted the whole purpose of consigning a body to the earth.

The private family grave, purchased "in perpetuity" and marked by a substantial edifice, is a logical absurdity, a vain assertion of the social and economic values of this life and their power to transcend even mortality.

Thus the final paradox is that these old cemeteries have no value as an evocation of loved individuals – they evoke, rather, the knockabout drama of turnip-bogeys and ghouls – but they are valuable as a social record and as a repository of sculpture. Highgate's horse, lion and recumbent dog are well known – and may be viewed again, in photographs, at the exhibition, at the Museum of London – but almost all the big London cemeteries and many of the provincial ones have a line in weeping angels, be-willowed urns and eccentric canopies.

Quis custodiet? The sums of money once paid by the grave owners to have them looked after have been rendered derisory by time, inflation and the inroads of nature; and in any case, these works of art, in their now-wild setting, are not private property but a public legacy. William Morris's dictum, originally applied to buildings, seems apposite to cemeteries also: "These . . . do not belong to us only . . . They belonged to our forefathers and will belong to our descendants unless we play them false . . . We are only trustees for those who will come after us."

Yes, but *who* are to be the trustees? Local authorities, understandably, are either unwilling or inefficent in assuming the burden of the upkeep of what is not just a local institution: bodies of local people may be dedicated but lack both real power and funds. This month an appeal for Highgate is being launched – but the real need is a campaign for a national body comparable with the National Trust to assume overall control for what is, after all, a national asset.

Why the sugar isle is in such a stir

Port Louis, Mauritius

As the campaign for the Mauritian general election on Sunday enters the final lap, most of the smart political money in this Indian Ocean sugar island is on the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM) of the 38-year-old Paul Bérenger, a member of the white Franco-Mauritian minority, to win by a short head. But the wisest punters are hedging their bets. For, as the wily former agriculture minister, Sir Satcam Boolell, puts it, "today's enemy can be tomorrow's friend".

It is only 14 months since Mauritius, 720 square miles of coral-fringed volcanic rock inhabited by a racially mixed population of more than 990,000, last went to the polls and swept the left-wing MMM into power in alliance with the smaller Parti Socialiste Mauricien (PSM). The alliance won all 62 directly elected seats.

The octogenarian Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Hindu doctor who had led Mauritius for 14 years since independence from Britain, and had dominated the local political scene for a decade before that, failed to gain a seat.

The victorious alliance had not been in power for more than a few weeks, however, before its leaders were squabbling among themselves. It survived a political crisis last October and limped on until March 22 when Mr Bérenger, the Finance Minister, resigned with 10 cabinet colleagues, claiming he was not getting full support for the unpopular measures needed to straighten out the country's parlous finances.

The Prime Minister, Anerood Jugnauth, a 53-year-old Hindu who trained as a lawyer in Britain and had been president of the MMM since 1973, parted company with Mr Bérenger, the MMM's founder, and formed a new party, the Mouvement Socialiste Militant (MSM), but he did not have a clear majority and was forced to call an election.

The MSM consists of Mr Jugnauth and some other Indian defectors from the MMM, plus virtually the whole of the PSM, whose youthful leader, Harish Boodhoo, represents a populist Hindu conservatism that has developed distinctly communalist and anti-white overtones. Mr Jugnauth and Mr Boodhoo accuse Mr Bérenger of being power-hungry and of betraying the "socialist" cause for which they fought together last year.

This however, has not stopped the MSM from forming an alliance with the discredited Labour Party of Sir Seewoosagur.

Mr Bérenger has his own credibility gap. He was largely responsible for the strong emphasis in last year's MMM-PSM manifesto on redistributing wealth, raising living standards and improving welfare services. But it was he, as Finance Minister, who had to announce to the public the postponement of most of these programmes because of the economic stringencies required by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in return for financial assistance.

At the bank's urging, Mr Bérenger reduced the controversial export duty on sugar. The sugar industry, which furnishes more than three-quarters of Mauritian foreign exchange earnings, is in real financial difficulty, but it is also controlled by the *grands blancs*, the white Franco-Mauritian minority. Mr Bérenger thus laid himself open to the thinly veiled racial taunt of being a lackey of (white) big business.

Certainly, it is paradoxical that Mr Bérenger, the radical firebrand who learnt his politics on the student barricades in Paris in 1968, built his political career in Mauritius on trade union organization, and was even imprisoned for a year in the early 1970s, is now privately the preferred candidate of many conservative Mauritian businessmen. Mauritius's foreign creditors also see him as the man best equipped to get the economy back on the rails.

The history of Mauritius is as surprising as its politics. Uninhabited for most of recorded history, it was colonized sporadically by the Dutch in the seventeenth century and settled permanently in 1721 by the French, who imprinted their culture and language on the island, established the sugar industry and introduced African slaves. Their mixed blood descendants now form the Creole population and their pidgin French dialect is the nearest thing to a lingua franca.

In 1810 the French were defeated by the British, who abolished slavery and instead imported indentured labour from India. Today 69 per cent of the population are Indians (52 per cent Hindus and 17 per cent Muslims), 25 per cent Creoles and 6 per cent Franco-Mauritians and Chinese.

This racial and cultural witch's brew has developed into one of the liveliest multi-party democracies in the world. The high quality (mainly French) press is unfettered, the judiciary is independent and there are no political prisoners. It is entirely in keeping with Mauritius's record that it may now become the first country under black majority rule to elect a white prime minister.

Whichever group comes to power will have to operate for some years within the narrow limits set by the IMF and the World Bank. The island is heavily in debt, one in every four Mauritians of working age is unemployed, most of the jobless being in the 15-24 age group, and the sugar industry has been operating at a loss for several years.

In practice, there are restraints on foreign policy, too, despite the radical rhetoric of the MMM on non-alignment. Nor is anyone seriously contemplating any action that might disrupt the lucrative South African tourist trade.

All the main contending parties are pledged to turn Mauritius into a republic within the Commonwealth under a non-executive president.

Michael Hornsby

Gerald Kaufman

When a ticket to the top cost 1s 4d

Two months after its disaster in the general election the Labour Party is still in a condition of shock. This is healthy. It would have been unhealthy if party members had shrugged off the events of June 9 as just another setback, easily capable of being put right after a gentle period of reassessment. Very few have made that ostrich-like mistake. Indeed, there has been an almost masochistic tendency to pile on the gloom.

Many Members of Parliament who narrowly squeaked home (often in constituencies previously regarded as safe), rather than congratulating themselves and each other on their survival have instead in many cases been assessing their chances of re-election next time with some pessimism. In analysis after analysis, prominent Labour figures have harshly demonstrated not only the near-elimination of the party's support in vast tracts of the country, but also the disturbing drift away from Labour in areas whose staunch loyalty was for generations taken for granted.

Even the ludicrously protracted leadership election has brought its benefits. The four candidates, unable to keep silent during the four-month campaign, have issued manifestos, written articles, delivered speeches, taken part in debates. As well as making ritual speeches about aspects of policy, they have felt obliged again and again to return to discussing the state of the party. That some of their conclusions seem to me to be mistaken is not the point. In thinking hard about the party's principles, its role, its disagreeable recent past and its discouraging potential for the future, they have enabled – perhaps forced – the membership to participate in that thinking process too.

The leadership election process itself has been inevitably subjected to reappraisal, little of it favourable. The party of the people – as it still thinks of itself – has been compelled unhappily to accept that for the first time in 80 years anyone seeking its highest offices has to have money. Affiliated organizations demand copies, sometimes in the thousands, of statements by candidates; the cost of production and of postage is phenomenal. Candidates have to tour the country, addressing Labour Party and trade union meetings; the travelling expenses are considerable.

When Harold Wilson was elected leader 20 years ago, his election expenses totalled 1s 4d (the cost of telephone calls asking over-ardent supporters not to canvass for him). Now the Labour press is full of appeals by campaign managers for campaigning funds. Many have come to believe that this is not the way to conduct Labour Party elections.

Again, the internal democracy of the trade unions has become a subject of debate, in a manner not agreeable to many leading the unions but extremely salutary for the prospects of genuine democracy within those unions. Decisions to favour one candidate or another, if made by an executive council or a delegate conference, have been unconvincingly defended. Even consultation of members, embarked upon with whatever good intentions, has often been cumbersome, incompetent or faulty. It is clear that, even if the electoral college survives in its present form, it will be difficult to repeat these elephantine procedures in future contests. If this election convinces unions that they will have to put their own house in order, such a conversion will undermine many of the glib arguments that Norman Tebbit has used in seeking to vindicate his recently published anti-trade union proposals.

Labour activists know that the party cannot be allowed to drift, simply because events, instead of allowing such a drift, will provide an almost non-stop series of tests by which Labour's efforts at recovery will be gauged. By-elections will come along and Penrith, providing Labour with yet another lost deposit has demonstrated that unless the apparently remorseless electoral trend is reversed, each by-election could be a further milestone along the road of the party's decline. In little more than nine months will come the local elections, and shortly after them the elections to the European Assembly, in which Labour could have difficulty in defending even its present poor representation.

Labour on June 9 was sustained, insofar as it was sustained at all, by the residual loyalty of 28 per cent of the electorate. Many of those voters were giving a final chance to the party of their parents and grandparents. Each of those previous supporters, as well as the allegiance of new voters, will have to be won anew every time the polling booths open. Labour cannot afford to take a single elector for granted any longer. The next hurdle will come at the party conference, now less than seven weeks away. Even if that hurdle is surmounted, there will still be more ahead capable of sending the party sprawling. If Labour fails at the first hurdle, many spectators may have lost interest by the time the next is reached.

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton

Anne Sofer

Palmy days for the council counsel

It is sometimes said that the group of people that benefited most from the French Revolution were lawyers. Those who kept their heads, that is. And it seems that the same thing is happening in London in these revolutionary times.

I am astonished that the Bar Council has not mounted a campaign to save the GLC. I had expected, by now, petitions and probing questions in Parliament. Or at the very least a letter to *The Times* signed by 20 eminent heads of chambers.

But perhaps it is happening after all – in an appropriately discreet manner; words in the ear of ministers at the Reform Club. That must be it.

The truth is that the Bar has done tremendously well out of the GLC in the last two years – as it has out of all the new left-wing councils. Since the traumatic shock of the Law Lords' decision on London Transport fares in late 1981, the evolving attitude of the left towards the law has been fascinating to watch. Tempted at first to rail at the whole legal system as merely an arm of capitalist oppression, and the judges as pawns of a Tory government, then to indulge in futile confrontationist tactics (the "Can't Pay, Won't Pay" campaign), they quickly came to realize that the law was an exciting game at which two could play. And it is fair to say that the Conservative forces that challenged the legitimacy of the fare reductions in the first place (Bromley Council *et al*) have only themselves to blame for this development.

In any case the GLC Labour leaders found lawyers who told them that the Law Lords' judgment did not after all mean what it said, and they *could* decrease fares. They found lawyers who told them they did not have to carry out the Ministry of Defence's civil defence exercises. When they had one legal opinion suggesting they would be at risk of personal surcharge if they did not put up the price of school meals, they had little difficulty in finding another to say they could perfectly legitimately keep it where it was.

They have even (and here's an irony for the party of trade unionism) got legal advice on how to act unilaterally in imposing decisions on their own staff association.

The law on local authority powers and discretion is based on the anachronistic assumption that there is a consensus among all thinking men and women about what is "reasonable". Councillors are obliged by law to act in a way that is not unreasonable. The leading legal definition of this term is Lord Green's judgment in the celebrated "Wednesbury Corporation" case of 1947. This dictum, though it is always quoted with veneration, is not much help, being entirely opaque and tautologous. It reads, *inter alia*: "'Unreasonable' . . is a general description of what must not be done". . .

What happy days of *noblesse oblige* when everybody in power could agree on what was done and not done. And indeed it lasted a surprisingly long time. During the nine years I have been in local government, the first seven were spent in the innocent belief that I was elected to take decisions on the basis of my own judgment, and I never thought of taking legal advice. What thin years these must have been for the local government bar.

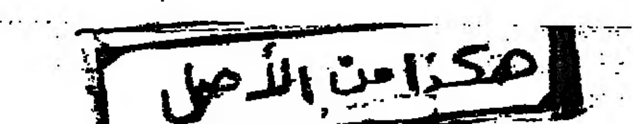
All that is changed. With consensus gone, with challenges to the status quo mounting in volume and bitterness from all sides, we do not feel safe even to open our mouths, let alone raise our hands to vote, without a counsel's opinion – and usually two or three.

But of course, since the law depends on a definition of the most subjective of terms (not only "reasonable" but "proper" and "relevant"), it is not too difficult to find lawyers to suit political taste. Barristers are people too, after all, and the range of their political beliefs stretches from the crusted old reactionaries on the right whose view of civic responsibilities goes back to the poor law and the workhouse, to those trendy left transvestites of the Temple (wig and gown and m'learned friend by day, denims and CND badge and comrade by night) whose vision is of the new collectivist dawn. (For some of the latter the growth in local government work has brought not only liberality but liberation: they have been enabled to "come out", and are now sometimes seen around County Hall wearing their evening rig in daylight.)

One of the ironies of the present situation is that it seems to be proving a favourite maxim of the Prime Minister: that private enterprise always performs better than the state. The freelance barristers we employ always seem to outwit the parliamentary draftsmen. Indeed, maybe the Bar will do even better out of the Government's forthcoming direct assault on local government than it has done out of the present cold war. Just as the tax lawyers always find ways of keeping their clients' money out of the clutches of the Inland Revenue, so these new magicians of the local government Bar will find loopholes through which to preserve local government's powers.

As an old friend of mine who is both a barrister and a former distinguished leader of a local authority always used to say when contemplating some new and particularly asinine piece of legislation: "Well, it all makes work for the working man to do!" And so it will no doubt. With thousands on the brief.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.





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THE TURKISH QUESTION

Can Turkey still stay as a Western ally when she returns to democracy again? Can she believe her allies when they agreed with "Evrenism" in her most critical days? Can Turkey rely on these countries again?

Those questions are asked in a document which, as reported in *The Times* last week, emanates from the sixteen Turkish political leaders of right and left who have been interned since June 2 in the disused radar station at Zincirbozan, near Canakkale on the Dardanelles. The authors of the document may not have intended it for publication, or at least may not have wished to be publicly associated with it. But there is no doubt that it does accurately reflect their views, and that they wished those views to be known in opinion-forming and policy-making circles in Europe and the United States.

The questions are in any case ones which such circles should be asking themselves with increasing discomfort. Up to now the prevailing tendency in the West has been to give General Evren and his regime the benefit of the doubt. They did, after all, put an end to the terrorism that was claiming twenty lives a day when they took over in September 1980, and to the parliamentary stalemate which had paralysed Turkey's political system. They allowed Mr Turgut Ozal, the monetarist guru of the incumbent government, to carry on his work of stabilising Turkey's finances and restoring her foreign credit.

Periodic military interventions to put the country back on course are hardly unprecedented in Turkey. There was one in 1969, another in 1971, both of which were followed by a fairly swift resumption of the democratic process. The generals of 1980 promised to do the same again, only to make a more thorough job of it this time.

That, to the political establishment both in Turkey itself and in the West, is what they appeared at first sight to be doing. True, in the process they arrested very large numbers of people, and there was a growing body of evidence that many of those people were tortured during interrogation. But the scale of terrorism to be dealt with seemed to justify a large number of arrests, and – unhappily – torture had been by no means unknown in Turkey even under civilian government.

True, the limitations on freedom of expression seemed rather draconian, but they were widely assumed to be only a temporary aspect of martial law. True, the constitution promulgated last year seemed rather heavily weighted in favour of the executive power and against the freedom of the individual, but that was perhaps a necessary prophylactic against the excesses of the 1970s. True, the referendum held to ratify it was hardly a free and fair choice, but rather than quibble about that it was surely better to accept the result and get back to civilian rule?

Sustained by such arguments, politicians and media alike, in the West, have more or less consciously applied a lower standard to the regime's performance on human and civil rights than they would to any other European country, west or east. The long drawn out trial of twenty-seven intellectuals, including a retired ambassador (brought to court shaven-headed, refused permission to go abroad for cancer treatment, and now facing a probable ten-year prison sentence) for the heinous crime of forming a "peace association", has generally received down-page treatment. The American government seems unperturbed by the fact that the correspondent of United Press International was beaten up when he applied for a passport and has still not been given one five months later, in spite of written assurance to the contrary from the Turkish ambassador in Washington. One can imagine the reaction if a Polish journalist working for an American news agency were to be similarly treated.

Why? Because Turkey, unlike Poland, is part of the West. Because martial law had been introduced there to save democracy, not to stamp it out. Or so we thought, and so – it is fair to say – many mainstream Turkish politicians thought until this year. But such a view is becoming less tenable.

The purge of universities this spring, directed not merely against Marxists but against even the most mildly left-leaning liberals, was hardly the act of a regime intending to restore democracy in any meaningful sense. Even so, the authorisation of political parties in April, in preparation for the elections due in November, seemed to offer a chance for free debate to resume.

The real moment of truth came on May 31, when the regime banned the first of the new parties that seemed likely to win substantial popular support and ordered the detention of Mr Süleyman Demirel, the oft-reelected conservative prime minister of the past two decades, along with thirteen other former politicians and two of the new party's would-be founders. Since then it has vetoed personalities to prevent other potentially popular parties, of both left and right, from reaching the quota of thirty founding members which it has itself fixed. The deadline for formation of parties is now fast approaching and it is clear that only those whose leaders have been hand-picked by the generals will be allowed to qualify. Even they will have to submit their lists of candidates to a further veto.

Democracy means allowing the people to make their own choices – which, it now appears, is precisely what Turkey's generals are unwilling to do. In these circumstances it will be difficult for the rest of the world to accept the government that emerges from the elections (if they are held) as genuinely representative of the Turkish people. It looks as though what is planned is not, after all, the restoration of democracy but the legitimation of continued military rule.

RUSSIA'S GEORGIAN FRIENDS

Nationalist demonstrations in the Soviet republic of Georgia are disrupting the authorities' efforts to mark the bicentenary of the Treaty of Georgievsk which in August 1783 placed Eastern Georgia under Russian protectorate. Explaining why, in this age of decolonization, the countries incorporated into the tsarist empire are still ruled from the Russian capital presents a major problem for the Soviet leadership, which generally tries to portray such an anniversary as a "manifestation of friendship" between the Russian people and the minority nation. The minorities are told that their historic ties with Russia, raised to new level by the 1917 Revolution, have assured them a higher degrees of civilization than they could have achieved independently. There is some truth in this claim, but it is not an argument which now receives much support in an international forum such as the United Nations, nor is it accepted by nationalists in the USSR.

Last month about a hundred people demonstrated in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, demanding the release of two young nationalists arrested for circulating leaflets calling for a boycott of the official anniversary celebrations; they argued that the treaty became "the basis for the annexation of Georgia". Five demonstrators were arrested and a further twenty were detained but later released after police interrogation. Various illegal journals are circulating clandestinely in the republic; in *Sakartvelo*, for example, several prominent Georgian historians are cited to refute the Soviet propaganda line on the 1783 treaty. Recently a young history student, David Berdzenishvili, was arrested and charged with editing the unofficial journal *Samreklo* (The Bell Tower) which is described as the "Organ of the Republican Party of Georgia".

Georgian civilization in fact has much deeper historical roots than that of the Russian people. A Georgian kingdom is recorded in the third century B.C. and Georgia has been Christian since 337 A.D. The Georgian alphabet is unique and predates Cyrillic by centuries; the earliest preserved Georgian writing dates back to the fifth century. The Christian Russians to the north seemed natural protectors for the Georgians who were repeatedly under attack from the Turks and Persians in the south but protection came at the cost of annexation by the expanding Russian Empire. In May 1920 the hard-pressed Soviet government signed a treaty recognizing Georgian independence and sovereignty, but ten months later the Red Army occupied the independent state and established Bolshevik rule. Georgia's famous son Joseph Dzhugashvili – better known as Stalin – had no sympathy for "bourgeois nationalism" in his homeland. Georgians joke that in a fair exchange "the Russians gave us communism; we gave them Stalin!"

The republic's main Russian-language newspaper *Zarya Vostoka* is running regular features on the bicentenary as a "remarkable festival of friendship and fraternity". It recently reported that the aim was "the active propaganda of the wise Leninist nationality policy of the party, the educating of workers in a spirit of devotion to the ideas of eternal friendship between the Georgian and Russian peoples". But it is an uphill struggle; the evidence of nationalist discontent persists. In 1977 Vladimir Zhvaniya was sentenced to death for bomb attacks on public buildings. In 1978, after demonstrations in Tbilisi, the authorities agreed to confirm Georgian as the republic's official language in the new constitution. Students of Tbilisi University have frequently demonstrated in defence of their national heritage. In 1981 about a thousand students successfully demanded the reinstatement of a professor dismissed for his ideologically suspect lectures on Georgian literature. Further demonstrations and protests seem likely before the official celebrations reach their peak in October.

THE WATCHERS ON THE LOCH

It is difficult to be neutral about the Loch Ness Monster. Like the virtues and attributes of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Tony Benn or Miss Koo Stark, people of all sorts and conditions tend to express firmish views on the subject. In at least one household the beast is lumped with the Abominable Snowman and God by inquisitive children as a test of their parents's propensity for faith. It can be difficult explaining to a four-year-old that the Almighty is in a rather different league from the other two.

Of the three, despite the efforts of the World Council of Churches in Vancouver, the Monster attracted the most headlines last week. Loch Ness, it seems, is humming with electronic gadgetry as hunters try, fifty years since the first sighting by Mrs Mackay of Drumnadrochit, to snatch data, photographic and/or sonic, which will prove beyond all doubt that the creature exists. Though heavy sceptics will not be convinced until it is captured alive or in carcass form.

Last week's pictures of the vessel "The New Atlantis" plying the deep, mysterious waters in the shadow of Urquhart Castle – the photogenic setting of so many sightings – was, in a strange way, depressing. New technology versus the prehistoric seems a bit unfair. Unlike a nuclear powered submarine the Monster cannot take countermeasures, short of rearing up suddenly and paralyzing the ship's skipper with fright or overturning the boat altogether.

On a deeper level, too, it was disturbing. After the initial stage of curiosity had abated, would it not seem tragic if the beast's existence was proven, particularly if it was brought into captivity? The poetry would drain from Loch Ness. There would be a sense of loss, of mystery and magic punctured, like the replacement of steam locomotives by diesels or the Latin Mass by the vernacular.

There is, of course, a school of thought which treats the whole monster affair as an early and immensely successful job creation scheme invented in 1933 by an enterprising journalist on the *Inverness Courier*. If true, it would be a pity if that ploy was rumbled as well. May the watchers on the loch have a happy holiday. May they take some good holiday snaps. More shots of that head and neck and those marvellous humps would be most welcome. But, most of all, may their success be partial.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Implications of green belt guidance

From Mr Sydney Chapman, MP for Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader on green belt policy (August 8) puts the recent Government draft circular in its proper and wider context. As you rightly judge, the circular has caused consternation to at least one MP representing part of an outer London borough containing a substantial wedge of green belt.

The draft circular is vague if not contradictory. If the final circular issued is not materially altered it will, I fear, cause totally different interpretations to be put upon it by the public, local planning authorities and potential developers.

For example, paragraph 11 of the draft circular states: ". . . the Government continue to attach great importance to the use of green belts to contain the sprawl of built-up areas and to safeguard the neighbouring countryside from encroachment . . ." This is a fair summary of the definition and purpose of green belts.

Yet two paragraphs later the assertion is made that ". . . If green belts are drawn excessively tightly around existing built-up areas it may not be possible to maintain the degree of permanence that (they) should have . . ."

Surely, if the policy is to be effective, their boundaries should be drawn tightly around built-up areas on the fringes of the metropolitan (and other) green belts?

As I interpret the draft circular, the danger is that it will encourage owners and agents to apply for planning permission on any suitable site fit for development and make it more difficult for authorities to resist. It is relevant to add here that interested third parties cannot appeal against any planning permission granted.

It may be that there are certain sites in designated or interim green belts which are detached from the principal open space rings, surrounded by built-up areas and unused and unsightly. Such sites might be better developed for housing, but they must be relatively few and far between.

I suggest local councils should identify such sites and invite public comment on them before releasing them, if appropriate, for development. Otherwise, the final circular should be confined to stressing the success of green belts over the past four decades and the continuing need for authorities to be vigilant in protecting them from encroaching suburbia.

This is particularly necessary at a time when thousands of acres of land in the metropolis and other conurbations lie unused, under-used or derelict; and especially when London's first orbital motorway will be completed in three years with the consequent pressure for development all around it intensified.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY CHAPMAN,
House of Commons.

From Mr R. W. G. Smith

Sir, One peg of the latest demand by the housebuilders for the release of green belt land for housing is that land of "little amenity value", for example run-down sites, should be freed for building.

Parts of London's green belt are undoubtedly of much less scenic value than others, but that does not mean that they should be released for housing. The green belt is there to prevent expansion of towns and the swallowing up of countryside by building, and the scenic quality of the land is irrelevant.

It suits the development interests to pretend that the less attractive land might as well be built upon, but that misrepresentation of the nature of the green belt ought not to go unchallenged. The tragedy is that the Secretary of State for the Environment and some newspapers look like falling for the trick.

People living near run-down green belt sites attach great importance to them if it is all that they have to prevent the spread of the Great Wen. To sacrifice green belt to mollify (temporarily) the vociferous and greedy buiding industry would be extremely short-sighted and a tragedy for future generations.

Unsightly sites can be rendered attractive and useful without surrendering them to builders. Surely it is not beyond our ingenuity to do that, and to meet any genuine housing needs elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. G. SMITH, *Chairman*,
The London Green Belt Council,
111 Billy Lows Lane,
Potters Bar, Hertfordshire.

Alternative routes in quest for health

From Dr Richard D. Tonkin

Sir, Ruth West and Brian Inglis are right in the main substance of their arguments (August 8,9,10) for increased recognition of various different therapeutic techniques in the management of health and recovery from illness. But surely the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people lies in co-operation between conventional and what is more accurately termed complementary medicine.

To foster the false concept of orthodox scientific medicine as outdated and hazardous is highly dangerous. Scientific and complementary practices both have an important part to play in the health care of the public.

We agree that many of today's patients suffer from an imbalance of body function (disturbed homeostasis) which is closely related to personal and environmental factors. We also agree that many complementary therapies are eminently suitable for dealing with such *dis-ease*.

However, orthodox medicine still carries the responsibility for screening out a large number of organic conditions for which some direct action is more appropriate and without which serious complications and/or long term disability may result.

Finally, we must not lose sight of the fact that around half of all cases of cancer can now be successfully eliminated as a result of intensive research and the use of new technology and although the patient's own self healing capability is unquestionably of primary importance, it needs all the help it can get from these recent scientific discoveries.

Sincerely yours,
RICHARD D. TONKIN, Chairman,
Research Council for
Complementary Medicine,
37 Bedford Square, WC1.

From Mr R. G. Williams

Sir, The editorial, "Physician, heal thyself" (August 10) is a good example of scientism – that is to say the dressing up of a subject in the terms of science but containing very little of the actual content of science. In this particular sample the scientistic approach has taken the form of the rejection of scientific method with a simultaneous appeal to science in the form of "the world of pure science".

The confused thought is instanced by the phrase ". . . and prefer to believe that all physical states can be examined and explained objectively". A physical state obviously can be measured or examined, since that is the defining quality of a physical state. Equally, a physical state can be explained objectively. Objectivity is the whole basis of science.

Science is a *discipline* – ie, the method is subject to rules. It is conformity to rules or lack of conformity that determines whether a statement is scientific or not. The editorial claims that "there are many disciplines at work in the world of alternative medicine". What rules are there in the world of alternative medicine?

The most irrational part of your editorial is contained in its last sentence which reads: "However, even the Hippocratic Oath recognised that, in certain callings, spiritual quality is as basic as skill." The reference to the Hippocratic Oath puts the context of "certain callings" as medical, and presumably the words "as basic as" means equally important. The writer then might find a surgeon with great spiritual gifts but little in the way of surgical skill appropriate for him when it came to operative surgery.

On the other hand, perhaps the ending of your editorial is just a flourish – a piece of hyperbole not intended to be taken seriously – which raises the question whether the rest of the judgments expressed should be taken seriously?

Yours truly,
R. G. WILLIAMS,
The New Hall,
Hedon,
North Humberside.
August 10.

From Dr J. P. Taverner

Sir, Your leading article today, together with the week's series on holistic medicine gives rise to the erroneous impression that many doctors, especially GPs, have been "psyched" by their peers into over-prescribing and treating all patients' ailments with medications.

The "a pill for every ill" ethic was a post-war product of the politicians' welfare state combined with pressures from the pharmaceutical industry. This political, commercial and social influence has had an insidious effect on our patients. They now expect and sometimes demand treatment for their illness today, and not tomorrow.

Many doctors believe and have always believed in the holistic theory as applied to health, yet it requires time and effort on the part of the patient to put this into practice. Many prefer to have quick palliation with a pill rather than a slower yet rewarding cure through their own inner resources.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TAVERNER,
1500 Warwick Road,
Knowle,
Solihull,
West Midlands.
August 10.

Dissident's sentence

From Miss Mary Kernick and others

Sir, We wish to draw attention to, and protest most strongly against, the sentence of 14 months' imprisonment followed by three years' house arrest imposed on Ladislav Lis, the Czech dissident whose imminent trial was mentioned in your newspaper on July 20.

Dr Lis was until recently spokesman for the Charter 77 Group, a member of VONS (the Committee for the Defence of the Unjustly Prosecuted) and a fearless campaigner for human rights in Czechoslovakia. We believe he is being persecuted purely and simply for his dissenting political views and continued association with Charter 77 – in fact one of the charges was "incitement against the socialist system".

He has been in and out of prison since 1977 and his medical condition, never good, is now parlous. He is reported to be coughing blood and suffering from a swelling on the left side of the chest, for which appropriate medication is denied. He and his family have been subjected to constant harassment and police surveillance, and his wife is not receiving letters or allowed to visit him.

We believe that international publicity and pressure are an essential part of Amnesty's continuing campaign to secure the release of Dr Lis.

Yours faithfully,
MARY KERNICK,
FRANK DOBSON,
ALFRED DUBS,
CLIVE SOLEY,
Camden Amnesty,
37 Hillmarton Road, N7.

Parental consent

From Mr Peter Schofield

Sir, Your correspondent Mrs Carole Chapman (August 5) appears to be under a misapprehension.

Your 16 to 18 year-old, whose parents misguidedly wish to obstruct a "wish to enter a stable, loving sexual relationship through marriage", has access to the courts, who in appropriate cases can and will give consent in the place of the parents.

Yours faithfully,
PETER J. SCHOFIELD,
Faculty of Law,
University of Leeds,
Leeds.
August 5.

Labour leadership

From Mr Jeff Rooker, MP for Birmingham, Perry Bar (Labour)

Sir, Alan Sapper ("More like a nightmare ticket" – feature, August 11) presumes too much. How does he know that the Labour Party annual conference will vote year in year out the same way on each and every policy issue – for that is the only basis that he can write as he does about a Labour leadership team "in line" and "in tune" with annual conference.

He glosses over in his last sentence the key point that the new leader will not be able to "carry out" any policies until he becomes Prime Minister. This is not an unimportant point.

He cites "a recent opinion poll" (unnamed) which gave a majority for increased taxation to be spent on improving social services as evidence that our policies were not understood. However, the 1979 British Election Study showed how fragile the support is on this point.

Seventy-one per cent were in favour of the statement that "government services such as health, education and welfare should be kept up even if it means that taxes cannot be reduced"; whereas 71 per cent also agreed that "social services and benefits should be cut back". The divisive contest of 1981 and its aftermath made it impossible to begin the task of selling a policy which would be believed on this one issue he cites.

There is not a shred of evidence that either Roy Hattersley or Neil Kinnock wish to be surrounded by "yes men"; indeed the opposite is the case. Leading the Labour Party to victory in the next general election is a somewhat different task than running a trade union. It's about time trade union leaders woke up to this.

Yours,
JEFF ROOKER,
House of Commons, SW1.
August 11.

The treasure-seekers

From Major J. D. Sainsbury

Sir, What are the bounds of treasure seeking? This trust, running on a shoestring to preserve the near-200 year history of a county Territorial unit, is beset with a new menace, every bit as threatening as the metal detector.

He is the medal speculator who, spurred by the "investment value" of medals, reads the obituary columns of local newspapers for evidence of war or other Service and intrudes upon next of kin to make offers for the deceased's medals.

The tasteless intrusion has to our knowledge been compounded either by the statement that "the regimental museum would not be interested" in a certain group of medals or, worse, by the speculator purporting to be acting on behalf of the regimental museum.

Heritage does not only encompass "buried" archaeology and the full extent of its rape should be realised by anyone trying to protect it.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. D. SAINSBURY,
Hertfordshire Yeomanry and
Artillery Historical Trust,
8 Mornington,
Digswell,
Welwyn,
Hertfordshire.
August 2.

Curtain up

From Mr Arnold M. Crook and Mr Anthony Peck

Sir, We at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, take great exception to Sir Roy Strong's article of July 30. His reference to "that most elegant but now sadly run-down theatre" completely misrepresents how the theatre looks and the public sees it. Is he aware of the political and economic gulf which exists between the subsidised and unsubsidised sectors of theatre?

In April, 1980, the licence fee imposed on the Haymarket by the GLC rose from £75 to £1,350 (this applied to all theatres). Since that date the licence fee has increased annually to £1,866. The fee, being based on seating capacity, means that some theatres of larger capacity instead of paying £75 as hitherto, are now paying £4,368; however, subsidised companies as registered charities pay only a nominal fee of £30. Additionally, whereas the rates paid by this theatre and others are in the five-figure category, those in the subsidised area are considerably less, as also are their rents.

The Haymarket is a class 1 listed building and, in company with all other occupiers of listed buildings, has as a result its cross to bear with its additional burdensome expenses.

Although we are unable to predict what may happen in the future (it may well be the title, "Curtains for our theatre heritage", is applicable), we look to it with more realism and enthusiasm than does Sir Roy.

Rather than complain one should be more positive in helping theatre. We in the theatre pursue with tireless vigour all avenues in an effort to improve its lot. Alas, in the corridors of power little attention is, at this moment, being paid to our pleas by those who could alleviate our position. People running theatres are dedicated and skilled professionals doing a difficult job very well indeed and it is support they require, not criticism.

Finally, in reviewing *A Patriot For Me* with Mr Alan Bates, which opened here on August 8 to an extremely high level of advance bookings, Mr Jack Tinker referred to the Haymarket as "this palace of establishment theatre".

This group has four of the most beautiful theatres in England, the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the Strand, the Theatre Royal, Brighton and Richmond Theatre and categorically none of them are "sadly run down".

ARNOLD M. CROOK, Chairman,
ANTHONY PEEK, Managing
Director,
Theatre Royal, Haymarket, SW1
August 10.

Without honour

From Mr R. J. Lane Fox

Sir, Mr M. B. Latey (August 8) fears an earthquake in Winchester Cathedral because there were only five candidates from New College in Oxford's class list for Greats this year, none of them a Wykehamist, two of them women, while neither a Wykehamist nor a New College candidate was among the firsts.

As one of the New College candidates' tutors, I must reassure the residents in Winchester. Mr Latey has miscounted. The six New College candidates are first-rate people, a more valuable category than first-class examinees. Two other candidates took degrees in classical subjects, one of whom is male, the other female. Both are first-rate and first-class.

Mr Latey's expectations of Winchester College are not mine. His view of women is his own misfortune.

Yours truly,
R. J. LANE FOX,
New College,
Oxford.

Yugoslavia's economy

From Mr Kurt Weisskopf

Sir, Your leader, "Yugoslavia takes its medicine" (August 3) does the efforts of that country credit, but not fully so. The stabilisation programme prepared by the so-called Kraigher Commission was initiated early in 1982. Between that date, when this economic brains trust issued basic guidelines for long-term stabilisation, and July, 1983, when it published its long-term stabilisation programme, now approved by the Federal Assembly, it released 15 studies dealing with the principal aspects of Yugoslavia's economy.

If there is a common factor it has been the reiterated insistence on restraint as well as on the inviolability of self-management despite its imperfections. Economically Yugoslavia remains a consensus society. If any evidence is needed it is in the fact that for the last three years its people have accepted unprotestingly a decline in their standard of living ranging between five and six per cent annually. You might argue that there has been unrest in Kosovo, but that situation could be likened to Ulster – there is more than one analogy.

There may have been over-investment, but had it not been for the oil crisis Yugoslavia would have managed with little foreign aid or perhaps even with none. But as the OECD Economic Survey on Yugoslavia, published on July 7, puts it, although Yugoslavia's problems remain "formidable" its authorities "are showing a remarkable resolve to achieve the stabilisation objectives by imposing sacrifices in real incomes and consumption for the third successive year and reducing the level of investment . . ." But, once again, the sacrifices have not been decreed. They are a result of persuasion and concensus.

Please allow me to correct your data on the level of unemployment in Yugoslavia. The OECD report states that "total unemployment reached some 860,000 last year, or roughly 9 per cent of the total labour force. (including the agricultural labour force). Excluding some 230,000 people who are employed but desire to change jobs, the actual number of unemployed may be around 630,000 or between 6.5 and 7 per cent of the labour force." This is a far cry from the 12 per cent you claim.

The main point, however, is that the Yugoslavs are not "at last facing up to the growing crisis", as you put it somewhat melodramatically, but have pursued a consistent policy of economic recovery aiming to enlist all along the support of the population after a wide-ranging and open debate.

Yours faithfully,
KURT WEISSKOPF,
79 Bear Road,
Brighton.
August 3.

Relatively speaking

From Bishop E. L. Evans.

Sir, No doubt our American friends would agree with Mr Bristow's letter (August 8).

Their usual opening gambit is: "Who is this, please?", to which I have always thought that the correct reply is: "I don't know; perhaps you will tell me."

Yours faithfully,
E. L. EVANS,
Bungalow 1
Terry's Cross,
Brighton Road,
Henfield,
West Sussex.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
August 13: The Duke of Edinburgh disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia this morning and travelled to Balmoral Castle.

Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, celebrates her birthday today.

The Duke of Kent, as president, will visit the Imperial War Museum London, SE1, and will later open the new Institute of Occupational Health at Birmingham University on November 29.

The Duke of Kent, as vice-chairman, will chair the British Overseas Trade Board conference in Birmingham on November 30.

The Duke of Kent, as chancellor, will preside at the congregation for the conferment of honorary degrees at Surrey University on December 2.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, will attend the 100th association football match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Wembley Stadium on December 7.

The Duke of Kent, as president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will attend a council meeting at 35, Belgrave Square, London, SW1, on December 8.

The Duke of Kent, Colonel Scots Guards, will visit the 2nd Battalion at Chelsea Barracks London, SW1, on December 13.

The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the United Kingdom Committee of European Music Year 1985, will attend a committee meeting at the Arts Council, 105 Piccadilly, London, W1, on December 14.

Birthdays today

Mr Robert Bolt, 59; Sir Charles Carter, 64; Mr Jim Dale, 48; Mr Edmund Dell, 62; Air Marshal Sir Humphrey Edwardes-Jones, 78; Mr Harold C. Edwards, 84; General Sir Basil Eugster, 69; Mr Hans Feibusch, 85; Sir Monty Finniston, 71; Dame Wendy Hiller, 71; Miss Rita Hunter, 50; Lord Ingrow, 66; Lord Kilbrandon, 77; Major-General R. W. Madoc, 76; Sir Patrick Nairne, 62; Mr Oscar Peterson, 58; Mr Justice Popplewell, 56; Professor Sir Leon Radzinowicz, 77; Air Marshal J. de M. Severne, 58; Mr Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, 75; Major-General D. N. Wimberley, 87.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Dr Alan Robertson to be Vice-Chairman of the British Waterways Board until September 30, 1986.

A memorial service will be held for Peter Carlisle on Thursday, August 25, at 4 pm, at the parish church of Bardwell, near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Marriages

Mr E. P. Bickersteth and Miss C. D. Longhurst
The marriage took place at St Margaret's, Angmering, West Sussex, on Saturday of Mr Piers Bickersteth, eldest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and Mrs John Bickersteth, of The Palace, Wells, Somerset, and Miss Carolyn Longhurst, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Longhurst, of Old Place Farm, Angmering, West Sussex. The Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Kim Toovey and Miss Kate Spargo. Mr Sam Bickersteth, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.
A reception was held at Goodwood House and the honeymoon will be spent in Australia.

Mr M. H. Meyjes and Miss S. A. Forbes
The marriage took place at the Church of St John the Baptist, Broadclyst, near Exeter, Devon on Saturday of Mr Michael Meyjes, youngest son of Sir Richard and Lady Meyjes, of Longhill House, The Sands, Farnham, Surrey, and Miss Susan Forbes, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Forbes, of Myrtle Cottage, Broadclyst, near Exeter. Canon Dennis Oldaker officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of cream watered silk taffeta edged with heavy cotton braid and a Juliet cap trimmed with braid and fresh flowers. She carried a bouquet of cream freesias and pink roses. Richard and Stephen Forbes, Fleur Meyjes and Miss Kim Mitchell attended her. Mr Stirling Johnson was best man.
A reception was held at the Gipsy Hill Hotel, Pinhoe, and the honeymoon will be spent touring in Italy.

Mr R. Longair and Miss L. Pumphrey
The marriage took place at Christ Church, Hepple, Northumberland on Saturday of Mr Robert James Longair, son of Mr Arthur Longair and Mrs Margaret Longair, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and Miss Laura Mary Pumphrey, daughter of Sir Laurence and Lady Pumphrey, of Caistron, Thropton, Morpeth, Northumberland. Canon J. E. Jameson and the Rev A. Foottit officiated.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by John Pumphrey, Helen Stewart and Kate Wells. Mr Thomas Barrett was best man.
A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Lake District.

Mr N. L. Bragg and Miss E. A. Howard
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 13, 1983, at St Michael's Church, Othery, between Mr Nigel Lawrence Bragg, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. Bragg, of Cambridge, and Miss Elizabeth Anne Howard, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Howard, of Othery, Somerset.

Mr F. J. Shanahan and Miss S. Warren
The marriage took place at St Mary's, Wargrave, Berkshire, recently between Mr Fergus John Shanahan, son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Shanahan, of Maidenhead, Berkshire, and Miss Susan Warren, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. Warren, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. G. Thompson and Miss M. C. Stone
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs C. Thompson, of Paignton, Devon, and Marie-Claire, fourth daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Stone, of Hinchley Wood, Surrey and Brussels.

Dr P. V. Collins and Miss D. E. Grimshaw
The engagement is announced between Peter, third son of the late Canon L. J. Collins and Mrs D. C. Collins, of Mount Bures, Suffolk, and Dawn, only daughter of Mrs J. E. Grimshaw, of Clevedon, Avon, and Mr R. H. Grimshaw.

Mr J. G. Crowder and Miss C. C. Griffiths
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr Petre Crowder, QC, and the Hon Mrs Petre Crowder, of Pond House, Charlestown, St Austell, Cornwall, and Carolyn daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Griffiths, of Craigforth Cottage, Elie, Fife.

Captain J. M. Hurst and Miss H. M. Butchard
The engagement is announced between John Michael, The Queens Royal Irish Hussars, second son of Major and Mrs J. G. Hurst, of Bulls Eye Cottage, Heathfield, Sussex, and Matilda, younger daughter of Major H. C. Butchard, of Ringcombe Cottage, West Anstey, Devon, and the late Mrs Glenda Ward.

Mr A. C. Rattray and Miss N. A. Hay
The engagement is announced between Lacklan, youngest son of Captain James Rattray of Rattray and of the late Mrs Rattray, of Craighall-Rattray, Perthshire, and Nicola, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs James Hay, of Edinglassie, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAIN: R G Treglown, Staff of CINCFLEET as Fleet Weapon Eng Offr, Nov 18
COMMANDER: B C Sarginson, Staff of CINCFLEET at UKCICC, March 6, 1984
SURGEON COMMANDERS: W M Abbott, NELSON as DPMO, Sept 13; D E Day, VERNON, Nov 18
CHAPLAIN: Rev C Jarman, EXETER as 5th Destroyer Sqdn Chapln, Nov 1
Retirements
SURGEON REAR ADMIRAL(D): P R J Daly, Nov 9
CAPTAINS: A R Barnden, Sept 9; P H Coward, Oct 14.
COMMANDER C F Seal, Oct 16.
CHAPLAIN, A A Upton, Oct 6.
Royal Naval Reserve
COMMANDERS: R H Coles, June 4; A B Grantham, March 31
CHAPLAIN B L Hackshall, April 7.

The Army
BRIGADIER: R N R P James, DPCS as Dir, Aug 17
COLONELS: A E Berry, MOD as Col, Aug 19. A M Hinings, DAQ as Dir Studies Groom Report, Aug 15. N McC Smithson, within MOD as Col, Aug 19. I G Townsend, MOD as Col, Aug 19. A R N Weston, RMCS Shrivenham as Mil Dir of Studies, Aug 19
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: R S Evans RTR, DBD as SO1, Aug 17; I R Haywood RAMC, CMH Aldershot as Cons Surg, Aug 15. H O Hugh Smith RHG, D, UK Element MFO Sinai as SO1, Aug 19; K Millsop RAEC, IAE as DAEd's Inspector, Aug 15; B N Oldrey RAMC, QEMH Woolwich as Cons Phys, Aug 1. G R Owens RE, RSME as SO1 Fd Engr Wing, Aug 21. B Reavill REME, REME Wg RSA as Trials Manager, Aug 19; J A F Seddon RAOC, BAAT Nigeria as SO1, Aug 17
Retirements
Brigadier J W Turner (late 17/21L), Aug 15; Colonel J H Macfie RAEC, Aug 18; Colonel J D G Nicholson (late RA), Aug 17.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: J A Merrifield, Royal College of Physician's Wittingham Professor of Aviation Medicine, Aug 1
GROUP CAPTAINS: W B G Hopkins, MOD(AFD) for Staff Duties, Aug 19; C A B McLaren, Consultant Adviser in Anaesthetics, Aug 1. H J K Vieyra, Consultant Adviser in Orthopaedic Surgery, Aug 15.
WING COMMANDERS: D R Colmer, NATO MIL Agency STAN BD TAC Comms/SEC ATCA LWG, Aug 15; F W C Marshall, ADT(FandC) (RAF) MOD(AFD), Aug 15; K T McDermott, PI/Pol(RAF)MOD(AFD), Aug 15. D E B Smith, D/CA HQ STC High Wycombe, Aug 15; J R Watts, PM Pol 1(RAF) MOD(AFD) Barnwood, Aug 15; B J Weaver, BDS Washington CHF DEF SIGS Staff, Aug 22; F G Allen, Supply Pol and Plans HQ RAFG, Aug 15; P D Markey, CEPO Sec HQ AFCENT, Aug 15; M W Barham, Mov Ops(RAF) MOD London, Aug 15. B W Ball, OC JSATC RAF Hendon, Aug 22; A Rackstraw, SCC Hendon (Supy), Aug 22
J C R Wardle, RAF IGM Halton as Officer i/c Preventive Medicine Dept, Aug 15; J A Baird, DGMS(RAF) Staff MA2(RAF) MOD London, Aug 22. B E Snelling, RAF Hospital Wegberg as Sen Specialist in Oral Surgery, Aug 17; R G Shepherd, RAF Uxbridge, Post Graduate Training, Aug 22; K P Prior, RAF Adviser in General Practice, Aug 10; J A B Mutsaars, HQ RAF Germany as PPCM, Aug 16; M J Engwell, RAF Lossiemouth as OC 12 Sqn, Aug 19; A J Griffin, RAF Bruggen as OC 17 Sqn, Aug 19
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Rank Wing Commander): C C Le Cornu, MOD AFD as ORS1(RAF), Aug 19; D J Powell, S Pol 19 (RAF) MOD London, Aug 22.
SQUADRON LEADER: S D H Manocha, HQSTC 1UKADGE ENG 1, Aug 22.

Authority the stumbling block

by Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Church unity consultations are to be held between the British Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales next year. As if borrowing the idea from Britain, the World Council of Churches has just announced that it will itself have church unity consultations with the Roman Catholic Church in general in 1987.

It is no coincidence. While councils of churches, national or international, represent the specifically Protestant, Anglican or Orthodox reflex response to church disunity, they have proved to be peculiarly difficult institutions for the Roman Catholic system to relate to.

At the same time the inexorable historical pressure for some sort of relationship inevitably puts the issue back on the agenda every time it has been knocked off. And in the last decade it has ceased to be respectable to discuss church unity as if the Roman Catholic Church did not exist.

It does exist, and is very big. Any reasonable basis of affiliation between the World Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church would swamp the world council with Roman Catholics, fundamentally changing its character. Because of the relative sizes of the various British churches, the same objection would not apply to Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches, which can therefore be argued as a reasonable solution in British circumstances.

The fundamental difficulty, however, concerns authority. In the Protestant and Anglican worlds, loose national and international federations function successfully perhaps because not much is expected of them. The further removed they are from the local congregation, the less they matter to that local congregation.

No one ever stopped an argument in a Parochial Church Council simply by quoting a document from the World Council of Churches, the British Council of Churches, or the Lambeth Conference. Even sophisticated and critical Roman Catholics, on the other hand, treat official Roman Catholic documents with respect. They may not be infallible, but they are not to be trifled with, it is assumed.

Authority is not just the stumbling block to closer relations at the structural level, however. It is emerging as itself the chief issue of substance in the ecumenical process. In the discussions next year and in 1987 it will lie beneath the surface of every other issue, inevitably.

It will be the Roman Catholic side which raises it, but the issue is not any longer seen on the other side, as it once was, as merely a Roman neurosis. The authority question has found its way into the internal agendas of the other churches, for it is closely related to the question of the devlopment of doctrine and the preservation of tradition.

In the Church of England both the ordination of women and unity with the Free Churches reached stalement because of unresolved differences about the authority of the church. Without better agreement on this doctrine, the Church of England has found itself incapable of deciding what evolutions of its faith and order are legitimate, and how they are to be sanctioned.

On the non-Roman Catholic side, the tendency has been to assume that authority does indeed exist, and belong to something loosely called "the Church". So long as authority's only function was to underline an unchanging and universally agreed message, it did not seem to matter much that this concept of "the Church" had a curious habit of defying definition, and was on closer inspection full of anomalies.

If it includes all Christians of every variety throughout the world, it would seem to have little content, and nothing useful to say where they disagree.

On the Roman side, the opposite tendency has been to locate authority very precisely in the Holy See, the divine instrument of an authority given to "the Church", in this case the Roman Catholic Church, at its foundation.

Both views are changing quite rapidly, though neither position has been completely abandoned. The only convergence possible, which does in fact seem to be gradually emerging, would come from adding the two approaches together, and letting them shape each other until they are compatible.

The result would not be some solution to the vexed question of Roman Catholic relations with councils of churches, but church unity itself in a Church with an authority the world is looking for.

Members of the South-eastern area of the Burma Star Association at Horse Guards Parade, London, yesterday, preparing to march to St Martin-in-the-Fields for a service to commemorate the ending of the war with Japan in August, 1945. (Photograph: John Manning).

Science report

US and Russia look at birth of universe

by Andrew Wiseman

American and Soviet scientists have just independently announced important projects aimed at increasing knowledge of the structure of matter and the birth and evolution of the universe and distant galaxies. They are investing vast sums to build two huge atomic particle detectors to trap and analyse neutrinos.

Many of these are generated after the explosion of dying stars or supernova or in the internal furnace of the Sun. They constantly bombard our planet at the speed of light. Because they have no charge and zero rest mass, they rarely react with matter: to them the universe is transparent, so they are very difficult to study. As one Soviet scientist put it: "To register a neutrino is like trying to hear a raindrop hit the ground during an artillery barrage".

But so many neutrinos reach us that a few interactions with matter can be detected, provided the volume of matter under observation is large enough and there are sufficient detectors to record the faint light generated by the passage of very high energy and high velocity particles. In fact, these particles are no longer neutrinos but muons, born when a neutrino collides with the nucleii of the Earth's matter. It faithfully follows the neutrino's path, losing its energy gradually and emitting a light. By studying the faint streak, a continuation of the neutrino's trajectory, scientists can determine its orbit in outer space, calculate its force and obtain other information.

In the future investigations of the neutrino, American and Soviet scientists will turn to water: the Americans to the Pacific (15 miles west of Keahole Point on Hawaii) and the Russians to Lake Baikal in Siberia.

The countries are planning similar installations: a lattice of photo detectors (to record the muon's flight) moored to the bottom of the water. Each detector will be linked to a small laboratory through optical fibre cables. By tracing the path of the particle through the network of detectors, scientists hope to identify the direction from which the neutrino has come.

The American system will be anchored at about 5km deep and is estimated to cost more than $12m (£8m). Scientists at the Hawaiian DUMAND (Deep Under Water Muon and Neutrino Detection) Centre hope to test the prototype by the end of next year. Apart from American Universities and institutes, universities in West Germany, Switzerland and Japan are participating in the American project, claimed to become the largest atomic particle detector in the world.

The Soviet project is masterminded by the Institute of Nuclear Research of the USSR's Academy of Sciences, which has designated Lake Baikal as the country's only DUMAND programme site.

The institute has been conducting neutrino research at the Baksan Observatory in the Northern Causcausus 350m underground but its "laboratory" was only 2,000 cu m, an insignificant volume, especially as it had calculated that it needed about 1 cu km to carry out meaningful investigations.

Soviet scientists rejected the ocean because it was technically too complicated and they were worried about the effect of underwater currents, storms and other factors on the stability of their equipment.

They turned to Lake Baikal. Its maximum depth of 1,620m is adequate, although only about a third of the United States' site. The lake drops to a depth of 1 km within a few hundred metres of the shore, so cable laying presents no problem and the thick ice which covers it for many months makes it simpler to assemble and lower the scientific equipment.

Baikal has another advantage: the Limnological Institute of the Academy has spent many years studying the currents, transparency and sedimentation of its waters at the site of the neutrino project. All this is vital for the correct decoding of the information ultimately to be provided by the neutrino equipment.

Initially, the Russians plan to set up an installation of up to a million cubic metres. This will "probably" be increased to a thousand million cubic metres, although it is not yet known when the first stage of the project will be completed.

Exciting opening in bridge play-off

By a Bridge Correspondent

The play-off between the 1982 winners of the northern and southern areas of the English Bridge Union's spring foursomes sponsored by the Woolwich Building Society had a sensational opening hand at the Metropole Hotel, Brighton.

Instead of collecting a penalty of 700 points, the South team conceded one of 900 points, a turnover of 26 imps. That was more than the final margin of victory, which was 94–76 to the North.

Teams: North: H Cohen, B L Teltscher, L Tarlo, B Schapiro, D J Greenwood, I P Gordon.
South: A R Forrester, R S Brock, G Calderwood, G N Breskal.

Link-up for TV series on Celts

Frank Delaney, the Irish broadcaster and journalist, is to write and present The Celts, a 10-part series from BBC Scotland in coproduction with RTE Dulin and French television.

Filming, which begins next spring, will take place in Britain, Austria, Switzerland, West Germany, France, Canada, the United States and South America. The series is due to be shown in 1985.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Alston, Mr James, of Honingham Thorpe, Norfolk £699,845
Ellis, Dr Mary Jenny Lake, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, senior medical officer to the Prison Service £34,719

OBITUARY

LT-COL T. H. NEWEY
War prisoners' leader

Lieut.-Col. T. H. Newey, who died recently, aged 86, provided leadership in adverse circumstances when a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese.

He served in the Royal Engineers (Signals) in the First World War, and was wounded and gassed. In 1919 he joined the Colonial Postal Service and helped to re-establish postal and telegraph communications in what had been German East Africa. In 1924 he was transferred to Malaya. At the time of the Japanese invasion he was Assistant Controller of Posts in Singapore, and also commanded the 1st Battalion, Straits Settlements Volunteer Force, which had European, Eurasian, Chinese and Malay companies.

After the fall of Singapore he was a prisoner in Changi camp until in May, 1943, he was put in charge of H5 Force, which consisted of some 800 mainly British prisoners and was formed to help build the Thailand railway.

During the next five months Colonel Newey had to administer the force in camps along the line of the railway. Tents were few, food was short, sanitation and hygiene extremely difficult. He tried to prevent the collapse of morale among his sick and exhausted men and to obtain reasonable conduct and supplies from the Japanese.

On completion of the railway those survivors who had not died of malnutrition or disease returned to Singapore where Newey became prisoners' representative in Changi.

At the end of the war he was invalided home and after convalescence began voluntary work which continued for almost 20 years. He was chairman of Orpington Urban District Council, a county councillor and alderman of Kent, chairman of the Kent Medical Executive Committee, chairman of the Dulwich Hospital Group, and a Governor of Guy's and a number of other hospitals.

He was awarded the Efficiency Decoration and was mentioned in despatches. He married in 1922 and is survived by his widow and son.

REV T. P. SYMONDS

The Rev Thomas Powell Symonds, former Chaplain to the British Embassy in Tokyo, died on August 6, aged 80.

After training at Salisbury Theological College he became curate of St Oswald's Oswestry, and of All Saints, Huntingdon, and in 1935 Vicar of St Mary's, Huntingdon. In 1937 he became a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, serving as Chaplain to Christ Church, Yokohama. In 1941 he was appointed Chaplain to the British Embassy in Tokyo. On Japan's entry into the war he became an RNVR chaplain.

From 1949 to 1954 he was Chaplain to Ardingly College and subsequently moved to Derbyshire, first as Vicar of Beeley with Edensor and later as Rural Dean of Bakewell. He leaves a widow.

MR B. MUSGRAVE

Mr Brian Musgrave, architect, planner and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, died on August 7. He was 63.

As Deputy Town and Country Planning Officer for West Suffolk from 1960 to 1974, Musgrave was much concerned with the challenges of an expanding area and the preservation of historic towns and villages. His work at Lavenham was a particular example of his efforts and achievements.

He became a private planning consultant in 1974, continuing his work with many local societies in Suffolk, including The Bury Trust and the Sue Ryder Foundation, of which he was Honorary Architect and Planning Consultant. His professional activities were diverse, from local schools to assisting the British Racing Driver's Club in its development of Silverstone.

His interest in local politics culminated in his election to Suffolk County Council in 1981.

Law Report August 15 1983 Court of Appeal

Company director not in contempt of court

Beeston Shipping Ltd v Babanaft International S A
Before Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Watkins
[Judgments delivered August 10]

Where orders were made, under Order 48 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, for the examination of a judgment debtor who knew of the date of the examination but was not served with the orders and offered conduct money, he was not in contempt of court for failing to attend the examination and committal proceedings could not be instituted against him.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by Mr Bahaedine Bassatne, of Stanhope Gate, London W1, from a judgment whereby Mr Justice Nolan held that Mr Bassatne, as a director of Babanaft International S A (the defendants), was in contempt of court for failing to attend the examination, on August 4, 1983, in breach of the orders, two in identical form, made by Master Grant on the application of Beeston Shipping Ltd (the plaintiffs).

Order 48, rule 1 provides: "(1) Where a person has obtained a judgment or order for the payment by some other person (hereinafter referred to as the judgment debtor) of money, the court may, on an application made ex parte by the person entitled to enforce the judgment or order, order the judgment debtor or, if the judgment debtor is a body corporate, an officer thereof, to attend before such master, registrar or nominated officer as the court may appoint and be orally examined on the questions – (a) whether any and, if so, what debts are owing to the judgment debtor, and (b) whether the judgment debtor has any and, if so, what other property or means of satisfying the judgment or order; and the court may also order the judgment debtor or officer to produce any books or documents in the possession of the judgment debtor relevant to the questions aforesaid at the time and place appointed for the examination. . . . (2) An order under this rule must be served personally on the judgment debtor and on any officer of a body corporate ordered to attend for examination."

Mr Anthony Thompson, QC and Mr Charles Gray for Mr Bassatne; Mr Charles Haddon-Cave for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that the orders of the master arose out of a judgment which had been obtained by the plaintiffs against the defendants for $700,000 and a further sum in respect of a repudiation of a time charter.

The master's orders which were the foundation of the proceedings were made on March 17, 1983, and required that Mr Bassatne "an officer of the . . . debtor company, attend and be orally examined . . . before one of the officers of the High Court of Justice, at such time and place as he may appoint. . ."

The date fixed for the examination was April 7 and each order was endorsed with the penal notice that if he neglected to obey the order, he would be liable to process of execution for the purpose of compelling him to obey the order.

After an unsuccessful attempt to serve the orders personally on Mr Bassatne, they were served by post by leave of Mr Justice Lloyd.

By agreement of the parties' solicitors, the date of examination was changed to April 20. The oral examination took place on that date but, as Mr Bassatne did not produce relevant documents, by consent the hearing was further adjourned until August 4.

Although the adjourned dates were stamped on the back of the original orders, the orders as amended were never served on Mr Bassatne.

Throughout the proceedings Mr Bassatne was represented by experienced solicitors and there were numerous telexes indicating that the solicitors were well aware of the dates of the adjourned hearings and were in communication with him. Indeed by a telex of June 4, the solicitors indicated to the plaintiffs' solicitors that Mr Bassatne would attend the hearing of August 4.

On August 2, the master refused Mr Bassatne's solicitors' application to vacate the hearing date, August 4. On August 4, counsel and solicitors appeared for Mr Bassatne, who did not himself appear.

That evening the plaintiffs applied ex parte to Mr Justice Nolan for a suspended committal order, which the judge refused. It was extremely rare for a court to consider an ex parte application for a committal order, even one that was suspended.

But the judge gave leave to serve short notice by telex of the motion to commit and the matter came before him on August 5, when he declared that Mr Bassatne was in contempt of court and adjourned the hearing to consider the appropriate penalty.

The two points taken on behalf of Mr Bassatne, both before the judge and their Lordships, were (1) that the order for examination, properly construed, was an order to appear for examination on August 4 and that order had never been properly served on Mr Bassatne; and (2) that he had not been tendered conduct money for that hearing.

For those reasons, it was said that the foundation necessary to establish his guilt of contempt was absent. As the liberty of a subject was affected, it was said that the rules had to be strictly observed.

According to a note that "Mr Bassatne should attend at such time and place before . . . those words include 'at such times' as [the officer] might appoint'. In my judgment those words include 'as such times' as [the officer] might appoint. They are not limited to initial appointment. They cover adjournment[s] of that appointment."

The order first appointed April 7 and subsequently August 4, which became under Order 45, rule 6(2), the time specified in the order.

It was suggested by Mr Haddon-Cave, for the plaintiffs, that where the person sought to be examined was represented by solicitors who, as in the present case, were well aware of the various orders made, committal proceedings could be instituted against that person, even though there had not been strict adherence to the rules. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Whatever the knowledge of the solicitors or the person proceeded against, committal proceedings would be bad unless the rules had been obeyed. That was illustrated by In re Tuck ([1906] 1 Ch 692).

Before the order for examination could be enforced by way of committal proceedings, it must be served personally on Mr Bassatne. The judge fell into error in thinking that service of the original order was good service for any subsequent order.

As to the second point, it was invariable practice, when persons were summoned for examination, that they were tendered conduct money.

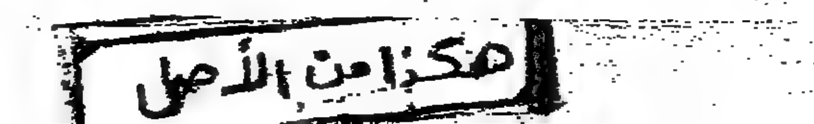
Although the practice was not contained in the Rules of the Supreme Court, it clearly emerged from Protector Endowment Co v Whitlam ((1877) 36 LT 467) and In re Harvey [1907] P 239).

It was not right, as Mr Haddon-Cave submitted, that as Mr Bassatne was a wealthy man, conduct money was not required.

For those reasons, his Lordship would allow the appeal and declare that Mr Bassatne had not been in contempt of court.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS concurred.

Solicitors: Simmons & Simmons; Holman Fenwick & Willan



Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 722.1
FT Gilts: 79.10
FT All Share: 456.53
Bargains: 20,026
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 100.82
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1182.83
Tokyo: Stock Exchange Index: 8,920.72
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,037.46
Amsterdam: 150.1
Sydney: AO Index: 661.7
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index: 944.40
Brussels: General Index 130.01
Paris: CAC Index: 131.2
Zurich: SKA General: 294.0
(Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.4835
Index 85.1
DM 4.0375
FrF 12.1400
Yen 366.25
Dollar
Index 130.4
DM 2.7220
NEW YORK
Sterling $1.4902
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.563547
SDR £0.703928
(Friday's close)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Albright and Wilson, ASEA AB, Ayrshire Metal Products, British Dredging, International Investment Trust Co of Jersey, Scottish Eastern Investment, Thomas Nationwide Transport (third quarter), Transport Development.
Finals: Howard Shuttering, Impala Platinum, Vibroplant.
TOMORROW – Interims: Adams and Gibbon, Anglo-International Investment, Metal Bulletin, Royal Insurance, Unilever (second quarter).
Finals: Cowan, De Groote, Group Investors, Heelamat Holdings, Meat Trade Suppliers, Restmor Group.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: T Clarke, Gaskell Broadloom, Glanfield Lawrence, Horizon Travel, Phicom.
Finals: ML Holdings, Scottish, English and European Textiles, Victor Products.
THURSDAY – Interims: Anglo American Industrial Corp, Corah, Hill & Smith, Johnson Group Cleaners, Philips Lamps (second quarter), Squirrel Horn, Stenhouse Holdings, Westminster Property (amended).
Finals: F Copson, EID-Parry (India) (18-month figures), A & J Gelfer, McKay Securities Group, Louis Newmark.
FRIDAY – Interims: Charles Baynes, Benford Concrete Machinery, GT Asia (Sterling) Fund (quarterly).
Finals: WG Allen & Sons (Tipton), Mining Supplies, Pifco, Press Tolls, Waring & Gillow, and Wholesale Fittings.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Today – Group Lotus Car Companies, Lotus Cars, Hethel, Norwich (12.15); **Steinberg Group**, Steinberg House, Kiln Farm, Milton Keynes (11.00).
Tomorrow – Evans of Leeds, Queens Hotel, City Square, Leeds (noon); **Intasun Leisure Group**, Howard Hotel, Temple Place, WC2 (11.30).
Wednesday – Bulgin Group of Companies, Bypass Road, Barking, Essex (3.00); **Charles Hill**, Park Hall Hotel, Goldthorn Park, Wolverhampton (noon); **Mountview Estates**, Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus, W1 (noon); **Unilock Holdings**, Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, EC2 (3.00).
Thursday – A. Cohen & Co, 8 Waterloo Place, St James's, SW1 (noon); **Greene, King & Sons**, The Barn, Haughley Park, Haughley, Nr Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (noon); **Phillips Patents (Holdings)**, Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, Manchester (noon); **Scottish & Newcastle Breweries**, King James Thistle Hotel, St James Centre, Edinburgh (noon).
Friday – Ariel Industries, Allan House, Newarke Street, Leicester (4.00); **Chamberlain Phipps**, The Manor House, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire (2.30); **May & Hassell**, Grand Hotel, Broad Street, Bristol (noon).

● **Rate rise forecast:** Interest rates will have to rise in order to reduce the growth in money supply, according to a forecast published today by the Charterhouse Investment and Banking Group. But the higher rates will keep the pound overvalued, restrict industrial recovery and mean a continued rise in unemployment, it adds.

● **Beazer contracts:** C. H. Beazer (Holdings) has secured two contracts for its security and defence subsidiary, one worth £850,000 to supply bullet-proof doors and fittings for a Hongkong bank and the other to equip an Italian warship with a glass fibre bow dome.

● **Hongkong growth:** Hongkong's gross domestic product growth is likely to exceed the government's February estimate of 4 per cent in calendar 1983, according to the Colony's Financial Secretary, Mr John Brembridge.

Savings bank chief overcomes opposition in regions

TSB unveils merger plan paving way for £400m public flotation

By Our Financial Staff

Plans for the £400m public flotation of the Trustee Savings Bank, will be significantly advanced on Thursday when the TSB's 10 regional banks in England and Wales unveil plans to merge into one countrywide banking unit.

The move will follow closely on the merger in May of the four Scottish TSBs to create one unified bank.

The TSB reorganization is now progressing rapidly, and it is hoped to offer shares in a new holding company by the spring of 1985 at the latest.

This holding company would have six operating subsidiaries: the newly-formed bank in England and Wales; the Scottish TSB; a TSB for Northern Ireland; a Channel Islands bank; United Dominions Trust, the hire-purchase division; and an insurance company.

This week's merger takes place under existing legislation, but it is seen as a significant breakthrough by the TSB chairman, Sir John Read, who was brought in to mastermind the sale of the bank

The planned flotation aroused considerable opposition among the more traditional banks in the movement, many of which felt that they should stick to their traditional role.

The Read plan, in contrast, envisages the creation of a



Read: Significant breakthrough towards masterminding sale

nationwide unit which will rival Barclays, Midland, National Westminster and Lloyds in the high streets and also possibly in the international banking field, an area where the TSBs have no business. The TSB is, however, substantially smaller than the big four clearing banks in terms of assets.

The reorganization of the domestic banking side was forshadowed before the flotation plan became a live issue, yet entails a significant lessening of the autonomy of the local TSBs. It also represents an acceptance that flotation is now inevitable and that the group shoud be restructured accordingly.

The combined group has reserves of approximately £400m and could command a stock market value which matches this. But because no one knows who owns the individual banks – they are thought to be owned ultimately by the depositors – the £400m raised by the float may well be retained by the bank and used to finance new ventures.

There is concern, however, that a capital windfall of this nature may lead the TSB into areas where it has no experience.

The capital will also help the TSB finance expensive developments in banking, such as the computerized point-of-sale system where a terminal in a department store deducts the amount of a purchase directly from the customer's bank account. And it will allow it to finance the further rationalization of its branch banking network.

Commonwealth call for trade reforms

By Peter Wilson-Smith Banking Correspondent

Commonwealth finance ministers will discuss a new report calling for important reforms of the international financial and trading system at their annual meeting in Trinidad next month.

The report is the work of a nine-member task force set up by the Commonwealth Secretariat after last year's meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers in London. At the meeting, Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand premier, pushed the idea of an international monetary conference along the lines of the Bretton Woods meeting of 1944.

His proposals have since received backing from others, including President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The new report is likely to set the tone of debate on reforms to the system at the International Monetary Fund World Band conference which immediately follows he finance ministers' meeting.

The new plan calls for greater economic cooperation and emphasizes links between finance and trade throughout the world.

It suggests that a small group of representative countries and international bodies should be set up to prepare for a new conference on world trade and finance.

Third World countries have long urged industrialized nations to set up a forum in which to discuss problems in the global trading and financial system but calls for a new Bretton Woods conference have in the past met a lukewarm response from the United States and other western countries.

The task force which prepared the report was led by Professor Gerry Helleiner of Toronto University, and included Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, and Dr I G Patel, former governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

Senior Commonwealth bankers and economists assembled in London last month to put finishing touches on the report.

Tilling Man tipped as Rank chief

Sir Patrick Meaney, the former chairman of Thomas Tilling which was taken over this year by BTR, is tipped as the next chairman of Rank Organization.

Last month, Mr Michael Gifford, finance director of Cadbury Schweppes, was appointed Rank's chief executive and it was known that the group was looking for a new chairman.

Sir Patrick who is 58, has spearheaded Rank's search for a new chief executive with his fellow Rank non-executive directors.

Yesterday, Mr Russell Evans, Rank's chairman, said that he had no comment to make as he had been on holiday.

"I understand that Sir Patrick Meaney is also away at the moment", he added.

Sir Patrick's experience of running a conglomerate would fit in well at Rank with its diverse interests. He is also on the boards of Cable and Wireless, ICI, and Midland Bank.

Meaney: his experience would fit at Rank

Hull contract crucial to System X future

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The designers of the British electronic digital exchange, System X, are fighting to secure a crucial contract worth about £20m over 10 years in an attempt to prove to the telecommunications world that the technology is commercially viable.

They will face stiff competition for the contract, which will be awarded within the next two months by Hull City Council, the only operator of a public telephone system in Britain apart from British Telecom.

The contract is a prestigious one and vital to System X, because the exchange has yet to demonstrate that it can compete effectively in the open market against international competition.

More than £150m has been spent on System X's development. Some estimates put the figure at £300m. But although its designers claim a technical superiority for it, the exchange has been embarrassingly slow in establishing a foothold in overseas markets.

Recent attempts by designers – Plessey, GEC and British Telecom – to secure contracts in India and China have failed. Indeed, in four years' marketing, System X has secured only one overseas contract – a £2m installation, bought by Cable and Wireless for St Vincent in the West Indies.

The Hull contract is expected to attract bids from ITT of the US, CIT-Alcatel of France, Northern Telecom of Canada, Ericsson of Sweden and the joint venture of AT&T of the US and Philips of Holland.

British Telecom is committed to spend some of its £2,000m annual investment on the installation of System X in Britain over the next decade. It already operates four exchanges and another six or so will be installed within the next 12 months.

But the British Telecom contracts have added little to System X's commercial pedigree. The failure to secure an independent home contract will place the system's commercial future in serious jeopardy.

Bad debts threat 'ignored'

By Our Financial Staff

Banks specializing in Latin America remain by far the most profitable of the consortium banks, according to a survey by IBCA Banking Analysis.

However, IBCA questions whether these banks have made sufficient provision for bad debts. It accuses the accountancy profession of having faced this tricky problem by "resolutely ignoring it".

European Brazilian Bank and Libra Bank emerge as the most profitable of the 44 consortia compared, with pretax return on assets of 3.2 per cent and 2.78 per cent respectively last year. The return compares with an average of 0.98 pre cent for a sample of 26 similar wholesale banks specializing in Eurocurrency lending.

Both European Brazilian and Libra reported large profit rises last year. Two other consortia specializing in Latin America did less well but still compare favourably.

Group Lotus row averted

By Rosemary Unsworth

Group Lotus shareholders will vote today on the £6.7m rescue of their sports car company by British Car Auction Group and Toyota, the Japanese car group.

But threats of a boardroom row taking place at the meeting between Mr Fred Bushell, Lotus chairman, and Mr David Wickins, BCA's chairman, over the calculation of the group's profits, announced last Friday, have receded.

Mr Bushell said yesterday that he was discussing a three-year contract with Group Lotus.

It emerged over the weekend that Mr Wickins and a co-director, Mr Alan Curtis, had not seen the group's interim results showing a £109,000 profit compared with a £289,000 loss for the same period last year before they were issued to the press and Mr Wickins was worried about taking responsibility for the figures.

City Editor's Comment

UBM board has option on honour

The announcement that directors of UBM, the builders' merchant, ratified a share option scheme at a board meeting five days before a much-rumoured bid for the group emerged, has raised a number of eyebrows.

Thes directors are now sitting on a paper profit of £389,000.

The share option scheme was drawn up in May, presented to shareholders in June, then approved at the annual meeting on July 7.

In line with the normal procedures, the allocations of options on 961,000 shares were decided at the next board meeting after the annual meeting on July 29 and the option price was set in line with the then market price of 81p. The four directors involved accepted the option offer in the next few days and the scheme was ratified on August 5.

It was five days later that Norcros unveiled its 109p-a-share takeover bid and stock market speculation pushed UBM shares sharply higher on hopes of a counter-bid. They now stand at 121.5p.

However, the unfortunate aspect to this affair is that the stock market already appeared to have a good idea a bid was on the way.

Speculation in the market

On August 4, for instance, the day before the UBM board allocated the options, *The Times* reported: "Talk of a bid of 110p a share sent shares of builders' merchant UBM group racing away 6p to equal the year's high of 93p yesterday." The previous day UBM shares had risen 5p.

***The Times* report suggested Pilkington might be the predator but the question nevertheless arises whether in these circumstances UBM directors should have gone ahead with the share option scheme.**

This is not to suggest that the UBM directors had foreknowledge of a bid or indeed knew anything that other shareholders did not. Mr Roger Pinnington, UBM chief executive, denies any knowledge of the Norcros bid until the day it appeared and Norcros has confirmed this.

Of the speculation in the market, Mr Pinnington points out that there have been takeover rumours before. Attempts to discover whether something was afoot this time yielded no evidence of unusual share buying.

Firmly against Norcros bid

In short, there is no reason to suppose that directors had any prior knowledge of a bid.

But the point at issue is a rather different one. It is that share option schemes are meant to be offered as an incentive to management and the purpose of this one was to promote the "future prosperity" of the company by enabling executives involved to identify their interests with those of the shareholders.

Should the Norcros bid succeed, it would be very hard to see how this had been achieved. Given the unfortunate timing of events, it would look more as though directors were receiving compensation of a sort and this was not the reason why shareholders approved the scheme in the first place, nor was that why the scheme was proposed.

Without a bid the options are not exercisable for three years and the UBM directors would prefer it stayed that way. They have come out firmly against the Norcros bid and without a bid the controversy would go away.

In the circumstances, however, the UBM directors would be best advised to waive their rights to the options until the bid battle is over. At the least shareholders should be given another chance to vote on the scheme given the changed circumstances.

'Wings' bond warrant launched

By Michael Prest

"Wings" – warrants in negotiable government securities – took off in the Eurobond market last week. These are another ingenious attempt to separate investors from their money by offering warrants convertible into United States Treasury bonds.

The warrants are issued by investment banks and securities houses and are negotiable instruments in bearer form, this preserving the Eurobond market's traditional anonymity. After a year the warrants lapse and are worthless, but at any stage in their brief life they are exercisable into specified US Treasury bonds. No coupon is attached to the warrants.

If the price of the related bond rises, the price of the warrant should go up as well and, in theory, the happy investor makes a profit. Since the warrants are issued at a fraction of the price of the associated security, and without the time and expense of buying US Treasury bonds, they appear to offer a highly attractive and geared way into the Treasury bond market.

But there are reservations. The first is that the investor is taking a view on bond prices, which today effectively means on how the market reads the intentions of the Federal Reserve and the course of interest rates.

Secondly, there is the little matter of the price at which the warrants are exercisable into the bonds. Salomon Brothers, one of the most prestigious names in the market, issued 500,000 warrants last week, half of which are exercisable into US Treasury $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 2012 (known in the market as the "old long bond"). The price of the warrant is $32.50 for each $1,000 nominal, or 3.25 per cent.

That sounds enticing. But Salomon has given notice that the exercise price will be fixed at five points over the price of the bonds tomorrow. If that price is the same as the 87 on Friday, for the sake of argument, for the old long bond, the premium works out at 9.5 per cent. To show a profit, the investor must assume that yields will fall from more than 12 per cent to less than 11 per cent.

Plenty of people in the Eurobond market have doubts about whether prices will rise by that much. They point out, moreover, that making a market in the warrants could be difficult, partly because of their novelty, and partly because of uncertainty about their value after several months.

But in fairly dull market which has been overshadowed for most of the year by American interest rates, others confess to being more sanguine.

Car component firms in danger, survey says

Sector's horrific decline

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The performance of Britain's motor vehicle component industry has been "horrific" and has mirrored, if not led, the country's industrial decline, according to a hard-hitting report on the sector published today.

The Inter-Company Comparisons survey shows that the industry, usually regarded as the one bright spot in the depressed motor industry, "actually lost money on over £2,000m of sales" in 1981-82.

The report, published in the midst of the controversial bid for AE by GKN, covers the performance of 100 companies over the three years up to April last year and concludes that almost half made losses in the latest year.

"In fact, the losses run up by some companies in the past two years must raise questions as to their survival."

The industry has cut its labour force in recent years by as much as 40 per cent and has instituted widespread factory closures. The ICC report shows that 42 companies shed 30,000 jobs in the three years, a drop of 18 per cent, to a total labour force of 143,000.

Much of the industry's problems stem from the huge increase in imported vehicles, a factor which ICC says has been beyond the control of the parts makers.

It adds: "It is far too easy to say that a reduction of capacity earlier, or diversification into other markets and products, should have taken place sooner, but the truth of the matter is many companies did this and yet they still made losses.

"The industry has reduced in size through cutting out spare capacity and labour, both direct and indirect, but if the demand is not forthcoming then many companies may not be able to survive for very much longer."

Of the industry's top nine members – those with sales of more than £100m – five failed to show any growth in sales during the three years while only two, AE and Smiths Industries, achieved respectable rises of 10 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

Four companies made losses in the latest of the three years – Lucas, Chloride, Automotive Products and Quinton Hazell. Only one, Smiths, made "what could be considered reasonable margins."

ICC says that Smiths has kept profits hovering around the £25m-£26m mark in recent years "through a combination of good management and diversifying into other industries."

Meanwhile, another motor industry report published today describes Europe as a "prime example" of an area where resistance to Japanese car imports is "disorganised and full of holes".

The report, from Automotive Industry Data, says the fact that members of the European Community have different industrial policies was instrumental in damaging the vehicle industry.

Most European countries imposed restrictions on the Japanese but the Japanese responded by expanding their European share through fringe markets such as Scandinavia and the Low Countries.

"The net result is that European vehicle manufacturers, blind to the dangers, are losing valuable market share in what are to them traditional export markets."

Motor Component & Accessory Manufacturers, ICC, Business Ratios, 28-42 Banner Street, London, EC1Y 8QE, £121.
Japanese Motor Vehicle Exports Strategies and Intentions, Automotive Industry Data, 34 St John Street, Lichfield, Staffs WS13 6PB, £25.

Norwegian oil boost

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Norwegian Government has echoed the demands of the British Department of Energy for oil companies to exploit fully their assets in the North Sea. It has also promised up to £2bn of tax concessions to maximise output at the Ekofisk oil field.

Ekofisk provides 57 per cent of Norway's energy needs as well as bringing in significant foreign earnings. The government is expected to approve the tax concession package when it returns from recess on October.

A consortium of nine companies, led by Phillips Petroleum, operates the field. The tax concessions will allow the companies to go ahead with a water-injection scheme designed to increase extraction.

The injection scheme could yield an extra 190 million barrels of oil from the Ekofisk area.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM Review

Bespak goes for full listing to gain extra stability

Bespak, the Norfolk-based manufacturer of aerosol valves, makes the transition from the USM to a full stock market listing this morning. The company becomes only the second USM stock to make the change. **Anglo Nordic Holdings**, Mr Brian Wolfson's engineering group, made the jump earlier this year.

Bespak was launched on the USM last November when 2.75 million ordinary shares (26 per cent of the equity) were placed at 75p. The shares reached a peak of 350p in July when pretax profits of £1.8m for the year ending April 29 were announced against a forecast of £1.25m at the time of the launch. The company is seeking a full listing to widen share ownership and to win the additional stability and prestige accorded to companies listed on the full market. At Friday's close on the USM its shares stood at 320p.

Elsewhere the August holiday season took some of the sparkle away from a market which still took some heart from a crop of bumper results.

Leading the way was the advertising agency **Wight Collins Rutherford Scott** which easily exceeded the forecast made in its USM launch prospectus in January this year. Pretax profits for the year ending April 30 rose to £636,000, a 250 per cent increase on the comparable figure for 1981/1982. Turnover was up by 55 per cent to £18.77m with the agency aiming to be among the 15 largest agencies in the industry within the next five years. The shares were up by 28p to 278p on publication of the results. **Good Relations**, the public relations and advertising agency, was up by 5p at 190p in sympathy.

United Packaging was another newcomer to please the market with pretax profits of £1m against £996,000 last time, and £195,000 ahead of the forecast made when the company came to the market this year. The improvement stemmed largely from a better than expected performance from the group's twining and packaging interests in Zimbabwe, which contributed £656,792. United also say strong growth from the British packaging machinery and stretch film sales operations which have benefited from efforts to strenghen the marketing of products.

Group turnover rose from £6.8m to £7m while the board is recommending an increased final dividend of 1.55p per share against the 1.3p originally envisaged. A bullish statement from Mr Ernest Ascher, the chairman, about current trading was enough to keep the shares firm at 103p, up 1p on the week.

Shares of **Cornell Holdings**, sister company to Mr Asil Nadir's **Polly Peck** and **Wearwell**, also increased by 25p to 225p despite poor interim results. Pretax losses increased from £34,934 to £263,266. However, the results relate to the performance of the company's former textile business which was transferred to Polly Peck in May.

The sole activity of the company now is the development of the Niksar bottling plant in Turkey. Shareholders were assured that the plant would be ready in the autumn for full commercial production at a rate of 43 million bottles each year. Commercial developments in the Middle Eastern markets have enhanced the substantial potential of the investment, the Cornel board says.

Broker **Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee** is expecting strong preliminary results tomorrow from **Heelamat**, the heel bar chain, which was the first company to join the USM in November 1980. Last year the company disappointed the market with pretax profits of £382,000, half the previous year's. But without the problems caused by last year's rail strikes (much of the group's business comes from commuters) Scrimgeour says tha: the decline in profits will be halted this time.

Dealings begin today in shares of **Real Time Controls**, Britain's biggest supplier of electronic point-of-sale systems. **Simon & Coates**, the broker handling the company's launch on the market, is placing about 25 per cent of the company's equity (1.75m shares) at 148p a share. Dealers have indicated that shares should start trading near the £2 level. Mr Barney Carrell, chairman of RTC, says that the profits growth potential for the company "is explosive".

Mr David Haylarr, chairman of **New Court Natural resources**, a US oil exploration company, said in his annual statement to shareholders published last week, that the company is continuing to examine a number of potential propositions to expand its US operations.

Meanwhile shares of other USM oil stocks continue to ride high on the back of the general rise in oil prices following the announcement of a major find in Irish waters. **Saxon Oil** shares were up by 18p to 206p on the week, while **Sovereign Oil** gained 12p to 274p.

Andrew Cornelius

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.2m	A & G Security	250	-5	2.6	1.0	47.3
7,140,000	Auronite	136	-2	3.6	2.6	24.8
540,000	Acsis Jewel	18	-1	..	..	..
24.2m	Adam Leisure	97	..	1.4	1.5	16.8
7,647,000	Aerospace Eng	161	..	13.9	8.7	9.7
9,452,000	Aldcom Int	75	-1	0.9	1.1	56.2
12.4m	Air Call	323	+5	8.0	2.5	16.4
17.5m	Airship Ind	140	-5	..	..	..
10.6m	Anglo Nordic	33½	-½	2.9	8.6	9.9
43.5m	Asprey & Co	£7¼	..	22.9	3.2	11.6
23.3m	Baltic Leasing	204	-10	4.0n	2.0	16.6
6,212,000	Bell Electronics	221	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,344,000	Gilbert Hse Inv	20	..	..	..	..
2,687,000	Godwin Warren	75	+3	2.0b	2.7	10.9
8,751,000	Good Relations	173	..	5.4	3.1	..
2,518,000	Gould Laurence	123	..	4.3	3.5	..
8,386,000	Grainger Tst	193	..	5.4b	2.8	..
811,000	Greenwich Cable	30	..	..	..	..
831,000	Guernsey At Sec	138	..	..	..	60.0
4,200,000	HB Electronics	105	+10	1.6	1.5	19.9
2,304,000	Hadland Hldgs	75	..	3.6	4.8	..
74.4m	Hadson Pet	120	-2	..	..	..
2,400,000	Hardanger Prop	120	-1	14.0n	11.7	3.1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,880,000	Pict Petrol	73	+8	..	..	..
2,460,000	Pineapple Dance	123	-8	8.0b	6.5	14.1
2,861,000	Radio City	130	-15	8.0b	6.2	15.2
15.8m	Rayford Sup	226	+11	7.0	3.1	11.6
9,454,000	Ramus Hldgs	78	..	7.1	9.2	13.2
896,000	Reliant Motor	18	+1	..	..	4.8
78.8m	Renishaw	230	+14	1.6	0.7	81.3
15.8m	Resource Tech	174	+10	..	..	29.0
3,334,000	Rivlin IDAS	41	+1	0.1b	0.3	..
2,826,000	Rolfe & Nolan	113	-2	3.9	3.5	11.7
8,746,000	Ruddle (G.)	185	+5	4.7b	2.5	18.9
1,460,000	Sampang (Java)	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS

Barclays Bank International: Mr John Kerslake, regonal general manager for Asia, has been appointed general manager (staff). Mr Alastair Robinson, vice-chairman and chief executive officer of Barclays American Corporation, has been appointed regional general manager for Asia.

Chelsea Building Society: Mr Clifford Hale, vice-chairman becomes chairman and Mr Roy Fabian becomes vice-chairman. Mr Alastair McIndoe is resigning as chairman to devote more time to other commitments but will become a vice-president.

Sunbeam Electric: Mr Roger Cope has been appointed financial controller.

Alfa Romeo (Great Britain): Mr David Bates has Become director reponsible for replacement parts.

Cerro Metals (UK): Mr A S MacDonald has been appointed a director.

The Worl Bank, Washington: Mr Jean-Loup Dherse, and executive director of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation, has taken up the newly created position of vice president, energy and industry.

Process Plant Association: Four new members have been elected to the council: Mr Alan Dixon, a director of Foster Wheeler Poer Products; Mr Michael Smith, chairman and managing director of Baker Perkins; Mr Vernon Smith, chairman and managing director of Newell Dunford; and Mr John Wood, chief executive of Head Wrightson Teesdale.

Electrocomponents: Mr David James had been appointed an executive director.

British Telecommunications Corporation: Mr Graeme Odgers has been made a part-time member of the board.

Cayzer Gartmore: Mr Adrian Collins and Mr John Gunn have joined the board.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Citibank Savings	†10¾ %
Consolidated Crds	9½ %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%, £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%, £50,000 and over, [illegible]

American notebook

Sunny prospect for financial markets

The financial markets will face a much more cheery prospect today.

The big break in the series of bad money supply figures in New York holds out the prospect of a stabilization and then lower interest rates and a weaker dollar.

Last month, each week's money number was worse than expected. The disappointment was the more serious because of mounting evidence of a desire on the part of the Federal Reserve to reduce the rate of money growth.

Leading the expectation of lower money growth were notable economists such as Mr Peter Caneld of Merrill Lynch, Mr Robert Sinche of Bear Stearns and Mr Patrick Savin of Drexel Burnham Lambert. They pointed to the slower growth in banks' reserves in the past three months.

Since June 8, the "adjusted monetary base" (banks' reserves plus currency) rose only $1.3bn. (about £855m). The level of "adjusted bank reserves" peaked in the week of June 8 at just under $35bn and were still only $54.1bn in the week of August 3.

Mr Savin said last week: Since mid-May, both total banks; reserves and non-borrowed reserves have decelerated from 13.2 per cent to 6.2 per cent and from 0.4 per cent to minus 0.6 per cent respectively. Borrowings from the discount window (of the Federal Reserve) by the banks have virtually doubled from $866m to $1,679m. Thus in about eight weeks, the growth rate of non-borrowed reserves, the raw material of future money growth, has slowed substantially.

What motivates this tactic? "In our view, nothing more than an attempt to slow money growth, which has clearly served to destabilize the bond market in the first half of 1983".

Despite this evidence of the Fed's desire to slow money growth, the results last month were disappointing.

The disappointments week after week added to the fear that money growth was out of control. This intensified the downward trend in bond prices and led to the boom in demand for dollars in the world's foreign exchange markets.

Last week, the informed estimates made by those who specialise in this difficult field were that there would be a rise of about $3bn in M1 for the week of August 3.

As late as Thursday, Dow Jones capital markets were reporting the result of their survey that M1 would rise by $2.2bn. When the number was announced on Friday – a rise of $400m, there was something just short of jubilation

The "Bellwether" 12 per cent US Treasury bonds due in 2013 rose a full 2 points to 102 10/32 on the news and the yield on this bond dropped from 11.97 per cent on Thursday to 11.71 per cent. Ninety-day Treasury Bills dropped in yield from 9.49 per cent on Thursday to 9.34 per cent and the six months bills dropped from 9.64 per cent on Thursday to 9.50 per cent.

Taking into account the rise of only $400m in M1 announced on Friday, we can see that in the eight weeks from June 15 to August 3, M1 rose from $514.5bn to $517.6bn – an increase of $3.1bn, but in the eight weeks to June 15, M1 rose $18.3bn.

There was also good news on Friday about the broader money aggregate M2. In the five months to June, M2 rose $11bn well below the forecast made by informed forecasters who had expected an increase of at least $15bn last month.

Expressing the general views of experts the outlook for interest rates, Mr Sinche, last week forecast that by next spring long term bond yields would be down around 10 per cent and that Treasury Bills would be down around 8 ¼ – 8½ per cent. Mr Sinche also forecast, that the dollar would fall 10-20 per cent against the Deutschemark and the Swiss franc by next year – a view that has been the stuff of Citibank forecasts for some months.

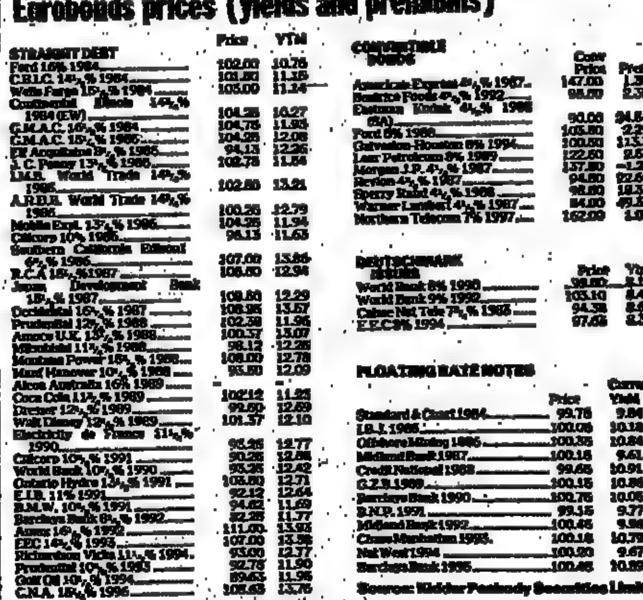
Thus, with this evidence of slower money growth, the normally expectable results are beginning to flow – lower interest rates, a weaker dollar and better bond prices.

Some fear that this prospect of slower money growth would bring the booming recovery of the United States to an abrupt halt. There will however be a rising velocity of the slower growing money stock and a weaker dollar to offset any such effects.

In the normal course of events, the state of growth would necessarily slow down from the 8.7 per cent rise in the second quarter of this year and the expected 8-9 per cent rate of increase in the third quarter.

A rate of growth of 5-6 per cent in the fourth quarter real GNP and 3 per cent in the first quarter of next year is a reasonable estimate.

Maxwell Newton



Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

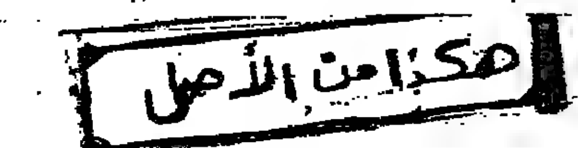
STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	102.00	10.76
C.B.I.C. 14¼% 1984	101.80	11.35
Wells Fargo 15¼% 1984	105.00	11.14
Continental Illinois 14⅝% 1984 (EW)	104.25	10.27
G.M.A.C. 16¼% 1984	104.75	11.93
G.M.A.C. 15¼% 1985	104.25	12.08
EF Acquitaine 9¼% 1985	94.13	12.26
J.C. Penny 13¼% 1985	102.75	11.54
I.M.B. World Trade 14⅝% 1986	102.50	13.21
A.R.D.B. World Trade 14⅝% 1986	100.25	12.79
Mobile Expl. 13¼% 1986	104.25	11.94
Citicorp 10% 1986	96.13	11.63
Southern California Edison 6¼% 1986	107.00	13.86
R.C.A. 18¼% 1987	106.50	12.96
Japan Development Bank 13¼% 1987	108.50	12.29
Occidental 16¼% 1987	108.25	13.57
Prudential 12¼% 1988	102.38	11.96
Amoco U.K. 13¼% 1988	100.57	13.07
Mitsubishi 11¼% 1988	98.12	12.26
Montana Power 18¼% 1988	108.00	12.78
Manf Hanover 10¼% 1988	95.50	12.09
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	–	–
Coca Cola 11¼% 1989	102.12	11.25
Dresser 12¼% 1989	99.60	12.69
Walt Disney 12¼% 1989	101.37	12.10
Electricity de France 11¼% 1990	95.25	12.77
Citicorp 10¼% 1991	90.25	12.88
World Bank 10¼% 1990	95.25	12.42
Ontario Hydro 13¼% 1991	105.50	12.71
E.I.B. 11% 1991	92.12	12.64
B.M.W. 10¼% 1991	94.62	11.69
Barclays Bank 8¼% 1992	82.25	11.77
Amex 14¼% 1992	111.00	13.93
EEC 14¼% 1993	107.00	13.58
Richardson Vicks 11¼% 1994	93.00	12.77
Prudential 10¼% 1993	92.75	11.90
Gulf Oil 10¼% 1994	89.63	11.96
C.N.A. 15¼% 1996	105.63	13.76

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
American Express 4¼% 1987	147.00	1.39
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	98.50	2.38
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988 (SA)	90.00	24.84
Ford 6% 1988	105.50	2.29
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	100.50	113.31
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	122.50	2.65
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	137.50	–1.26
Revlon 4¼% 1987	94.50	22.66
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	98.50	18.51
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	84.00	49.55
Northern Telecom 7% 1997	162.00	1.00

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1990	98.50	8.10
World Bank 9% 1992	103.10	8.49
Caisse Nat Tele 7¾% 1988	94.38	8.65
E.E.C. 8% 1994	97.63	8.33

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	99.75	9.84
I.B.J. 1985	100.06	10.18
Offshore Mining 1985	100.35	10.86
Midland Bank 1987	100.18	9.61
Credit National 1988	99.65	10.91
G.Z.B. 1989	100.15	10.86
Barclays Bank 1990	100.75	10.06
B.N.P. 1991	99.15	9.77
Midland Bank 1992	100.45	9.96
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.18	10.79
Nat West 1994	100.20	9.67
Barclays Bank 1995	100.46	10.89

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.





This document includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to Bespak plc ("the Company" or "Bespak"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts the omission of which would make misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has granted the application for the Ordinary shares of the Company to be admitted to the Official List.

Bespak plc

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1929 – No. 405711)

Introduction by

Hambros Bank Limited

Share Capital

Authorised £	Authorised No. of shares		Issued and fully paid £	Issued and fully paid No. of shares
1,500,000	15,000,000	Ordinary shares of 10p each	1,070,050	10,700,500

Indebtedness

At the close of business on 29th July, 1983 the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") had outstanding secured term loans of £1,291,670 and hire purchase and lease commitments of £303,831. Save as aforesaid and apart from intra-group liabilities, no company in the Group had at the close of business on that date any loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued or any outstanding mortgages, charges, debentures or other borrowings, or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances (other than normal trade bills) or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments or any guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors
Roy Edward Dexter M.C. (Chairman)
Andrew Anthony Schumann (Managing Director)
Graham Ernest Henry Begley F.C.C.A.
Patrick Joseph Dunne M.Inst.M.
Leslie James Kings
Laurie Albert Saunders C. Eng., M.I. Mech.E., M.I. Prod.E.
Michael Alec Schumann C. Eng., M.I.C.E.
William Edward Warren C. Eng., M.I. Mech.E.
Bergen Way, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 2JJ.

Secretary
David Terence Kerbey,
Bespak plc, Bergen Way, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 2JJ.

Registered office
Chile House,
20 Ropemaker Street,
London EC2Y 9BA.

Joint auditors and reporting accountants
Ernst & Whinney,
Chartered Accountants,
Becket House,
1 Lambeth Palace Road,
London SE1 7EU.

Hogg Bullimore & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
Chile House,
20 Ropemaker Street,
London EC2Y 9BA.

Principal bankers
Barclays Bank PLC,
78 Turners Hill,
Cheshunt, Waltham Cross,
Hertfordshire EN8 9BW.

Financial advisers
Hambros Bank Limited,
41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.

Registrars and transfer office
Barclays Bank PLC,
Radbroke Hall,
Knutsford, Cheshire WA16 9EU.

Solicitors
Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche,
Kempson House,
Camomile Street,
London EC3A 7AN.

Stockbrokers
de Zoete & Bevan,
25 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EE
and The Stock Exchange.

Historical background

The Company was founded by Mr. Alec Schumann, the father of two of the present Directors, and until very recently a majority of the share capital has always remained in the ownership of the Schumann family. 6.5 per cent. of the Company's issued share capital is presently owned by Directors other than the Schumanns and approximately 4.7 per cent. by a company associated with Hambros Bank Limited ("Hambros"), which *subscribed for shares in 1971 following its participation in 1967 in the financing of an early stage of Bespak's* expansion. In 1959, operating under licence, the Group began the assembly and sale in the United Kingdom and certain other territories of The Risdon Manufacturing Company's ("Risdon") range of aerosol valves, consisting of continuous spray valves for use in aerosols containing perfumes and colognes and metering valves delivering a measured spray for each depression of the actuator. While valves of the latter type were also used *in perfume and cologne aerosols, their more important application proved to be in the pharmaceutical field.* In the early 1960's Bespak began to replace components purchased from Risdon with United Kingdom manufactured components for reasons of cost and speed of delivery. Bespak also began improving upon the designs covered by the licence, producing innovations based on those designs and originating specialised valves of its own designs, becoming one of the world's major manufacturers of specialist aerosol valves. The licence and all associated agreements with Risdon were terminated in 1976.

The Company grew substantially during the late 1960's and early 1970's due in particular to the increase in sales of two products incorporating Bespak's valves. The first was the aerosol cologne spray pioneered in the United Kingdom by one of Bespak's customers, Yardley Manufacturing Limited, and the second was a *pharmaceutical product for the relief of asthma, the bronchodilator Ventolin (a registered trade mark of the Glaxo group ("Glaxo")).* Ventolin was first marketed in an aerosol form with a valve manufactured by Bespak in 1969 by Allen & Hanburys Limited, *a subsidiary of Glaxo Holdings p.l.c. By 1975 sales to Glaxo of the special metering* valve for use with this product were equalling sales of perfume and cologne valves and since then sales of this valve have always exceeded those of any other Bespak product despite the fact that the Company has remained the market leader in the United Kingdom for the supply of valves for aerosol spray perfumes and colognes.

In November, 1982 2,750,000 shares were placed by Hambros and permission was granted for dealings to take place in the Company's issued shares in the Unlisted Securities Market.

The business

Bespak's principal business consists of the manufacture and sale of several different ranges of specialised aerosol valves. Of these, pharmaceutical metering valves, which are manufactured both in a *standard range and in a special version for Glaxo, accounted for approximately 70 per cent. of Bespak's sales* in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, most of which were to Glaxo. This range of valves is designed to deliver an accurately measured and repeatable dose in a spray fine enough to reach the lungs, and is principally used in inhalation therapy. Bespak is aware of only two significant competitors in this market.

Another important product line is a range of valves for use with perfumes and colognes. Although sales of these valves accounted for just under 15 per cent. of Bespak's total sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, they represent well over half the United Kingdom market for such products. Bespak supplies these valves to most of the major cosmetic houses *in the United Kingdom including Lentheric, Yardley, L'Oréal and* Fabergé.

In addition to its two main product lines Bespak manufactures and sells several other types of valves. It supplies the majority of United Kingdom manufacturers of aerosol fire extinguishers with a unique range of *very high emission rate valves, together with handles, which for their part are capable of meeting the relevant* requirements of the new British Standard for aerosol fire extinguishers. Although this product line only accounted for around 5 per cent. of sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983, the Company is increasing production capacity in anticipation of substantial sales growth in the United States.

Bespak also manufactures special valves for specific applications, including valves for butane lighter refills (for customers such as Ronson and Dunhill) and lock de-icers, valves for use with powders, thick creams, mastics and polyurethane foams and a medical catheter valve, all of which together accounted for the remainder *of sales in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983.*

The geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:—



	Financial year ended 30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
United Kingdom	5,006	6,921
U.S.A.	372	944
Europe	137	340
Rest of the world	351	491
	5,866	8,696

Although approximately 80 per cent. of sales in the Company's financial year ended 29th April, 1983 were to United Kingdom customers, the *Directors are aware that a substantial proportion of valves sold in the United* Kingdom are incorporated in products which are ultimately exported.

The Group

The Group comprises Bespak, which is the holding company and principal manufacturing company, Bertspa Engineering Co. Limited ("Bertspa"), which operates the plastic injection moulding department, and B.E.S. Technology Limited ("Bestech"), which is responsible for the design and development of much of the specialised machinery used by Bespak and Bertspa.

Bespak produces over 100 million finished products per annum, using increasingly automated methods to assemble bought-in springs, gaskets and metal pressings with components injection-moulded by Bertspa in engineering plastics. Thirty-five injection-moulding machines, *run on a continuous basis, currently produce over* 300 million of these small high precision moulded components in a year under strict quality control. Mould tools *are made to extremely fine tolerances,* usually in the Company's own toolroom. The Company is also a leader in its field in the use of computerised techniques. Administration and production controls are based on an extensively developed IBM installation and the Company has invested in a sophisticated Computer Aided Design/Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAD/CAM) system, backed up by Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machine tools, principally in order to accelerate detail design of the product, tool design and the tool manufacturing processes, *thus enabling the Company to respond more quickly to customers' requirements.* The Directors believe that one of Bespak's strengths is its highly developed engineering expertise which has resulted in the Company acquiring a reputation for high quality and reliability.

Although the Company relies upon a small number of suppliers for certain bought-in components and materials a policy of seeking *additional sources for critical components* is actively pursued. However, the testing of alternative materials or components for use in pharmaceutical applications is invariably protracted. In order *to cement its trading relationship with a major supplier* the Company has recently acquired an approximate 27 per cent. shareholding in R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited.

The Company's marketing approach *is based on a five year plan designed to achieve profit growth and* reduce dependence on any one customer. Bespak's position as a supplier to specialist market segments means that close personal contact can *be maintained with customers by a small* professional sales staff backed up by a technical support service. Three sales executives are responsible for the United Kingdom and a fourth for visiting overseas customers, particularly in Europe. Many overseas territories used to be covered by agency agreements but the Company has recently taken over direct responsibility for a number of these, including the French market on which it will be particularly concentrating. Selling agencies still exist in parts of Eastern Europe and the Far East and in Canada, South America, Japan and South Africa. The Company has a representative in the United States as part of its plan for major expansion there. It is Bespak's policy to maintain close contacts with customers and potential customers so that its knowledge of their requirements is as complete and up to date as possible, thus enabling Bespak continually to develop its product ranges so as to meet these requirements.

The Ventolin valve

Bespak's range of pharmaceutical valves *includes a special form of metering valve for use with Ventolin* and in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983 sales of these valves to Glaxo accounted for approximately 60 *per cent. of Bespak's sales.* While Glaxo purchases aerosol valves from other manufacturers for use with other products, Bespak is *Glaxo's sole supplier of valves for Ventolin.*

Following the approval of Ventolin by the *United States Food and Drug Administration (a term of such* approval being the incorporation in the product of the Bespak valve), Glaxo commenced selling Ventolin in the United States in 1981. *By agreement with Glaxo,* Schering-Plough Corporation ("Schering") also manufactures and sells a similar product there, under the name Proventil. Bespak has agreed with Glaxo not to sell the Ventolin valve *other than to Glaxo but with Glaxo's consent* is now supplying Schering with this valve for use with Proventil and other products. This extension of the market for the Ventolin valve should result in a substantial increase in Bespak's sales.

There is no agreement between Glaxo or Schering and Bespak requiring either Glaxo or Schering to purchase valves from Bespak but the Directors consider it most unlikely that any other suitable valve could be made available to Glaxo or Schering by another manufacturer for at least several years. Although the patents covering the design of the special valve used with Ventolin have expired, there are certain special features and elements of technical expertise involved in the valve's manufacture which, the Directors consider, would make it an extremely difficult product to copy. In addition, the special valve is the only one which has been officially approved both in the United Kingdom and in the United States, as well as widely throughout the rest of the world, for dispensing Ventolin and any alternative valve produced would be required to undergo a long period of testing and approval by manufacturers and regulatory authorities before it could be substituted for the Bespak valve.

Future developments

As mentioned above, the potential market for Ventolin and Proventil in the United States is very large and even if *those products obtain only a small share of the market, Bespak's sales of valves to Glaxo and Schering* should increase substantially. The Directors also foresee growing United Kingdom and export sales to other *pharmaceutical companies of Bespak's range of metering valves suitable for inhalation therapy products.*

Another United States market which the Directors believe has substantial potential is that for aerosol fire extinguishers incorporating Bespak valves and handles. Approvals for these fire extinguishers are being sought from appropriate testing bodies and it is anticipated that the granting of these would result in a substantial *increase in sales.*

In furtherance of its expansion into the United States the Company has recently incorporated Bespak, Inc. as a wholly owned subsidiary and this company has acquired an option to purchase a site of approximately 38 acres in North Carolina on which it plans to construct a purpose built factory to house the Group's American operation *so that it can more easily and efficiently service that market.*

The Company is experiencing continuing growth in sales of perfume valves and related devices in Europe and is at an advanced stage in the development of lower cost metering valve systems for less demanding non-ethical applications while continually seeking areas into which it can diversify by making use of its existing *precision moulding technology and marketing and engineering expertise. The Company's substantial research* and development effort will continue to be used to explore possibilities for increasing sales by meeting requests from customers for special products or for variations on existing products but these are only manufactured in cases where the return to the Company is expected to be adequate.

Premises

The Company owns the freehold of a site of approximately 7.7 acres on the North Lynn Industrial Estate, King's Lynn, Norfolk on which it has three buildings. The Company moved into two factory buildings on this site in 1975, one of which was a *20,000 square feet rented building on a site of approximately 3.3 acres* and the other of which was a 25,000 square feet building constructed for the Company on an adjoining site of approximately *4.4 acres, the freehold of which had previously been bought by Bespak. The freehold of the rented property was* acquired in 1979 and in 1980 the Company moved into an additional building of 45,000 square feet erected for it to a design incorporating various innovations which have produced a more pleasant and efficient working environment leading to a greater integration of production and administrative functions. This latest building houses assembly operations, quality control, maintenance, main stores and despatch and most of the *management and office staff. The 25,000 square feet building houses the injection-moulding and tool making* departments and the 20,000 square feet building accommodates the research and development department.

The Directors consider that this site is capable of carrying at least a further 40,000 square feet of buildings in satisfactorily landscaped surroundings and have already put in hand site clearance preparatory to the erection *of an extension to the factory.*

Management and staff

Directors

Mr. R. E. Dexter, aged 63, is the non-executive Chairman of the Company and an Industrial Adviser to Hambros, having previously been Chief Executive of the Sanitas Group. He joined Bespak as a Director in 1968, when Hambros first became involved in the Company, and was appointed Chairman in 1978.

Mr. A. A. Schumann, aged 44, joined the Company as Production Manager in 1969 after managerial experience with Ilford Limited and ITT Data Services. He was appointed to the Board in 1970 and has been Managing Director since 1974.

Mr. G. E. H. Begley, aged 44, joined the Company in 1968 as the Company's accountant. He was appointed Finance Director *in 1974 and is responsible for all aspects of the Group's financial affairs and administration.*

Mr. P. J. Dunne, aged 38, joined the Company in 1974 as a sales executive and was subsequently promoted to sales manager before being appointed Marketing Director in 1981.

Mr. L. J. Kings, aged 54, joined the Company in 1964 as the works foreman and was subsequently promoted to assembly manager, production manager and manufacturing manager before being appointed Manufacturing Director in 1981.

Mr. L. A. Saunders, aged 49, joined the Company in 1980 as Engineering Director following senior management *experience with several companies including ITT Cannon Electric and a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation.*

Mr. M. A. Schumann, aged 41, joined the Company in 1970 following managerial experience with Balfour Beatty Limited and Cementation Limited. He was appointed a Director in 1979 and is responsible for development of the Company's land and buildings and for long term planning.

Mr. W. E. Warren, aged 59, was Managing Director of the Company between 1963 and 1974 and is now a non-executive Director and part-time consultant to the Company.

Staff

The Company employs approximately 260 people, all of whom are based in King's Lynn. Of these approximately 140 are employed in production (including Bertspa), 60 in engineering (including Bestech), 30 in *finance and administration, 20 in research and development and 10 in sales and marketing.*

The Board is supported by a strong management team and there is a well developed structure for consultation and decision making. All relations between management and employees are conducted through the Bespak Employees' Council and labour relations are excellent.

There are three fully funded retirement benefit schemes in operation for the weekly and monthly paid employees, all of which are non-contributory.

Dividends

It is the Company's intention to pay dividends twice yearly split as to approximately 40 per cent. in February as an interim dividend and as to the remaining 60 per cent. in October as a final dividend.

Appendix I – Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of the joint report of Ernst & Whinney and Hogg Bullimore & Co., Chartered Accountants, to the Directors of the Company:—

Ernst & Whinney,
Becket House,
1 Lambeth Palace Road,
London SE1 7EU.

Hogg Bullimore & Co.,
Chile House,
20 Ropemaker Street,
London EC2Y 9BA.

15th August, 1983.

The Directors,
Bespak plc
and
The Directors,
Hambros Bank Limited

Gentlemen,

Introduction

We have reviewed the audited accounts of Bespak plc ("Bespak") and of its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") for the five financial years ended 29th April, 1983. These accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and have been audited by Hogg Bullimore & Co., Chartered Accountants for the four financial years ended 30th April, 1982 and jointly by Ernst & Whinney and Hogg Bullimore & Co. for the financial year ended 29th April, 1983.

The financial information set out below under the heading 'Historical cost accounts' is derived from the audited accounts of the Group, after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate. In our opinion, this information gives, on the basis of the historical cost convention, a true and fair view of the profits and source and application of funds of the Group *for the five financial years ended 29th April, 1983 and of the state of affairs of Bespak and of the Group at 29th April, 1983.*

We have also examined the abridged supplementary current cost accounts of the Group for the two financial years ended 29th April, 1983 which have been prepared under the current cost convention in accordance with Statement of Standard Accounting Practice number 16 ("SSAP 16"). The summarised financial information set out below under the heading 'Current cost accounts' has been derived from the abridged supplementary current cost accounts. In our opinion these statements *have been properly prepared in accordance with the policies and methods set out in the notes to give the information required* by SSAP 16.

No audited accounts have been prepared for the Group for any period subsequent to 29th April, 1983.

Historical cost accounts

1. *Accounting policies*

The historical cost accounts have been drawn up under the following policies, which have been consistently applied in arriving at the financial information set out in this report:—

(i) *Accounting convention*
The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

(ii) *Basis of consolidation*
The consolidated accounts incorporate the accounts of Bespak and its two wholly owned subsidiaries, Bertspa Engineering Co. Limited ("Bertspa") and B.E.S. Technology Limited ("Bestech"). Bespak acquired a holding of 50 per cent. in Writelight Engineering Limited ("Writelight") in February, 1982. The Directors consider this investment to be in the nature of a trade investment and the results of Writelight have been excluded on the grounds of immateriality.

(iii) *Turnover*
Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods and services, excluding VAT and intra-group transactions.

(iv) *Depreciation*
The cost of fixed assets, excluding motor vehicles, is written off in equal monthly instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:—

Freehold buildings	—	50 years
Freehold building services	—	10 to 20 years
Tooling	—	3 years
Plant and equipment	—	3 to 7 years
Licences and patents	—	5 years

Motor vehicles are revalued annually at their trade-in value.

(v) *Plant under construction*
The costs and attributable overheads of self-manufactured assets are capitalised as they are incurred. When the asset is commissioned the total cost of the asset is transferred to the appropriate asset category after writing off any costs in excess of the Directors' valuation of the asset.

(vi) *Hire purchase contracts and leasing agreements*
Assets acquired under hire purchase contracts and financial leases are capitalised and depreciation is applied over the useful life of the asset. Finance charges are recognised on an actuarial basis.

(vii) *Stocks and work in progress*
Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises the direct cost of production and the attributable portion of all overheads appropriate to location and condition and is calculated using the first in first out method.

(viii) *Research and development*
Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

(ix) *Deferred taxation*
Provision is made for taxation, using the liability method, on short-term timing differences and all other material timing differences which are not expected to continue in the foreseeable future.

(x) *Contributions to pension funds*
The Group makes contributions to various pensions and life assurance plans. The contributions are made to a funded scheme, the assets of which are held by trustees and kept separate from those of the Group. Contributions are based on the most recent valuation of the fund which is prepared annually.

(xi) *Foreign currencies*
Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Translation differences, and differences arising on the trading activities of the Group, have been dealt with in the profit and loss account.

(xii) *Investment grants*
Investment grants on capital expenditure are treated as reducing the cost of the acquisition of the relevant asset by the amount of the grant.

2. **Profit and loss accounts**

The profit and loss accounts of the Group for each of the five financial years ended 29th April, 1983 were as follows:—

	Notes	*Financial year ended* 27th April, 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Turnover		4,146	4,568	4,416	5,866	8,696
Operating expenses	(i)	3,420	3,930	3,881	4,697	6,727
Net operating income		726	638	535	1,169	1,969
Net interest payable	(ii)	49	321	447	323	167
Profit before taxation		677	317	88	846	1,802
Taxation	(iii)	19	(20)	13	25	50
Profit after taxation and before extraordinary charges		658	337	75	821	1,752
Extraordinary charges	(iv)	—	—	29	—	84
Profit available for distribution		658	337	46	821	1,668
Dividends	(v)	43	—	29	59	210
Retained profit	(vi)	615	337	17	762	1,458
Earnings per share	(vii)	6.3p	3.2p	0.7p	7.8p	16.7p

Notes on the profit and loss accounts

(i) Operating expenses
Operating expenses are stated after charging:—

	Financial year ended 27th April, 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Directors' emoluments	83	76	111	130	197
Compensation to Directors for loss of office	—	32	—	23	—
Depreciation and loss on sale of fixed assets	267	356	435	489	541
Depreciation of leased assets	—	—	—	3	6
Hire of plant and equipment	31	15	23	12	9
Auditors' remuneration	9	10	16	12	29
Research and development	*	*	151	191	238

*Comparative figures for research and development costs are not available for the financial years ended 27th April, 1979 and 2nd May, 1980.

(ii) *Net interest payable*
Net interest payable represents:—

	Financial year ended 27th April, 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Long-term loan	—	144	280	253	198
Medium-term loan	30	18	7	3	—
Bank overdraft	11	115	94	18	5
Hire purchase and finance charges on leased assets	8	42	66	55	55
Others	—	2	—	3	—
	49	321	447	332	258
Interest receivable	—	—	—	9	91
	49	321	447	323	167

(iii) Taxation
The charge for taxation, based on profits for the financial years, comprises:—

	Financial year ended 27th April, 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Corporation tax payable	—	—	—	—	118
Corporation tax recoverable	—	(20)	—	—	—
Advance corporation tax written off as irrecoverable	19	—	13	25	(68)
	19	(20)	13	25	50

The taxation charge for the financial year ended 29th April, 1983 has been reduced by £818,000 relating to the excess of tax allowances over depreciation, stock appreciation relief and other timing differences for which, in accordance with the Group's accounting policy, no deferred taxation has been provided.

Bespak plc — *continued*

(iv) Extraordinary charges

The extraordinary charges in the financial year ended 1st May, 1981 represent redundancy costs and in the financial year ended 29th April, 1983 represents the cost of obtaining permission to deal in Bespak's Ordinary shares on the Unlisted Securities Market in November, 1982.

(v) Dividends

Dividends paid by Bespak comprise—

	Financial year ended 27th April, 1979	2nd May, 1980	1st May, 1981	30th April, 1982	29th April, 1983
Amounts payable (£000)	43	—	28	59	210
Rate per share—on 420,020 Ordinary shares of £1 each	10.5p	—	7p	14p	
—on 10,500,500 Ordinary shares of 10p each					2p

Dividends of £1,400 were waived in respect of the financial year ended 27th April, 1979.

(vi) Movements on reserves

Movements on reserves during the period have been—

	Financial year ended 27th April 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Reserves at the beginning of the financial year	1,198	1,813	2,150	2,167	2,929
Retained profit	615	337	17	762	1,458
Capitalisation of reserves	—	—	—	—	(630)
	1,813	2,150	2,167	2,929	3,757

(vii) Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated on the 10,500,500 Ordinary shares of 10p each in issue and on the profits after taxation and before extraordinary charges for each year.

3. Statements of source and application of funds

The source and application of funds of the Group for each of the five financial years ended 29th April, 1983 were as follows—

	Financial year ended 27th April, 1979 £000	2nd May, 1980 £000	1st May, 1981 £000	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Source of funds					
Profit before taxation	677	317	88	846	1,802
Extraordinary charges	—	—	(29)	—	(84)
	677	317	59	846	1,718
Add depreciation	267	356	435	492	547
Add amount written off investment in related company	—	—	—	—	25
Funds from operations	944	673	494	1,338	2,290
Other sources					
Bank loans	—	1,500	—	—	—
Sale of fixed assets	11	17	13	6	42
Total funds generated	955	2,190	507	1,344	2,332
Application of funds					
Additions to fixed assets	877	2,102	312	234	1,664
Dividends	28	43	—	29	59
Loan repayments	85	128	27	20	178
Tax paid	6	—	—	31	25
Investment in related company	—	—	—	25	—
	996	2,273	339	339	1,926
	(41)	(83)	168	1,005	406
Movement in working capital					
Stock	559	267	(462)	263	56
Debtors	24	(123)	335	(29)	338
Creditors	(360)	304	170	(233)	(808)
Hire purchase and leasing creditors	(9)	(363)	65	(14)	1
	214	85	108	(13)	(413)
(Decrease)/increase in liquid funds	(255)	(168)	(30)	1,018	819
	(41)	(83)	168	1,005	406

4. Balance sheets

The balance sheets of the Group and of Bespak at 29th April, 1983 were as follows—

	Notes	The Group £000	£000	Bespak £000	£000
Fixed assets	(i)		4,291		3,651
Patents and trade marks	(ii)		14		14
Investment in related company	(iii)		—		—
Leased assets	(iv)		12		12
			4,317		3,677
Interest in subsidiaries	(v)		—		888
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress	(vi)	1,535		1,241	
Debtors		1,498		1,498	
Cash and bank balances		1,329		1,329	
		4,362		4,068	
Current liabilities					
Creditors		1,938		1,935	
Proposed dividend	(vii)	210		210	
Loan commitments due within one year	(viii)	342		342	
		2,490		2,487	
Net current assets			1,872		1,581
			6,189		6,146
Loan commitments	(viii)		1,332		1,332
Taxation payable 1st January, 1985			50		50
			4,807		4,764
Financed by:					
Share capital	(ix)		1,050		1,050
Distributable reserves			3,757		3,714
			4,807		4,764

Notes on the balance sheets

(i) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation, as follows—

(a) The Group

	Cost or valuation £000	Accumulated depreciation £000	Net book amount £000
Freehold land and buildings	1,599	147	1,452
Plant and machinery	4,562	2,177	2,385
Motor vehicles	218	58	160
Plant under construction	294	—	294
	6,673	2,382	4,291

(b) Bespak

	Cost or valuation £000	Accumulated depreciation £000	Net book amount £000
Freehold land and buildings	1,599	147	1,452
Plant and machinery	3,457	1,518	1,939
Motor vehicles	218	58	160
Plant under construction	100	—	100
	5,374	1,723	3,651

Plant under construction represents those assets being constructed within the Group. Bertspa manufactures component tooling and Bestech manufactures specialised machinery, both of which are sold to Bespak. Any costs in excess of the Directors' valuation of the asset are written off.

(ii) Patents and trade marks

Patents and trade marks are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows—

	£000
Cost	60
Accumulated depreciation	46
	14

(iii) Investment in related company

In February, 1982 Bespak acquired a 50 per cent interest in the issued ordinary share capital of Writelight which is involved in developing a new rolling ball system and fibre stick extrusion for use in rolling ball writing instruments. At 29th April, 1983 full provision was made against the cost of this investment in view of the present immateriality to the Group of its sales.

(iv) Leased assets

Leased assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, as follows—

	£000
Cost	21
Accumulated depreciation	9
	12

(v) Interest in subsidiaries

	£000
Shares at cost	3
Loans to subsidiaries	885
	888

The loans to subsidiaries are interest free with unspecified repayment terms but are regarded by Bespak as long term.

On 21st July, 1983 Bespak, Inc was incorporated in the United States as a wholly owned subsidiary with a paid-in share capital of US$1,000.

(vi) Stocks and work in progress

	The Group £000	Bespak £000
Materials and stores	1,143	842
Work in progress	56	57
Finished goods	336	342
	1,535	1,241

(vii) Proposed dividend

The proposed dividend of 2p per share is payable on 6th October, 1983.

(viii) Loan commitments

Bespak's loan commitments at 29th April, 1983 were—

	Secured bank loan £000	Hire purchase and leasing commitments £000	Total £000
Due within			
One year	167	175	342
One and two years	167	126	293
Two and five years	500	39	539
Over five years	500	—	500
	1,334	340	1,674

The secured bank loan is repayable in equal quarterly instalments of £41,666 and is secured by a floating charge on all assets of Bespak. Interest is charged at 3 per cent. over Barclays Bank base rate. Hire purchase commitments are subject to variable interest rates linked to finance house base rate.

(ix) Share capital

The authorised share capital of Bespak at 30th April, 1982 was £1,000,000 divided into Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 420,020 Ordinary shares were issued and fully paid.

On 22nd November, 1982—

(a) the authorised share capital was increased to £1,500,000 and the Ordinary shares of £1 each were subdivided into Ordinary shares of 10p each; and

(b) the issued share capital was increased to £1,050,050 by the issue of 6,300,300 Ordinary shares of 10p each credited as fully paid by way of a capitalisation of reserves.

On 8th August, 1983 200,000 shares of 10p each were issued fully paid as consideration for the acquisition of approximately 27 per cent. of the issued share capital of R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited.

(x) Deferred taxation

Potential taxation liabilities, which are not expected to crystallize in the future, exist in respect of—

	The Group £000	Bespak £000
Accelerated capital allowances	1,673	1,482
Short-term timing differences	(25)	(25)
Tax losses unutilised	(6)	(—)
	1,642	1,457

(xi) Capital commitments

The capital commitments of the Group and of Bespak at 29th April, 1983 represented—

	The Group £000	Bespak £000
Capital expenditure that has been contracted for but has not been provided for in the accounts	124	48
Capital expenditure that has been authorised by the Directors but has not yet been contracted for	174	157

(xii) Director's loan

A loan of £1,200 was made to Mr. L. J. Kings on 23rd December, 1982. The amount outstanding at 29th April, 1983 was £720.

Current cost accounts

1. Accounting policies

(i) General

The current cost accounts have been prepared in accordance with SSAP 16, and except as stated below, under the same accounting policies as those adopted for the historical cost accounts. Current cost accounts have not been prepared for any period prior to the financial year ended 30th April, 1982. Comparative figures for the financial year ended 30th April, 1982 are shown at their originally established values without further amendments to take account of inflation.

(ii) Current cost operating adjustments

The averaging method has been applied in calculating the cost of sales and monetary working capital adjustments; using published price indices.

(iii) Depreciation adjustment

The additional depreciation is the difference between:

(a) depreciation calculated on the value of fixed assets in the consolidated current cost balance sheet, using the rates employed in the historical cost accounts; and

(b) depreciation charged in the historical cost accounts.

(iv) Cost of sales

The cost of sales adjustment is the difference at the date of sale between the estimated replacement cost of goods sold and the actual cost of those goods.

(v) Monetary working capital

The monetary working capital adjustment estimates the extent of the benefit to the Group of finance provided by the excess of creditors over debtors, other than those creditors in respect of fixed assets.

(vi) Gearing adjustment

The current cost operating profit is increased by the gearing adjustment to reflect the extent to which the Group is financed by net borrowings rather than by the shareholders.

2. Consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts

The profit and loss accounts of the Group for the two financial years ended 30th April, 1982 and 29th April, 1983 are as follows—

	Notes	Financial year ended 30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Profit before interest and taxation on historical cost basis		1,169	1,969
Current cost operating adjustment	(i)	233	250
		936	1,719
Bank interest receivable		9	91
		945	1,810
Interest expense		332	258
		613	1,552
Taxation		25	50
		588	1,502
Gearing adjustment		65	46
Profit before extraordinary charges		653	1,548
Extraordinary charges		—	84
Profit for the year		653	1,464
Dividend		59	210
Current cost retained profit		594	1,254
Current cost earnings per share	(ii)	6.2p	14.7p

Notes to the consolidated current cost profit and loss accounts

(i) Current cost operating adjustments

	Financial year ended 30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Additional depreciation	173	168
Cost of sales	77	75
Monetary working capital	(17)	7
	233	250

(ii) Current cost earnings per share has been calculated on the 10,500,500 Ordinary shares of 10p each in issue and on the current cost profit after taxation and before extraordinary charges for each year.

3. Consolidated current cost balance sheet of the Group

	Notes	At 30th April, 1982 £000	At 29th April, 1983 £000
Fixed assets	(i)		
Intangible assets		11	14
Tangible assets		4,401	5,261
Leased assets		19	13
Investments		25	—
		4,456	5,288
Current assets	(ii)		
Stocks		1,485	1,560
Debtors		1,070	1,498
Bank and cash		510	1,329
		3,065	4,387
Creditors—amounts falling due within one year		1,467	2,490
Net current assets		1,598	1,897
Total assets less current liabilities		6,054	7,185
Creditors due after more than one year		1,510	1,382
Net assets		4,544	5,803
Capital and reserves			
Share capital		420	1,050
Reserves	(iii)	4,124	4,753
Shareholders' funds		4,544	5,803

Notes to the consolidated current cost balance sheet

(i) Fixed assets

	Gross £000	Accumulated depreciation £000	Net book amount £000
Intangible			
Licences and patents	60	46	14
Tangible			
Land and buildings	2,247	216	2,031
Plant and equipment	7,277	4,047	3,230
	9,524	4,263	5,261
Leased assets	22	9	13
Investments			
Shares in Writelight at valuation	25	25	—
	9,631	4,343	5,288

Gross fixed assets are stated at their value to the business as derived from the application of specific indices to the historic cost amounts with the exception of licences and patents which are shown at their original cost. The accumulated depreciation reflects the proportion of the gross amount that has been consumed to date.

(ii) Stocks and work in progress

Published indices have been used to estimate the net current replacement cost of stocks.

(iii) Reserves

	30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Current cost reserve:		
Valuation surpluses		
Properties	847	605
Plant and machinery including leased assets	515	707
Stock, including cost of sales adjustment	83	177
	1,445	1,489
Monetary working capital adjustment	(17)	(10)
Gearing adjustment	(65)	(111)
	1,363	1,368
Other reserves:		
Opening reserves, as shown in the historical cost accounts	2,167	2,761
Current cost surplus for the year	594	1,254
Capitalisation of reserves	—	(630)
	2,761	3,385
Total reserves	4,124	4,753

(iv) Current cost reserve movement

	Financial year ended 30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
Opening reserves	1,096	1,363
Movements in the year		
Change resulting from revaluations		
Properties	35	(254)
Plant and equipment including leased assets	70	36
Stocks	(6)	19
	1,195	1,164
Current cost adjustments	233	250
Gearing adjustment	(65)	(46)
	1,363	1,368

(v) Financing of current cost net operating assets

	Financial year ended 30th April, 1982 £000	29th April, 1983 £000
The following summarises the net operating assets on the current cost basis and the method by which these assets were financed		
Fixed assets	4,456	5,288
Stocks	1,485	1,560
Monetary working capital	166	205
Net operating assets	6,107	7,053
Financed by—		
Finance debt	1,852	1,675
Bank and cash balances	(510)	(1,329)
Other non-operational items	162	694
Net borrowings	1,504	1,040
Shareholders' funds	4,603	6,013
	6,107	7,053

Yours faithfully,

Ernst & Whinney, Chartered Accountants.

Hogg Bullimore & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Appendix II – Statutory and General Information

1. The Company

The Company was incorporated in England as a private company on 22nd March, 1946 under the name of Acos Industries Limited and on 20th March, 1959 changed its name to Bespak Industries Limited. The Company changed its name and was re-registered as a public company with its present name on 11th November, 1982. Immediately prior to 22nd November, 1982 the authorised share capital of the Company was £1,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 420,020 were issued and fully paid.

On 22nd November, 1982 the Company—

(i) sub-divided each of the issued and unissued Ordinary shares of £1 each into 10 Ordinary shares of 10p each;

(ii) increased its authorised share capital to £1,500,000 by the creation of 5,000,000 Ordinary shares of 10p each;

(iii) issued credited as fully paid to the existing shareholders on the register at the close of business on 21st November, 1982 6,300,300 Ordinary shares of 10p each by way of capitalisation of reserves in the proportion of 3 Ordinary shares for every 2 Ordinary shares then held;

(iv) authorised the Directors generally to allot shares up to the nominal value of the Company's authorised but unissued share capital following the granting of such authority at any time before 31st October, 1987;

(v) authorised the Directors until 21st May, 1984 to allot shares for cash otherwise than pro rata to existing shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings:—

(a) in connection with rights issues; and

(b) up to an aggregate nominal amount equal to five per cent. of the nominal value of the Company's authorised share capital; and

(vi) adopted new Articles of Association.

On 8th August, 1983 the Company issued 200,000 Ordinary shares credited as fully paid to R. C. Bull and D. G. T. Bull as consideration for the acquisition of approximately 27 per cent. of the issued share capital of R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited.

2. Subsidiary and related companies

The Company has the following subsidiaries and related companies (each of which is a private company)—

Name	Date of incorporation	Country of incorporation	Paid-up share capital	Percentage owned by the Company
Bertspa Engineering Co. Limited	31st October, 1958	England	£1,000	100
B.E.S. Technology Limited	4th January, 1971	England	£2,000	100
Bespak, Inc.	21st July, 1983	United States	US$1,000	100
Writelight Engineering Limited	6th July, 1981	England	£4	50
R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited	18th July, 1978	England	£128,903.50	27

3. Directors' and other interests

(i) The interests of the Directors and their families (all beneficial) in the share capital of the Company as shown by the Register maintained under the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 are as follows—

	Number of shares
R. E. Dexter	175,000
A. A. Schumann	2,100,000
G. E. H. Begley	100,000
P. J. Dunne	3,200
L. J. Kings	500
L. A. Saunders	12,000
M. A. Schumann	2,400,000
W. E. Warren	400,000

(ii) The Directors are not aware of any person, other than those named above, who has an interest representing 5 per cent. or more of the Company's issued share capital.

4. Service Agreements

The following Service Agreements, all dated 22nd November, 1982, have been entered into by the Company—

(a) with Mr. A. A. Schumann, to act as Managing Director of the Company at a current salary of £30,000 per annum;

(b) with Mr. G. E. H. Begley, to act as Finance Director of the Company at a current salary of £24,000 per annum;

(c) with Mr. P. J. Dunne, to act as Marketing Director of the Company at a current salary of £21,000 per annum;

(d) with Mr. L. J. Kings, to act as Manufacturing Director of the Company at a current salary of £20,004 per annum;

(e) with Mr L. A. Saunders, to act as Engineering Director of the Company at a current salary of £22,008 per annum; and

(f) with Mr M. A. Schumann, to act as Planning Director of the Company at a current salary of £20,004 per annum.

Each Service Agreement is for an initial period of 3 years from 1st November, 1982 but may be extended thereafter and the Director has in each case agreed to devote the whole of his time and attention to the business and affairs of the Group. Each Director will also receive certain other benefits and a bonus equal to one half of one per cent. of the annual profit before taxation and extraordinary items of the Company subject to a maximum of 25 per cent. of his basic salary. The salaries will be reviewed annually in each case.

Save for the above Agreements there are no Agreements in force for any Director of the Company with more than 12 months unexpired which cannot within the next 12 months be terminated by the Company without payment of consideration other than statutory compensation.

5. Articles of Association

The Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions (*inter alia*) to the following effect—

Share Capital

(i) Subject to compliance with the provisions of the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981, the Company may purchase any of its own shares and may issue shares on terms such that they are liable to be redeemed.

Variation of Rights

(ii) The rights attached to any class of shares may be varied or abrogated either with the written consent of the holders of not less than three-fourths of the issued shares of the class or with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate Meeting of the holders of shares of the class. To every such separate Meeting the provisions of the Articles relating to General Meetings *mutatis mutandis* apply, but so that the necessary quorum is persons holding or representing by proxy one-third of the capital paid up on the issued shares of the class.

Votes of Members

(iii) Subject to any rights or restrictions as to voting attached to any class of shares, at any General Meeting on a show of hands every member who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by proxy or by a representative has one vote and in the case of a poll every member present in person or by proxy has one vote for every share of any class of which he is the holder. (There is only one class of shares in issue at present.)

Borrowing Powers

(iv) The Board may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof and to issue debentures and other securities. The Board is to ensure that the aggregate amount for the time being outstanding in respect of moneys borrowed or secured by the Group (exclusive of intra-Group borrowings) shall not at any time, without the previous sanction of the Company in General Meeting, exceed an amount equal to twice the aggregate of the amount paid up on the issued share capital of the Company and the amounts standing to the credit of the capital and revenue reserves of the Company and its subsidiaries, all as shown by the latest audited consolidated balance sheet but adjusted as set out in the Articles.

Directors

(v) A Director is not required to hold any qualification shares.

(vi) The fees payable to the Directors are to be determined by the Company in General Meeting and (unless otherwise determined) divided amongst the Directors as the Board agrees and failing agreement equally. The Directors are also entitled to be repaid all travelling and hotel expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the performance of their duties as Directors. If by arrangement with the Board any Director performs any special duties outside his ordinary duties as a Director, the Board may pay him special remuneration (in addition to any fees or ordinary remuneration) which may be by a lump sum or by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise.

(vii) The Board may establish and maintain any contributory or non-contributory pension or superannuation funds for the benefit of, or give or procure the giving of donations, gratuities, pensions, allowances or emoluments to, any persons who are or were employees of any company in, or associated with, the Group or who are or were directors or officers of any such company and who hold or have held salaried employment or office in such company, and the families and dependents of any such persons.

(viii) A Director may be appointed by the Board to the office of Managing Director and/or any other office or place of profit under the Company (except that of Auditor) for such period, on such terms and at such remuneration as the Board may determine.

(ix) No Director or intending Director is disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company nor is any contract or arrangement entered into on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested liable to be avoided nor is any Director so contracting or being so interested liable to account to the Company for any profit realised thereby, but the nature of his interest must be declared by the Director at a meeting of the Board.

(x) Save as provided below, a Director may not vote in respect of any contract or arrangement or any other proposal whatsoever in which he has any material interest otherwise than by virtue of his interests in shares or debentures or other securities of or otherwise in or through the Company. A Director will not be counted in the quorum of a meeting in relation to any resolution on which he is debarred from voting.

(xi) A Director is (in the absence of some other material interest than is indicated below) entitled to vote (and will be counted in the quorum) in respect of any resolution concerning any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the giving of any security or indemnity to him in respect of money lent or obligations incurred by him at the request of or for the benefit of the Company or any of its subsidiaries;

(b) the giving of any security or indemnity to a third party in respect of a debt or obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;

(c) any proposal concerning an offer of shares or debentures or other securities of or by the Company or any of its subsidiaries for subscription or purchase in which offer he is or is to be interested as a participant in the underwriting or sub-underwriting thereof;

(d) any proposal concerning any other company in which he is interested directly or indirectly and whether as an officer or shareholder or otherwise however, provided that he is not the holder of or beneficially interested in 1 per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of such company (or of any third company through which his interest is derived) or of the voting rights available to members of the relevant company;

(e) any proposal concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a superannuation fund or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme under which he may benefit and which has been approved by or is subject to and conditional on approval by the Board of Inland Revenue for taxation purposes.

(xii) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment (including fixing or varying the terms of appointment) of two or more Directors to offices or employments with the Company or any company in which the Company is interested, such proposals may be divided and considered in relation to each Director separately. In such case each of the Directors concerned (if not debarred from voting under paragraph (xi) (d) above) is entitled to vote (and will be counted in the quorum) in respect of each resolution except that concerning his own appointment.

(xiii) The Company may by Ordinary Resolution suspend or relax the provisions summarised under paragraphs (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii) above to any extent or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of such provisions.

A Director is not disqualified from holding office by reason of his having reached the age of 70 and no special notice is required of any resolution appointing or approving the appointment of a Director who has reached the age of 70.

6. Taxation

(i) The Directors have been advised that upon admission of the Ordinary shares to the Official List the Company will not be a close company within the meaning of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970;

(ii) Clearances have been obtained in respect of all completed accounting periods of the Company and its subsidiaries up to and including 30th April, 1982, pursuant to paragraph 18, Schedule 16, Finance Act 1972, in relation to the close company apportionment provisions; and

(iii) Under a Deed of Indemnity dated 22nd November, 1982 between the nine Vendor Shareholders named therein ("the Vendor Shareholders") (1), Bespak (2), and Hambros (3), the Vendor Shareholders have given to Hambros, the Company, Bertspa and Bestech indemnities in respect of estate duty, capital transfer tax, income tax, surtax and shortfall liabilities.

7. Material contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into within the period of two years immediately preceding the date hereof and are or may be material:—

(i) dated 19th February, 1982 between J. P. Clading-Boel (1), Mrs. M.V.M. Clading-Boel (2), Writelight (3) and the Company (4), being an agreement for the subscription by the Company for 2 Ordinary Shares of £1 each of Writelight (50 per cent. of its issued share capital as enlarged by such subscription) for an aggregate consideration of £25,000;

(ii) dated 2nd November, 1982 between the Company (1), the Vendor Shareholders (2), the Directors (3) and Hambros (4) being the Placing Agreement under which Hambros agreed to purchase 2,750,000 Ordinary Shares at a price of 74p each and to place the same with institutional and other investors, at the price of 75p per share. Under this Agreement the Company agreed to pay to Hambros a fee of £11,875 together with value added tax thereon and certain out of pocket expenses;

(iii) the Deed of Indemnity referred to in paragraph 6 (iii) above;

(iv) dated 19th July, 1983 between R. C. Bull and D. G. T. Bull (1), R. C. Bull and D. C. Bull (2) and the Company (3), being an agreement for the purchase by the Company of 32,000 Ordinary Shares and 32,000 Deferred Shares (approximately 27 per cent.) of R. C. Bull Rubber Co. Limited ("Bull") from R. C. Bull and D. G. T. Bull conditionally, *inter alia*, upon the re-registration of Bull as a limited company in consideration of the issue of 200,000 Ordinary shares of Bespak; and

(v) dated 8th August, 1983 between R. C. Bull and D. G. T. Bull, R. C. Bull and D. C. Bull (1), the Company, (2) and Bull (3) being a Shareholders' Agreement relating to the manner in which the business of Bull will be conducted while any member of the Group is a shareholder of Bull. The Agreement contains a right for Bespak to appoint a Director of Bull and sets out certain matters in relation to Bull which will require Bespak's consent.

8. Working capital

The Directors are satisfied that, taking into account the bank facilities available, the Group has sufficient working capital for its present requirements.

9. Miscellaneous

(i) Since 12th August, 1981 save as disclosed in paragraphs 1 and 7 of this Appendix:—

(a) no capital of the Company or (except for capital issued to or owned by the Company or a wholly-owned subsidiary) of any subsidiary has been issued, or is proposed to be issued fully or partly paid either for cash or for a consideration other than cash; and

(b) no commissions, discounts, brokerages or other special terms have been granted in connection with the issue or sale of any share or loan capital of the Company or of any subsidiary.

(ii) No capital of the Company or of any subsidiary is under option or is agreed conditionally or unconditionally to be put under option.

(iii) The Directors are generally authorised to allot shares, up to a maximum nominal amount of £429,950 (being the authorised but unissued share capital of the Company). There is no present intention to issue any of such share capital and without the prior approval of the shareholders in general meeting:

(a) no material issue of shares (other than to shareholders pro-rata to their existing holdings) will be made within one year of the date of this document; and

(b) no issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company or the nature of its business.

(iv) No Director of the Company:—

(a) is materially interested in any contract or arrangement subsisting at the date hereof which is significant in relation to the business of the Group taken as a whole; and

(b) has, or has had within the two years immediately preceding the date of this document, any interest, direct or indirect, in any assets which within such period have been or are now proposed to be acquired or disposed of by or leased to or by any company in the Group, except for three cars purchased at or around market value by respectively Mr. L. J. Kings, Mr. L. A. Saunders and Mr. W. E. Warren.

(v) The aggregate emoluments of the Directors of the Company for the year ended 29th April, 1983 amounted to £196,525 and are expected to amount to approximately £240,000 in respect of the financial year ending 27th April, 1984.

(vi) Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is engaged in any litigation or arbitration of material importance and no litigation or claim of material importance is known to the Directors to be pending or threatened against the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

(vii) There have been no material changes in the trading or financial position of the Group since 29th April, 1983 other than the accrual of normal trading profits.

(viii) The expenses of and incidental to the introduction of the Company's shares to the Official List payable by the Company are estimated to amount to £30,000 (excluding VAT).

(ix) The financial information contained in the accountants' report does not amount to full individual accounts within the meaning of Section 11 of the Companies Act 1981. Full individual accounts relating to each accounting reference period to which the financial information relates have been or will be delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The auditors have made a report under Section 14 of the Companies Act 1967 in respect of each set of accounts and each such report was an unqualified report within the meaning of Section 43 of the Companies Act 1980.

10. Consents

Ernst & Whinney and Hogg Bullimore & Co. have given and not withdrawn their respective written consents to the issue of this document with copies of their joint report and the references to them included herein in the form and context in which they are respectively included.

11. Documents for inspection

Copies of the following documents will be available for inspection at the offices of Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche, Kempson House, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN, during normal business hours until 12th September, 1983:

(i) the audited consolidated accounts of the Company for the financial years ended on 30th April, 1982 and 29th April, 1983;

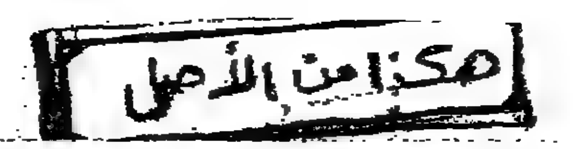
(ii) the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company;

(iii) the above-mentioned joint report of Ernst & Whinney and Hogg Bullimore & Co. and statement of adjustments;

(iv) the above-mentioned material contracts and service agreements; and

(v) the above-mentioned written consents of Ernst & Whinney and Hogg Bullimore & Co.

Dated 15th August, 1983.



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Sept 2. § Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE WEEK AHEAD

Exchange rates could trim Unilever profits

Unilever will provide the focus of attention in a quiet week for company news when it reports half-year figures tomorrow.

First-quarter results issued last May were a little below expectations. Pretax profits fell from £179m to £163m and with no let-up in the depressed trading conditions of Nigeria, a similar sort of shortfall could well have been repeated in the second three months.

Brokers are looking for first-half profits of about £360m against £378m in the corresponding period of 1982. Exchange rates have been against the group and traditionally unspecified exceptional items taken above the line are believed to have been higher.

However, with the situation in the United States improving all the time, analysts expect the group to make up the shortfall during the second half to give full-year profits of between £725m and £770m against £724 last time.

Last week Commercial Union reported figures below and General Accident above expectations. So interim results from Royal Insurance are going to be watched keenly tomorrow. The difficulty in assessing the effect of bad weather on the underwriting result has led to a broad range of brokers' forecasts with anything from £35m to £45m expected against £32m last time. But most forecasts range from £40m to £42m.

Weather damage in the first half was considerably lower than in the corresponding period but nevertheless higher than Royal would think normal. Underwriting losses in the US are inevitably going to be bigger but analysts are expecting some improvement in the UK and Canada.

As the holiday season hits its peak, Horizon Travel reports its interim results on Wednesday. Pretax profits, which are expected to be about £2m to £2.5m, will be of little more than academic interest to dealers since it covers the quiet winter holiday period. Of more significance will be what the company chairman says are current carrying levels", which brokers expect to be roughly the same as last year.

The pound's strength against holiday currencies like the peseta and the drachma has been of significant benefit the the tour operators who set their prices for this summer as much as a year ago.

But the enormous amount of capacity that Horizon put on last year will have damaged margins in a period of little volume growth and brokers expect profits for the year as a whole to fall from £14.3m last time to between £12.5m and £13.5m.

Johnson Group Cleaners is expected to report interim pretax profits of about £3m on Thursday, making a full-year figure of perhaps £7m against £5.6m last time look possible.

Last May, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission saved the group from takeover by banning bids from Sunlight Service Group and Initial Services on the grounds that they would lead to a reduction of competition and a loss of jobs.

Price increases and better volumes have combined to boost margins on the dry cleaning side while the US is expected to have produced a small profit this year against losses in 1982. In addition volume on the industrial workwear rental side of the group is said to be picking up once more after several years of decline.

Friday sees full-year results from Waring and Gillow, the furniture and carpet retailer whose shares ride a roller coaster of takeover speculation. Last March the group said it had received an approach which might lead to a bid just days after reporting a half-year loss before tax of £777,000. The company has never said what became of the approach.

Jeremy Warner

ECONOMIC VIEW

Looking for the M1 reaction

The reaction of financial markets to last Friday's better-than-expected US money supply figures will be keenly awaited this week. The rise of $400m in M1 was much less than even revised expectations and M1 growth during the rest of August is also expected to show signs of slowing.

There is still concern that US interest rates will eventually move higher but the encouraging money supply figures have at least raised hopes that the next upward movement can be delayed.

This, in turn, could lead to some easing in the dollar's strength. After its precipitate recent rise, the dollar was already softening at the end of last week.

And a more stable or weaker dollar would certainly come as a relief to European countries which have seen their own currencies fall sharply against the dollar despite costly attempts at intervention.

Britain has so far largely escaped the impact of the dollar's remarkable recent surge and the upward trend in US rates, but any sign of these potential problems abating is likely to be welcomed by British financial markets.

Important economic statistics due this week include July provisional retail sales today and building society monthly figures tomorrow. The June average earnings figures on Wednesday are expected to show almost no change in the index between May and June to leave the underlying rates about 7 per cent.

Britain leaves the best till last in Helsinki

Supreme Cram, serene Miss Decker

From David Miller, Helsinki

Within the space of 25 minutes in the first world championships yesterday, two notable eras came to a close. Mary Decker, who runs from the front with a serene gracefulness comparable to Maria Bueno or Olga Korbut, inflicted the double over the middle-distance might of Eastern Europe, and then Steve Cram, the soft-spoken Geordie with aggression in his legs took the men's 1500 metres with perfect judgement of a pedestrian race, leaving Steve Ovett a sad fourth.

In adding, as he did Daley Thompson, the world title to last year's Commonwealth and European, Cram has established himself as one of the supreme tactical competitors of his sport. He remarked afterwards that he does not care if he never holds the world so long as he keeps on winning, and it is an attitude which will enlist wide approval.

Yet it has to be said that the slow starting pace – similar to the Moscow event – would have suited that other fast finisher, the Olympic champion, Sebastian Coe, one of the many casulaties prior to these championships. Britain is indeed fortunate to have such a runner as Cram to succeed the two men who dominated him for three years.

It remains to be seen whether Coe, who is a year younger than Ovett, can remount a challenge in next year's Olympics, at either 1,500 or of 5,000 metres. There were many in the stadium yesterday who could not believe Ovett, the world record holder and Olympic 800 metres champion, who had seemingly returned to fitness with a really fast time this year, could fail to win a medal. Yet the view before the heats that Cram, Steve Scott, and Said Aouita were the form favourites and that Ovett's Indian summer was clouded by doubt had gained ground by the time the semi-finals were run and was emphatically confirmed in the final.

The men who took the four-lap medals were those who have the best credentials over two laps, and that is always likely in contemporary racing. Cram revealed afterwards that he had received prior information that Aouita, fastest man of the year, planned to make his effort from 100 metres before the bell, so he based his own council on that knowledge.

Cram also reckoned on Aouita holding the key to the last lap, after hearing similar evidence from Graham Williamson when beaten by the Moroccan in Paris.

So when Abascal (Spain), Zdravkovic (Yugoslavia), Kubista (Czechoslovakia), Ovett, Scott and Busse (East Germany) led the procession – a second slower than Mary Decker's first lap – Cram was content to shadow Aouita at the back of the flock. Ovett looked comfortable, as indeed he should at such pace, with two laps to go, at which point Becker (West Germany) had pushed up with the leaders. It was on the fourth bend that Cramm began to move out from sixth position, Aouita with him, and down the second lastt back straight they had closed in behind Kubista, Zdravkovic and Becker. Rounding the bend, Cram jumped to third; coming off the bend Aouita shot through inside and led at the bell from Cram, Scott and Abascal, with Ovett boxed in, eighth, behind Boit (Kenya) and anxiously searching for a way through. There was none.

At no time in any of his major victories between 1977 and 1981 had Ovett ever been more than two or three yards off the leading pace; that he was so far off now suggested a physical rather than mental problem, though he would say later that he "just ran badly".

Into the last back straight, Aouita led Cram who briefly glanced behind at Scott, a yard or so down. On the final bend Ovett clashed with Kubista as he battled to get through but was all of 10 yards adrift as Cram surged into a two-yard lead over Aouita entering the final straight with Scott's strength now beginning to tell. Cram, 3min 41.59sec, was clear and not fading, but Aouita's brave bid, like Straub's in Moscow could not be sustained (3min 42.02sec) and the silver was Scott's by a yard or so (3min 41.87sec).

Cram said: "With 200 to go I sensed no one was in direct contact behind so I made my effort. I expected them to come back at me, but they didn't. I hope its not the end of an era – Steve Ovett was not at his best. Only eight weeks ago I had thought '83 would be a disaster for me."

There had been a poignancy in Mary Decker winning the women's race while her estranged husband and coach, Ron Tabb, unaware of events back at the stadium was for a time leading the marathon before finishing eighteenth. She had won the 3,000 in a thrilling finish and now repeated the performance with equal panache. For the best part of three laps she led from Zajtseva (USSR), Dorio (Italy) and Wendy Sly (Great Britain). With 300 metres to go, Zajtseva put in a burst, was held off, but then gained two yards round the last bend. Zajtseva's head was rolling and her elbows going wide as Miss Decker came back at her in lane two and thrust in front as the Russian literally fell across the line with two other Russians getting home in front of Sly.



White is bonnie but black is beautiful: Wells (centre) about to be outsprinted by Smith

The man with all the talents

There is a passage in a recent book on Daley Thompson, called "The Subject is Winning", by Skip Rozen, in which the world's great all-round athlete says that he owes the public nothing – in the way of favours, autographs, valuable time, public comment – other than the best he can do the next time he competes, David Miller writes. The debt is beginning to mount heavily in his favour.

Though it is one of the unfortunate coincidences of the decathlon that it is never staged with any significance in Britain, it was a fact that Thompson was more appreciated by the Finnish crowd here for what he is, a truly phenomenal competitor in championships, as Jurgen Hingsen, of West German, learnt to his cost for the second successive year.

Last year in Athens we had the unforgettable sight – captured for posterity by a British photographer, Steve Powell, in a picture which was absurdly judged only runners-up in an international award here – of Thompson, the new European champion, standing on the track at the end of the final 1,500 metres event while all around him other great athletes lay devastated and prostrate.

On Saturday many of those same men, including Hingsen and Wentz, the runners-up, Nicklaus (Switzerland), Nevsky (Soviet Union) and three East Germans, Freimuth, Voss and Grumm, were on their feet, relegated to the role of spectators and watching in a mood which embraced disappointment, admiration and fellowship as Thompson slowly ran his lap of honour, tossing his shoes into the crowd on the way.

Since qualifying as a youngster for the 1976 Olympics he has won the Commonwealth title twice, the Olympic, the European and the World title. He plans a long rest and then his usual winter in San Diego as preparation for retaining his Olympic title in Los Angeles, an achievement which is splendidly probable.

He is at pains in Rozen's book to explain how the decathlete must blend his effort over two days, mentally and physically, so that no single event is emphasized at the expense of another: the 10 disciplines must be competed as a unit.

This he did to perfection to deny Hingsen, who had recently regained the world record from his. With point-duty policemen wearing gloves as the wind-shift to the Arctic north sent Finland's summer plunging from 33 degrees Centigrade to 10 degrees overnight there was not much prospect of a record here.

With an overnight lead over Hingsen of more than in Athens, Thompson was virtually assured of the gold if he could avoid trouble in the high hurdles, in which his groin injury would be vulnerable, and the pole vault.

Running marginally within his potential, he held Hingsen to a one-point difference over the hurdles, then beat him in discus and pole vault for an unassailable lead of 162 points with only the javelin and the 1,500 metres to go.

For two days the duel had held the big crowd entranced. I do not know how serious was the injury. If in part it was tactically overstated, and in the process the media were exploited to this end, then who are we to criticize him in an age when the media become more voracious by the day in laying bare privacy?

What I do know is that this son of a Nigerian father and a Scottish mother – who sadly forfeited affection with her son because she did not believe in his athletic future – has in the arena of sport again done all his countrymen proud: so infinitely rewarding for the altruistic council social administrator who became his surrogate mother.

Intoxicating taste of the good life for Mrs Cook

From Pat Butcher

The first world championships ended here yesterday on a swish of Sibelius and white ballerina skirts, the gleam of gold and bronze for Britain's athletes, and a flash of green from an old friend, Eamonn Coghlan, of Ireland.

Kathy Cook emerged from the doldrums in which she had found herself this season, with so little top competition, to win a bronze medal in the 200 metres. Mrs Cook had shown little of the form that brought her European and Commonwealth silver medals at this distance last year, and she gave herself no more chance than reaching the final.

Mrs Cook provided an amusing diversion when she was one of the athletes selected for a dope test afterwards. The heat of competition, and of the return of good weather, meant that she had to drink a little more liquid, in this case beer, than would have been wise in order to provide her sample for testing.

The medal ceremony was delayed and she swayed on to the rostrum as her husband, Gary, helped the British 4x400 metres team to a bronze, the second relay medal for Britain in the championship.

Yet, like Colin Reitz, they owe it to the tendency of some American athletes not, simply to sway, but to fall down. Henry Marsh did fall over a barrier to let Reitz in for a bronze medal in the steeplechase, but Sunder Nix was simply carrying a baton in a flat race when he fell on the top bend of the last lap when trying to take the lead. That let Todd Bennett into third place.

Bennett handed over to Phil Brown, and although the Soviet Union and West Germany were already well away, Brown repulsed the charge on the anchor leg of Edwin Moses, the 400 metres hurdles gold medal winner.

Allan Wells had the galling experience, as in Moscow, of losing by one hundredth of a second to Pietro Mennea, of Italy. In Moscow it was for gold, but yesterday it was for bronze. So Wells, after a fine comeback after so many injuries this season, has had to settle for two fourth places in the sprints.

Coghlan had become one of those old friends, of whom one says: "He is a great fellow, but . . ." What we hoped was that, after two fourth places in consecutive Olympic Games, Coghlan would finally win something. He did it with a 5,000 metres victory when he seemed to control the race even from the back, and he injected into it not only sustained finishing pace, but a realization and celebration of victory long before he crossed the line.

The pace had become as pedestrian in the third kilometre as the first lap of the 1,500 metres had been. Julian Goater, Britain's only remaining athlete in the final, took a lead of around 15 metres with only five laps to go, but it was a bid which failed when the rest of the field, led by Dimitri Dimitriev of the Soviet Union, caught him.

Coghlan ran the last four laps in just over four minutes, a legacy of his long tenure as a member of the exclusive top milers club, setting himself up for a victory which he was determined to savour. As he passed Dimitriev on the final bend, he looked around at the Soviet athlete and clenched both of his fists in front of him as he realized that he was going to have no competition.

Coghlan then accelerated down the finishing straight, and had built up such a gap with 50 metres left that he was able to repeat the gesture to his teammates watching from the stand. He won in 13 min 28.53 sec from Werner Schildauer, of East Germany.

He was prepared afterwards to talk all night, it seemed, about his success: "It's good to know that I can do it outdoors as well", he said, referring to his world indoor mile record.

Beverley Kinch totally vindicated the decision of herself and her coach, Doug Wilson, in withdrawing from the 100 metres, in which she had nonetheless won the gold medal at the World University Games a month ago. Miss Kinch wanted to concentrate on the long jump.

Although she finished fifth, Miss Kinch's first jump proved the wisdom of her decision and gave an indication of the great future that this athlete, aged 19, has. She jumped 6.90 metres and broke the oldest record on the British lists, that of Mary Rand.



Decker wins, Zaitsev falls: the ups and downs of a 1,500 metres final

Weekend results from Helsinki

Men

200 METRES: Final: 1, C Smith (US), 20.14sec; 2, E Quow (US), 20.41; 3, P Mennea (It), 20.51; 4, A Wells (GB), 20.52; 5, F Emmelmann (EG), 20.55; 6, I Egbunike (Nig), 20.63; 7, C Simionato (It), 20.69; 8, J Batista Da Silva (Br), 20.80.

1,500 METRES: Final: 1, S Cram (GB), 3min 41.59sec; 2, S Scott (US), 3:41.87; 3, S Aouita (Mor), 3:42.02; 4, S Ovett (GB), 3:42.34; 5, J-M Abascal (Sp), 3:42.47; 6, P Deleze (Switz), 3:43.69; 7, A Busse (EG), 3:43.72; 8, D Zdravkovic (Yug), 3:43.75; 9, J Walker (NZ), 3:44.30; 10, J Kubista (Cz), 3:44.30; 11, U Becker (WG), 3:45.09; 12, M Boit (Ken), 3:46.46.

5,000 METRES: Final: 1, E Coghlan (Ire), 13min 28.53sec; 2, W Schildhauer (EG), 13:30.34; 3, M Vainio (Fin), 13:30.34; 4, D Dmitriev (USSR), 13:30.38; 5, D Padilla (US), 13:32.08; 6, T Wessinghage (WG), 13:32.46; 7, W Bulti (Eth), 13:34.03; 8, D Millonig (Aus), 13:36.08; 9, P Kipkoech (Ken), 13:37.44; 10, A Leitao (Port), 13:38.55; 14, J Goater (GB), 13:48.13.

MARATHON: 1, R De Castella (Aus), 2hr 10min 3sec; 2, K Balcha (Eth), 2:10.27; 3, W Cierpinski (EG), 2:10.37; 4, K-E Stahl (Swe), 2:10.38; 5, A Masong (Tan), 2:10.42; 6, A Parmentier (Bel), 2:10.57; 7, P Giovanni Poli (It), 2:11.05; 8, H Jones (GB), 2:11.15; 9, K Lismont (Bel), 2:11.24; 10, S Roar Husby (Nor), 2:11.29. British placings: 48, G Holme, 2:25.02; M Gratton retired.

4 x 400 METRES RELAY: Final: 1, Soviet Union (S Lovachev, A Troshchilo, N Chernetsky, V Markin), 3min 0.79sec; 2, West Germany (E Skamrahl, J Vaihinger, H Schmid, H Weber), 3:01.83; 3, Britain (A Bennett, G Cook, T Bennett, P Brown), 3:03.53; 4, Czechoslovakia, 3:03.90; 5, Italy, 3:05.10; 6, United States, 3:05.29; 7, Sweden, 3:08.57. Poland disqualified.

POLE VAULT: 1, S Bubka (USSR), 5.70 metres; 2, K Volkov (USSR), 5.60; 3, A Tarev (Bul), 5.60; 4, T Slusarski (Pol), 5.55; 5, T Valdemar Hintnaus (Br), 5.50; 6, P Abada (Fr), 5.50; 7, M Zalar (Swe), 5.50; 8, T Vigneron (Fr), and W Kozakiewicz (Pol), 5.40.

DISCUS: Final: 1, I Bugar (Cz), 67.72m; 2, L Delis (Cub), 67.36; 3, G Valent (Cz), 66.08; 4, A Huumonen (Fin), 65.44; 5, J Schult (EG), 64.92; 6, G Kolnootchenko (USSR), 64.74; 7, J Martinez (Cub), 64.26; 8, A Burns (US), 63.22; 9, K Hjeltnes (Nor), 62.26; 10, M Wilkins (US), 61.46.

Women

200 METRES: Final: 1, M Koch (EG), 22.13sec; 2, M Ottey (Jam), 22.19; 3, K Cook (GB), 22.37; 4, F Griffith (US), 22.46; 5, G Jackson (Jam), 22.63; 6, A Nouneva (Bul), 22.68; 7, A Bailey (Can), 22.93; 8, E Kasprzyk (Pol), 22.03.

1,500 METRES: Final: 1, M Decker (US), 4min 0.90sec; 2, Z Zaitseva (USSR), 4:01.19; 3, E Podkopaeva (USSR), 4:02.25; 4, R Agletdinova (USSR), 4:02.67; 5, W Sly (GB), 4:04.14; 6, D Melinte (Rom), 4:04.42; 7, G Dorio (It), 4:04.73; 8, B McRoberts (Can), 4:05.73; 9, C Boxer (GB), 4:05.74; 10, C Buerki (Switz), 4:11.61; 11, I Klenova (Cz), 4:15.12; 12, M Radu (Rom), 4:19.03.

4 x 400 METRES RELAY: Final: 1, East Germany (K Walther, S Busch, M Koch, D Rybsam), 3min 19.73sec; 2, Czechoslovakia (T Kocembova, Z Moravcikova, M Matejkovicova, J Kratochvilova), 3:20.32; 3, Soviet Union (E Korban, M Ivanova, I Baskakova, M Pinigina), 3:21.16; 4, Canada, 3:27.41; 5, United States, 3:27.57; 6, West Germany, 3:29.43; 7, Bulgaria, 3:30.35; 8, Romania 3:35.81.

LONG JUMP: Final: 1, H Daute (EG), 7.27m; 2, A Cusmir (Rom), 7.15; 3, C Lewis (US), 7.04; 4, T Proskurnakova (USSR), 7.02; 5, B Kinch (GB), 6.93; 6, Z Vanyek (Hun), 6.81; 7, E Murkova (Cz), 6.80; 8, R Lorraway (Aus), 6.65; 9, V Ionescu (Rom), 6.62; 10, J Strejckova (Cz), 6.56.

Saturday

Men

110 METRES HURDLES: Heat 1: 1, M McKoy (Can), 13.59; 2, T Munkelt (EG), 13.61; 3, V Radev (Bul), 13.78. Also qualified: 4, M Holton (GB), 13.85; 5, B Bodo (Hun), 13.91; 6, M Castillo (Dom Rep), 13.93. Heat 2: 1, A Bryggare (Fin), 13.44; 2, W Gault (US), 13.66; 3, A Casanes (Cuba), 13.70. Heat 3: 1, G Foster (US), 13.41; 2, G Bakos (Hun), 13.61; 3, J Moracho (Sp), 13.82. Also qualified: A Oschkenat (EG), 13.80. Heat 4: 1, S Turner (US), 13.62; 2, D Wright (Aus), 13.70; 3, A Prokofiev (USSR), 13.90. Semi-finals: Heat 1: 1, Foster, 13.22; 2, Gault, 13.48; 3, Munkelt, 13.62; 4, Bakos, 13.68; 5, Holtom, 13.79. Heat 2: 1, Bryggare, 13.50; 2, Turner, 13.65; 3, McKoy, 13.78; 4, Radev, 13.82. Final: 1, Foster, 13.42; 2, Bryggare (Fin), 13.46; 3, Gault (US), 13.48; 4, McKoy, 13.56; 5, Munkelt, 13.66; 6, Bakos, 13.65; 7, Radev, 13.73; 8, Turner (US), 13.82.

HIGH JUMP: Final: 1, G Avdeenko (USSR), 2.32m; 2, T Peacock (US), 2.32; 3, Zhu Jianhua (Chi), 2.29; 4, I Paklin (USSR), and D Mogenburg (WG).

DECATHLON: 110 metres hurdles: 1, S Wentz (WG), 14.13sec, 947pts. Discus: 1, A Nevsky (USSR), 49.08m, 855pts. Pole vault: 1, D Thompson, 5.10m, 1,075pts. Javelin: 1, Wentz, 75.06, 936pts. 1,500 metres: T Skramstad (Nor), 4:18.16, 673pts. Final positions: 1, D Thompson, 8,666pts; 2, J Hingsen (WG), 8,561; 3, S Wentz (WG), 8,478; 4, U Freimuth (EG), 8,433; 5, S Niklaus (Swi), 8,212; 6, A Nevsky (USSR), 8,201; 7, T Voss (EG), 8,167; 8, S Grummt (EG), 8,149; 9, G Kratschmer (WG), 8,096; 10, D Ludwig (Pol), 7,982.

Women

100 METRES HURDLES: Final: 1, B Jahn (EG), 12.35; 2, K Knabe (EG), 12.42; 3, G Zagorcheva (Bul), 12.62; 4, N Petrova (USSR), 12.67; 5, S Strong (GB), 12.78; 6, E Biserova (USSR), 12.80; 7, C Reitstahl (EG), 12.94; 8, B Fitzgerald (US), 12.99.

JAVELIN: Final: 1, T Lillak (Fin), 70.82m; 2, F Whitbread (GB), 69.14; 3, A Verouli (Gr), 65.72; 4, T Sanderson (GB), 64.76.

Medals table

	G	S	B	Total
East Germany	10	7	5	22
United States	8	9	7	24
Soviet Union	6	6	11	23
Czechoslovakia	4	3	2	9
West Germany	2	5	1	8
Britain	2	2	3	7
Poland	2	1	1	4
Italy	1	1	1	3
Finland	1	1	1	3
Jamaica	1	1	1	3
Ireland	1	0	0	1
Australia	1	0	0	1
Norway	1	0	0	1
Mexico	1	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	1	0	1
Ethiopia	0	1	0	1
Spain	0	1	0	1
Romania	0	1	0	1
Cuba	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	3	3
Brazil	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	1	1
Greece	0	0	1	1
China	0	0	1	1
Morocco	0	0	1	1

MOTOR RACING

Triumph for Renault is led by victorious Prost

By John Blunsden

Alain Prost took a valuable further step towards his eagerly sought World Championship yesterday when he won the Austrian Grand Prix by a margin of 6.8sec over Rene Arnoux, whose Ferrari finished a further 21sec clear of the Brabham-BMW of Nelson Picquet.

Picquet is still Prost's closest challenger for the title with four races to run, but the Renault driver now has a useful cushion of 14 points at the top of the table. The race was a comprehensive success for Renault, who not only saw Eddie Cheever finish a close fourth in their second car, but an impressive return to engine reliability after their worrying weekend in Germany meant that Nigel Mansell, having started the race in an impressive third place on the grid, headed only by the two Ferraris, took fifth place for the John Player Lotus team.

Mansell, however, was a full lap behind at the finish, having fought a gallant battle with tyres which were no match for those worn by Renaults, Ferraris and Brabhams on the day. With only half of the 26-car field surviving to the finish, and Tambay, Patrese De Angelis and Winkelhock amongst the retirements, as well as the Toleman drivers Warwick and Giancomelli, Niki Lauda was able to claim an unexpected sixth place in his Marlboro McLaren-Ford, the first of the 3-litre runners.

The race looked likely to be a Ferrari benefit in the first half, with Tambay setting the pace, and Piquet challenging Arnoux's second place. This was the pattern for many laps until Tambay was held up badly by Jarier, who seemed to be driving with blinkers and blacked-out mirrors a lap behind the field.

Tambay became completely boxed in as he tried desperately to get by, and both Arnoux and Piquet were able to slip by in the traffic jam. Tambay fought back into the lead again, but held it only briefly before driving slowly to his pit with smoke trailing from his car.

After the mid-race pit stops, Piquet held a narrow lead ahead of Arnoux as Prost gradually closed in. On lap 38, with 15 to go, both Arnoux and Prost displaced Piquet, then Prost moved in on the new leader, whom he outbraked soon after to slip into first place. It was a hard-fought race with Ferrari, Renault, Brabham-BMW and – now – Lotus proving remarkably well matched on the very fast circuit for as long as their tyres remained fresh. It augurs well for the season's four remaining race.

Results: 1, A Prost (Fr) Renault EF, 53 laps, 1hr 24min 32.745sec, 138.87mph; 2, R Arnoux (Fr) Ferrari, 1:24:39.580; 3, N Piquet (Br) Brabham-BMW, 1:25:00.404; 4, E Cheever (US) Renault EF, 1:25:01.140; 5, N Mansell (GB) JPS Lotus-Renault, 52 laps; 6, N Lauda (Austria) Marlboro McLaren-Ford, 51 laps; 7, J-P Jarier (Fr) Ligier-Ford, 51 laps; 8, K Rosberg (Fin) Saudia Williams-Ford, 51 laps; 9, J Watson (GB) Marlboro McLaren-Ford, 51 laps; 10, C Fabi (It) Osella-Alfa Romeo, 50 laps; 11, P Ghinzani (It) Osella-Alfa Romeo, 49 laps; 12, S Johansson (Swe) Spirit-Honda, 48 laps; 13, T Boutsen (Bel) Arrows-Ford, 48 laps. (13 finished).

World Championship positions: Drivers: 1, Prost, 51pts; 2, Piquet, 37; 3, Arnoux, 34; 4, Tambay, 31; 5, Rosberg, 25; 6, Watson, 18; 7, Cheever, 17; 8, Lauda, 12; 9, Laffite, 11; 10, Alboreto, 8; 11 equal, Mansell and De Cesaris, 6; 13 equal, Surer and Patrese, 4; 15, Sullivan, 2; 16 equal, Cecotto and Baldi, 1. Constructors: 1, Renault, 68; 2, Ferrari, 65; 3, Brabham-BMW, 41; 4, Williams-Ford, 36; 5, McLaren-Ford, 29; 6, Tyrrell-Ford, 11; 7, Alfa Romeo, 7; 8, Lotus-Ford/Renault, 6; 9, Arrows-Ford, 4; 10, Theodore-Ford, 1.

AMERICA'S CUP

Australia II still on uneven keel

Newport, Rhode Island (Agencies) – High winds and rough seas forced the cancellation of the America's Cup trials for the second day running on Saturday, but the war of words over the controversial keel of Australia II, the leading contender rages on.

On Friday Thomas Ehman jnr, executive director of the US Yacht Racing Syndicate alleged that the design had been questioned eight months ago by the Australian yachting federation, but the Australian federation had been persuaded not to seek a ruling on the keel from the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU).

Next day Warren Jones, executive director of the Australia II syndicate, hit back at attempts by the New York Yacht Club to bar the Australian boat, by declaring that the club had not complained about the keel until after an American attempt to buy the design had been turned down.

Jones said the Dutch company which produced the keel rejected a request from the Freedom syndicate, one of two American syndicates in the running to defend the cup, because it had contracted with the Australia II syndicate not to test 12-metre models for anyone else until after the 1983 cup campaign.

He produced a telex essage which he said had been sent by Edward Du Moulin, manager of the Freedom syndicate, to the Dutch company.

The message read in part: "Understand you and your team are responsible for deveopment and design of special keel for Australia II. We are finally convinced of her potential and would therefore like to build the same design under one of our boats."

Jones asserted that the Freedom syndicate's effort to buy the non-American keel design had been "in clear violation of the 1980 resolution of the board of trustees of the New York Yacht Club, governing the conduct of the cup campaign". He said the allegation showed "the extent to which the Americans have been prepared to go to hold the cup".

Du Moulin denied there had been anything improper in his request to the Dutch firm, and also denied that the New York Yacht Club's inquiries about Australia II's keel had been started after his request had been turned down.

Ehman's charge, made in a telex message to Nigel Hacking, secretary general of the IYRU, in London, claimed that when Australia II was first measured early this year, the measurer evidently had doubts.

The three US boats – Liberty, Courageous and Defender – begin their final series on Tuesday. The Americas Cup competition, a best-of-seven series between a US defender and a non-US challenger, begins on September 13.

IN BRIEF

McEnroe falls to qualifier

Montreal (Reuter) – Anders Jarryd, of Sweden, ranked No 83 in the world, beat the No 1, John McEnroe, in straight sets, 6-3, 7-6, to reach the final of the Canadians open tennis tournament. Jarryd, aged 22, who had to pre-qualify, overcame a 5-2 deficit in the second set, and clinched victory in the tiebraker.

McEnroe had looked sluggish from the start, and had several exchanges with spectators during the matches. In the final Jarryd faced Ivan Lendle, a winner in straight sets over Jimmy Connors.

● The two leading women's players in the world, Martinal Navratilova and Chris Lloyd, reached the final of the tournament at Manhatten Beach, California, after easy semi-final victories over Pam Shriver and Kate Latham, who was unseeded. Both finalists needed only 55 minutes to secure victory.

● Soviet players are to compete in the US Open championships this year for the first time since 1976, two women in the qualifying round of the singles and two boys and two girls in the junior events.

GOLF: Australia won the Commonwealth women's championship for the first time, in Edmonton, Canada, with a 4½-1½ victory over Canada, the defending champions, just edging out Britain, who have won the event five times. The championship is held every four years.

FOOTBALL: Celtic have signed the Coventry City forward Jim Melrose, for £100,000. Melrose, a Scottish under-21 international, came on as a substitute against Rangers in the Glasgow Cup final, which Celtic lost 1-0.

● Frank Burrows, the former Portsmouth manager, has joined the Southampton coaching staff, to look after the reserve and youth teams.

CYCLING

Life in the old Falcon

By John Wilcockson

Sid Barras, the veteran and Falcon professional from Yorkshire, proved he still has a few tricks up his sleeves when he won yesterday, for the fourth time in 11 years, the Davies and Jeggo 110 miles road race at Newport, Shropshire. In a close finish, he outsprinted the promising Liverpool amateur, Joseph McLoughlin, and the Birmingham professional Steve Jones, with another professional, Mick Bennett, taking fourth place more than a minute later.

In the leading group of seven, which split only on the last of 18 laps, was Chris Wreghitt, the former national cyclo-cross champion. He gave a fine demonstration of his road-racing ability by winning both the sprints and climbers' competitions, and he should now join McLoughlin in Britain's world championship road-race team.

At Telford on Saturday, Wreghitt helped his club, GS Strada, to win their second successive national championship in the 100 kilometres team time trial. Their time of 2hr 13min 42sec defeated the Scottish Cycling Union team by 50 seconds.

A slow wheel change ruined the chances of the Anglia team, and the favourites, Manchester Wheelers met even worse luck. When they were level on time with the leaders, Peter Longbottom punctured, and in mistake was given a heavy training wheel as a replacement.

Davies and Jeggo roadrace: 1, S Barras, Falcon, 110 miles in 4hr 45min 0sec; 2, J McLoughlin, J S Strada; 3, S Jones, Ayel, both same time; 4, M Benett, Peugeot, 4:47:20; 5, J Herety, Mercier; 6, J Cavanagh, Kirby, CC; 7, C Wreghitt, G S Strada, all same time; 8, M Bell, Machester Wheelers, 4:54:02.

National Team time-trial championship: 1, G S Strada, 100km in 2hr 13min 42sec; 2, Scottish CU, 2:14:32.3; Anglia-Sport, 2:14:37; 4, Manchester Wheelers, 2:16:07; 5, V C d'Huez, 2:21:55; 6, Lakeland, 2:22:47.

POLO

Ingwenya leave it late

By John Watson

The finals of the national 17-goal championship, sponsored by Tizzie Dee, ended at Cirencester Park, Gloucestershire, with a win for Nicki Hahn's Ingwenya over Jock Green Armytage's Saracens by four goals to three.

The exceptionally dry, hard conditions were fine for long hitting, but bad for ponies' legs. Saracens opened the scoring through Alan Kent, who took a pass from Cody Forsyth, his number three. Ingwenya equalized in the first chukka with a 60-yard penalty shot by Howard Hipwood, their number two and the strongest player on the field.

By the fifth and final chukka the score stood level at 3 – 3. The Ingwenya were awarded a penalty shot in the centre of the ground, from which Ginger Hunt, their Australian back, found Hipwood thirty yards from goal and riding his black pony, Patamora, he found the flags to win.

In the Neil Haig Cup final, the BB's who were narrowly beaten by Ingwenya in last Thrusday's semi-final, defeated Stilemans, 7–3.

The BB's main strength was behind, while Stewart Mackenzie, the stylish New Zealander, occupying their pivot position

INGWENYA: 1, N Hahn (0); 2, H Hipwood (8); 3, J Horswell (6); Back: I Hunt (3).
SARACENS: 1, A Hine (3); 2, A Kent (7); 3, C Forsyth (6); Back: J Green Armytage (1).

THE BB'S: 1, C Hoppe (1); 2, H Henderson (2); 3, S Mackenzie (8); Back, Maj R Watt (5).
STILEMANS: 1, G Lawson (2); 2, P Elliott (4); 3, G Thomas (6); Back, The Hon M Vestey (4).

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: First round: first leg: Berwick 2, Stranraer 0; Albion Rovers 0, Queen of the South 4; Arbroath 0, East Fife 1; Forfar 1, Stenhousemuir 0; Montrose 1, East Stirling 0.
Glasgow Cup Final: Celtic 0, Rangers 1.
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Ashton U 0, Curzon Ashton 3; Bootle 1, Radcliffe Boro 2; Burscough 2, Penrith 3; Caernarfon 0, Stalybridge Celtic 2; Darwen 0, St Helens 4; Glossop 1, Winsford 1; Leek 1, Congleton 2; Leyland Motors 2, Accrington Stanley 3; Netherfield 1, Formby 1; Prescot Cables 3, Lancaster City 1.
LANCASHIRE CUP: First round: Blackburn Rovers 4, Blackpool 2.

ISTHMIAN CHARITY SHIELD: Wycombe 1, Sutton 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE CUP: Preliminary round: Grays 2, Newbury 0.

HERTFORDSHIRE CHARITY CUP: First round: Boreham Wood 1, Bishop's Stortford 0; Cheshunt 3, St Albans 0; Tring 2, Letchworth 0; Hitchin T 2, Hertford T 0.

MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP: Harefield 0, Southall 1; Wembley 3, Hayes 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple 4, Wellington 1; Chippenham 1, Bideford 3; Clandown 2, Shepton Mallet 4; Clevedon 4, Melksham 3; Dawlish 1, Saltash 0; Devizes 5, Bridport 0; Frome Town 8, Minehead 0; Liskeard 1, Exmouth 1; Mangotsfield 1, Bristol Manor 0; Taunton 1, Weston-super-Mare 0.

[illegible] CHARITY SHIELD: First round: 3, Hoddesdon 2; Hatfield 0, Royston 1; Hemel Hempstead 2, Berkhamsted 0; Stevenage Borough 3, Ware 1.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Friday: Toronto Blue Jays 6, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Detroit Tigers 7, New York Yankees 6; Chicago White Sox 2, Baltimore Orioles 1; Texas Rangers 6, Cleveland Indians 2; Seattle Mariners 7, California Angels 6; Minnesota Twins 5, Oakland Athletics 3. Saturday: Kansas City Royals 5, Boston Red Sox 4 and 3-12; Toronto Blue Jays 3, Milwaukee Brewers 1; Minnesota Twins 7, Oakland Athletics 3; Detroit Tigers 6, New York Yankees 3; Baltimore Orioles 5, Chicago White Sox 2; Texas Rangers 4, Cleveland Indians 3; California Angels 10, Seattle Mariners 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: Cincinnati Reds 6, San Diego Padres 5; Pittsburgh Pirates 6, Montreal Expos 3; Los Angeles Dodgers 5, Atlanta Braves 3; New York Mets 2, Chicago Cubs 0; Philadelphia Phillies 5, St Louis Cardinals 2; Houston Astros 5, San Francisco Giants 2. Saturday: Pittsburgh Pirates 2, Montreal Expos 0; Houston Astros 4, San Francisco Giants 1; Cincinnati Reds 3, San Diego Padres 1; St Louis Cardinals 6, Philadelphia Phillies 2; New York Mets 5, Chicago Cubs 1; Atlanta Braves 8, Los Angeles Dodgers 7.

CYCLING

DORTMUND: Grand Prix: 1, L De Rooy (Neth), 3hr 35min 58sec; 2, G Valdscholten (Neth), 3:45.59; 3, A Van Der Poels (Neth), 3:46.19.

GOLF

GRAND BLANC, Michigan: PGA tournament. Third round leaders: 204: I Aoki (Jap), 63,66,70. 205: F Connor, 73,67,65; P Jacobsen, 70,68,67; L Wadkins, 70,67,68; J Renner, 67,69,69. 206: F Fezler, 72,67,67; D Graham (Aus), 70,67,69; J Cook, 67,69,70; C Peete, 66,70,70. 207: B Faxon, 69,71,67; W Levi, 72,64,71.

HIGH POINT: LPGA Classic: Third round (US unless stated): 206: J Carner, 69,71,66; P Sheehan, 65,70,71. 208: K Whitworth, 70,67,71. 211: D White, 71,68,72. 213: A Benz, 70,68,75. 214: P Bradley, 71,74,69; C Panton (GB), 73,70,71; L Howe, 73,68,73; K Postlewait, 72,69,73; V Skinner, 71,71,72; J Clark, 68,74,72.

ROWING

SUNBURY: Regatta: Men: Doubles: Senior: J Timms and A Tompkins (Wraysbury), 2ft, 2min 27sec; Junior/Senior: A Jones and B Donegan (Skiff Club), 1¼ lengths, 2.29; Junior: E McMinn and D Hancock (Thames Valley), ½, 2.35; Novice: J Graham and C Shaw (Dittons), ½, 2.36; Mixed: Miss A Bernet and R Conington (Thames Valley), ½, 2.34; Veteran: C Graham and E Marriner (Dittons), 1½, 2.39. Singles: Senior: A Tompkins (Wraysbury), 1½, 2.43; Junior/Senior: S Leifer (Dittons), ½, 2.42; Junior: A Graham (Dittons), 2 lengths; Novice: R Wood (Dittons); 2ft, 2.52. Women: Doubles: Senior: A Forbes and S Bloomfield (Skiff Club), 3, 2.47; Junior/Senior: Z Kitching and F Bird (Skiff Club), 1; Junior: M Cox and C Futers (Wraysbury), 3, 3.0; Novice: K Kane and J Dawson (Dittons), 2½, 3.02. Singles: Senior: J Sims (Skiff Club), 2, 3.09; Junior: Forbes (Skiff Club), ½, 3.05; Novice: Z Kitching (Skiff Club), ½, 3.12.

RUGBY

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP): Zimbabwe Under-19s 21, Lancashire Schools 21.
AUCKLAND: New Zealand Maoris 52, Tonga 4.

SHOOTING

BISLEY: National Smallbore Rifle Association meeting: British Native Three Positions championship (3 x 40): 1, M D Cooper (Havant), 1,158pts; 2, M Gullis (King's College), 1,128; 3, G Kolbe (Twickenham), 1,119.
Three Positions Free Rifle championship (3 x 20): 1, Cooper 584; 2, Kolbe 575; 3, Gullis 571.
Three Positions County Team championship: 1, Hampshire 4,437; 2, Surrey 4,375; 3, Oxfordshire 4,308.
Stockholm Challenge Shield (Club three positions): 1, Chobham 3,308; 2, Worthing 3,251; 3, Oxford 3,249.
HAVERFORDWEST: Clay pigeons, international match: 1, England, 952 out of 1,000; 2, Scotland, 928; 3, Wales, 897; 4, Ireland, 892. Individual: P Croft (England), 196; M Jenkins (England), 195; A Yeoman (England), 192.
BEDFORD: International skeet: 1, W Sykes (GB) 199 out of 200; 2, S Murton (GB), 193; 3, J Woolley (NZ), 194. Women: C Alexander (GB), 191.

YACHTING

CLYDE: Mudhook Yacht Club: Golden Jubilee races: 1, St Leonard's (J Wilson, A Maclellan and A Black); 2, Caldwell Bay SC; 3, Cove SC B; 4, Lomond School A; 5, Clyde Cruising Club; 6, Glasgow Academy B.
BEMBRIDGE: Bembridge Sailing Club: Two-day regatta: First day: Daring: 1, Doublet (R W G Syme); Redwings: 1, Redstart (Mr and Mrs J Janson); National Squibs: 1, Lee Deck (D C G Gyle-Thompson); Seaview Mermaids: 1, Sirene; Bembridge One Designs: 1, 11 (N T Thistlethwayte). Second day: Etchells: 1, Yankee Transcendoodle (B N H Aitman); Darings: 1, Defiant (R L B-Carritt); Dragons: 1, Chinook (J W Kenny); Redwings: 1, Harlequin (M J de Richardson); National Squibs: 1, Billy Boy (H M C Allen); Seaview Mermaids: 1, Bluebell; Bembridge One Design: 1, 8 (Cdr N T McHarg).

TENNIS

SANTANDER: Sofia Cup (women): Third place: Britain 3, Sweden 2 (British names first): J Salmon bt K Andercholm, w.o.; S Sullivan bt H Karlsson, 6-3, 6-0; Borneo bt A Bjoerk, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4; A Grant lost to C Karlsson, 3-6, 3-6; Salmon and Borneo lost to Bjoerk and Karlsson 4-6, 6-4, 1-6.
MANHATTAN BEACH: Virginia Slims tournament quarter finals (US unless stated): M Navratilova bt W White, 6-0, 6-2; P Shriver bt A Moulton, 6-3, 7-6; K Latham bt E Burgin, [illegible] 4-6, 6-2; C Lloyd bt J Durie (GB), 7-5, 6-2. Semi-finals: Navratilova bt Shriver, [illegible] 6-1; Lloyd bt Latham, 6-1, 6-1.
CRANLEIGH: Surrey grass championships: Men's singles: M Bray bt D Howorth, 6-2, 6-2. Women's open singles: J Langstaff bt C Gaskin, 6-4, 6-1.
MONTREAL: Canadian Open: Men's Singles: Quarter-finals (US unless stated): I Lendl (Cz) bt J Kriek, 6-2, 6-1; Jimmy Connors bt K Curren (SA) 6-3, 7-5; John McEnroe bt b Teacher, 7-6, 6-2; A Jarryd (Swe) bt P Fleming (US), 6-2, 6-3. Semi-finals: Lendl bt Connors, 6-1, 6-3. Jarryd bt McEnroe, 7-6, 6-2.

ATHLETICS

SOUTHERN LEAGUE (women): First division (at Basildon): 1, Aldershot, 182 points; Bournemouth, 169½; Enfield, 147. (at Croydon): 1, Mitcham, 181; 2, Croydon, 180; 3, Radley, 157. (at Oxford): 1, Barnet, 178; 2, Reading, 167; 3, Oxford City, 138. (at Portsmouth): 1, Haringey, 163; 2, Essex Ladies, 159; 3, Portsmouth, 155. (at Dosnagate): 1, Medway, 157; 2, Chelmsford, 149½; 3, Sutton and Cheam, 148. Positions after five rounds: Mitcham 857½; Aldershot, 829; 3, Radley 821.
BRITISH LEAGUE (men): First Division (at Stratford): 1, Birchfield, 290 points; 2, Wolverhampton, 247; 3, Haringey, 231; 4, Shaftesbury, 215; 5, Sale, 169; 6, Liverpool, 129. Final positions: 1, Birchfield, 22; 2, Haringey, 20; 3, Shaftesbury, 15; 4, Wolverhampton, 14; 5, Sale, 9; 6, Liverpool, 4. Second division (at West London): 1, Thames Valley, 262; 2, Blackheath, 258; 3, Newham and Essex, 238; 4, Epsom, 178; 5, Cardiff, 182; 6, Edinburgh, 158. Final positions: 1, Blackheath, 20 (994 match points); 2, Newham, 20 (968); 3, Thames Valley, 20 (952); 4, Edinburgh; 5, Epsom; 6, Cardiff.

ROAD RUNNING

HENDON: Southern 10 miles championship: 1, R Treadwell, 49min 13sec; 2, J Espir, 49:29; 3, M McCarthy, 49:32. Team: 1, Shaftesbury, 29; 2, North London, 81; 3, Ilford, 98.
MOSCOW: Marathon: 1, L Hlemtan (USSR), 2hr 17min 52 sec. Women: 1, T Lunegova (USSR), 2:41:17.

RACE WALKING

VICTORIA PARK: Southern Counties 20km championship: 1, C Maddocks, 89:42; 2, D Jarman, 93:34; 3, G Vale, 96:12. Team: 1, Belgrave, 35; 2, Surrey WC, 47; 3, Weymouth, 69.

CRICKET: NEW ZEALAND HAVE A BATTLE/YORKSHIRE EXTEND THEIR LEAD IN JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE

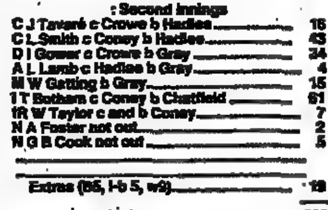
Botham brings smiles to packed Lord's with a touch of his old swashbuckling form

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORDS: England, with three seconds-innings wickets in hand, are 341 runs ahead of New Zealand.

There have been gratifyingly few glum faces to be seen at Lord's during the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, between England and New Zealand. For those to whom the cricket has lacked distinction, the weather and a general feeling of compatability have provided ample compensation. In the absence of rain England should win, if not today, at least in good time tomorrow. At 206 for seven in their second innings they lead by 341 runs.

Not for many years have we had three such lovely days with which to start a Lord's Test match. Nowhere in the world could the temperature have been more perfect for cricket: not at Auckland or Adelaide, Bridgetown or Bombay, Cape Town or Karachi. The pitch, unfortunately has not been of the same quality, which really rules out the possibility of New Zealand making as many as they will need to do to win. The balls which dismissed Lamb in England's first innings and Smith in the second, and Wright when New Zealand batted, reared viciously.



Smith: successful

On Saturday Botham made runs, took wickets, and held an important catch. That was splendid, and what came through very clearly as he did so was the extent of his public support. He himself, when he came out to bat, and his fifty when he reached it, were greeted with heartwarming enthusiasm. If not in his most commanding form, his impact on the play was much more what it used to be.

As England finished off New Zealand's first innings in the morning, Botham took three of the four wickets to fall. The other that of Hadlee, went to Cook in the first over of the day, Hadlee edging him to Botham at slip. Cook's figures (26-11-35-5) were remarkable. In his last half dozen championship matches for Leicestershire, he had taken eight wickets as 50 runs apiece. If the selectors knew that when, at the last credit to them. Edmond's figures (20-7-28-5) in his jowns first Test match, against Australia at Headingley in 1975 were strangely similar.

Since then, until now the only English slow bowler to have taken five wickets in an innings in a Test match in England had been Underwood, who did it at Lord's against the West Indies in 1976 and at Old Trafford against Australia a year later. Cook has been well schooled in two vital respects: he is patient and accurate, one of which goes with the other. He found the ball would turn, which was fortunate for him, and made the most of it.

Of the other newcomers in the England side, Foster has bowled quite promisingly without, as yet, taking a wicket, and Smith despite the embarrassment of his first innings failure, has given a fair idea of how he plays. He is undoubtedly tenacious, though the wisdom of pairing him with Tavaré must be doubted. If they were both to strike one of their more strokeless days, I shudder to think what might happen. Smith was fifth out on Saturday, having made 43 in 61 overs.

Urging him off the mark and away from that dreaded "pair", at the start of England's second innings, gave the crowd 20 minutes of enjoyable suspense. Joe Darling, a great Australian, seems to have emerged as the most distinguished cricketer to have taken a first ball in his first Test innings. He did it at Sydney in 1894-95. Although in my report on Friday it appeared that Victor Trumper, who also failed to score in his first Test innings must have become a naturalized Englishman, he was of course, and although will be every bit as dinkum an Aussie as Darling. Influenced by Cook's success, Howarth has given Gary an orthodox left-arm spinner, plenty of bowling in England's second innings, and Gary has responded with three good wickets. Tavare was out early this time, the foward prop, the stroke which is the basis of his game, for once letting him down. He was caught at silly point off Hadlee. After a near thing as soon as he came in, Gower played easily and pleasantly until being well caught at short leg; Lamb was caught at slip off a ball from Gray that turned, his feet nowhere near where the textbook would have had them. Gatting having just gone down the pitch and straight driven Gray for four, did the same again but without this time, hitting straight. The idea was healthy, the execution less so.

When Taylor came in, at 147 for five, England were in need of a few more runs for their peace of mind. Botham with Taylor sticking with him, as he had with Gatting in the first innings, made sure they got them. If his fire power was not all it can be, it was still formidable, so that be the time he skied Chatfield to cover point England were well over 300 ahead.

Not for the first time it seemed a pity that the play had to end on the dot of six o'clock, the day's quota of 96 over having been bowled—96 seems a skimpy sort of figure anyway: 100 would have a fuller ring about it, with 6.30 as the earliest time for the drawing of stumps.

Not the least of Saturday's charms was the absence of he more mindless noises which tend now to plague cricketing occasions, like the banging together of cans and the chanting of names and the blowing of horns. The applause was spontaneous, the support for both sides equally generous.

ENGLAND: First innings, 326 (D I Gower 108, M W Gatting 81; R J Hadlee 5 for 93).

Second innings	
C J Tavaré c Crowe b Hadlee	16
C L Smith c Crowe b Gray	43
D I Gower c Crowe b Gray	34
A J Lamb c Hadlee b Gray	4
M W Gatting b Gray	15
I T Botham c Coney b Chatfield	61
R W Taylor c and b Coney	7
N A Foster not out	2
N G B Cook not out	0
Extras (b8, l-b 5, w 1)	18
Total (7 wkts)	206

R G D Willis and N G Cowans to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-26, 2-79, 3-87, 4-119, 5-147, 6-195, 7-196.

BOWLING: [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND: First innings	
J G Wright c Lamb b Willis	11
B A Edgar c Willis b Cook	70
*G P Howarth b Cook	25
M D Crowe c Gower b Cook	46
J V Coney c Gatting b Cook	7
E J Gray c Botham b Cook	11
R J Hadlee c Botham b Cook	0
L Cairns c Lamb b Botham	5
†I D S Smith c Lamb b Botham	3
E J Chatfield not out	5
Extras (l-b 5, n-b 3)	8
Total ()	191

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-29, 3-147, 4-159, 5-175, 6-176, 7-176, 8-183, 9-184, 10-191.

BOWLING: Willis, 13-6-28-1; Foster, 16-5-40-0; Cowans, 9-1-30-0; Botham, 20.4-6-50-4; Cook, 26-11-35-5.

Umpires: D K Constant and D G L Evans



Birth of a comeback: Botham sweeps, Crowe dodges

Tied up in Knott's gloves

By Peter Marson

CARDIFF: Kent (pts) beat Glamorgan by 61 runs.

Kent's seventh victory in the John Player League was also Glamorgan's seventh defeat. Set to make 231 runs to win, Glamorgan's hopes faded at the point when Miandad became the fifth wicket to fall for 83 runs in the twenty-third over.

Glamorgan won the toss and invited Kent to bat. It was so hot that even the sun worshippers in a good crowd must have given thanks for the cooling influence of a light breeze. Kent's beginning was quietly productive, with Taylor and Benson putting on 65 runs for the first wicket in 17 overs before Benson fell to a catch behind in Selvey's first over.

Until now, Selvey has been markedly unsuccessful in this competition this season, and that, presumably, explains his entry into the front line as Glamorgan's fifth bowler. Anyway, his luck seems to have turned, for with the fifth and sixth balls in his fifth over, Selvey rounded up Aslett and Taylor, who batted well to make 67.

The new batsmen, Cowdrey and Baptiste, were instantly in tune. Not the least attractive feature in their vivid partnership worth 73 runs in nine overs was an excellent understanding in their running between the wickets. Eventually, as the run chase gathered pace, both players fell to Ontong, who, with three wickets for 35, was the best of Glamorgan's bowlers.

By the time Kent's batsmen had done, Glamorgan's target was close to six runs an over. They made a deceptively challenging beginning with Alan Lewis Jones hooking a six as Glamorgan took 11 runs off Jarvis's opening over. But, with the score 21, Dilley bowled Francis and eight runs later removed Ontong with the help of a catch behind, Knott's 200th dismissal in this competition. Knott then started out on a new chapter with a couple more catches and when Underwood came to bowl, Glamorgan needed 160 from the last 20 overs.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: Glamorgan v Nottinghamshire, August 12. Glamorgan Second innings: M M W Selvey c Hendrick b Cooper 0; S R Barwick not out 8, not as previously published.

KENT:	
N A Taylor c Javed b Selvey	67
M R Benson c Davies b Selvey	29
D G Aslett c Lloyd b Selvey	5
*C S Cowdrey c A L Jones b Ontong	46
E A Baptiste st Davies b Ontong	42
†A P E Knott run out	1
G W Johnson c A L Jones b Ontong	14
R M Ellison not out	1
G R Dilley not out	9
Extras (b5, l-b11)	16
Total (7wkts 40 overs)	230

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-65, 2-107, 3-107, 4-180, 5-183, 6-207, 7-220.

BOWLING: Wilkins 8-0-40.0 Ontong, 8-0-35.3 Holmes, 8-0-45-0 Lloyd, 8-0-37-0 Slevey 8-1-55-3.

GLAMORGAN:	
A L Jones c Knott b Baptiste	20
D A Francis b Dilley	3
R C Ontong c Knott b Dilley	3
Javed Miandad c Benson b Baptiste	22
C J C Rowe b Ellison	14
S P Henderson c Benson b Ellison	13
G C Holmes b Underwood	4
†T Davies not out	46
B J Lloyd not out	22
Extras (l-b 8, w 8, n-b 4)	20
Total (7 wkts, 40 overs)	169

*M W W Selvey and A H Wilkins did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-21, 2-29, 3-40, 4-67, 5-83, 6-85, 7-95.

BOWLING: Jarvis 8-1-42-0; Dilley 8-0-25-2; Baptiste 8-0-26-2; Ellison 8-0-32-2; Underwood 8-1-24-1.

Umpires: R Julian and M J Kitchen.

Barnett's blow to Somerset

Derbyshire dented Somerset's John Player League title hopes with an emphatic eight-wicket win at Heanor yesterday. Derbyshire, set 220 for victory, won with 16 balls to spare.

Barnet and Anderson put on 105 for the first wicket with Anderson making his first league half-century with two successive sixes off Marks, before he was leg-before sweeping at Richards.

Richards put a brake on Derbyshire's progress and when Hill was bowled swinging at Popplewell, Derbyshire still needed 66 from the last 10 overs.

But Barnet and Miller went on the offensive, with Barnet straight driving Richards for six and completing his century with a single which also took Derbyshire to victory.

A spell of three wickets in seven balls by Finney, including the prize scalp of Richards, had altered Somerset's innings.

OLD TRAFFORD: Middlesex's chances of making a late challenge for the league title suffered a setback when they lost by seven wickets to Lancashire.

The home side cruised home with two overs to spare after a carefully constructed 50 from David Lloyd and a typicaly flamboyant, unbeaten 29 from Clive Lloyd. The Lancashire captain hit four fours and two sixes, one of which flew through an open dressing room window not far from the seated figure of Mike Brearley.

Middlesex, weakened by Test calls and injuries, never looked happy on a pitch which gave the bowlers some help and Radley's painstaking 41 was their top score in a disappointing 166.

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire's third wicket pair, Kallicharran and Humpage, hit the last 81 runs off 31 balls to clinch an eight-wicket victory over Leicestershire with 14.5 overs to spare. They put on 163 runs in 69 minutes, to overtake Leicestershire's modest 179 for eight.

Apart from 45 by Balderstone and two sixes by Davison, Leicestershire batted without distinction.

Norman Gifford, Warwickshire's 43-year-old left-arm spinner who has taken 73 first-class wickets this season, received his county cap at the game.

WELLINGBOROUGH: Essex beat Northamptonshire by two wickets, with one ball to spare after accurate bowling had restricted Northamptonshire to 158 for five.

King has Surrey gazing skywards

By Richard Streeton

GUILDFORD: Surrey (4pts) beat Worcestershire by 28 runs.

Spectacular hitting by Collis King, the former West Indian Test match all-rounder, on this picturesque if small ground, failed to bring Worcestershire victory yesterday. King, who reached his century from 69 balls, played almost a lone hand after Worcestershire were left to make 271 to win a 37 overs match. Surrey's victory ended a sequence of five consecutive defeats for them in the John Player League.

King's appearances for Worcestershire this season have been limited by his contract with Colne and he travelled down yesterday morning after playing in the Lancashire League on Saturday. Worcestershire quickly lost Ormrod, McEvoy and Patel before King began a ferocious series of drives which altogether brought him six sixes and 11 fours. One straight six against Knight landed the ball on the pavilion roof and two others went into the adjoining road.

Neale and Humphries helped King briefly but Worcestershire needed 78 from the last seven overs and their hopes evaporated when King fell to a superb running catch by Monkhouse at long on in the thirtyfourth over.

Earlier it was Knight who quickly put Surrey in charge after Neale chose to field. Knight and Pauline added 145 in 23 overs and Lynch and Pauline followed with 82 in eight overs and it seemed that Surrey were heading towards 300 plus. Pridgeon, however, who was helped by some good catching, nipped the closing thrash in the bud. Ormrod's catch at long-off to dismiss Thomas was spectacular: he held the ball running to his right with arms outstretched when a skimming six seemed certain.

Butcher was held at deep midwicket from the game's third ball and the ball itself disintegrated after the fourth ball, which must be some sort of record for early dimise in such things. Knight led a particularly blistering assault against the spinners. He pulled and drove Illingworth for three sixes and was also dropped on the boundary edge.

Knight finally mistimed a drive against Patel and Neale took a tumbling catch at short mid-wicket. Pauline was bowled making room to hit through the off side once too often. Lynch, whose 50 in 28 balls included two sixes and five fours, was held at deep backward square leg.

SURREY:	
A R Butcher c King b Warner	1
D B Pauline b Warner	84
*R D V Knight c Neale b Patel	[illegible]
M A Lynch c King b Pridgeon	[illegible]
D J Thomas c Ormrod b Pridgeon	3
S T Clarke not out	20
†C J Richards b Pridgeon	6
A J Stewart not out	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 3, n-b 1)	10
Total (6wkts, 37 overs)	270

I J Curtis, J Monkhouse and P I Pocock did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-147, 3-229, 4-236, 5-243, 6-262.

BOWLING: Warner 8-0-32-2; Pridgeon 8-0-52-3; Perryman 6-0-44-0; King 8-0-61-0; Patel 5-0-53-1; Illingworth 2-0-23-0.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings	
J A Ormrod c and b Monkhouse	1
M S A McEvoy c Richards b Thomas	17
D N Patel b Monkhouse	9
C L King c Monkhouse b Clarke	127
*P A Neale c Richards b Pocock	13
D B d'Oliveira b Clarke	0
†D J Humphries run out	24
A E Warner c Stewart b Pocock	13
K R Illingworth run out	1
S P Perryman not out	8
A P Pridgeon b Thomas	3
Extras (lb11, w3, nb4)	18
Total (36.3 overs)	242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-10, 2-31, 3-33, 4-112, 5-113, 6-195, 7-220, 8-222, 9-230, 10-242.

BOWLING: Thomas, 6.3-0-43-2; Monkhouse, 8-0-28-2; Knight, 6-0-40-0; Clarke, 8-0-54-2; Pocock, 8-0-59-2.

Lancs v Middlesex

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire (4pts) beat Middlesex by seven wickets.

MIDDLESEX	
W N Slack, b Allott	9
G D Barlow run out	32
C T Radley b Allott	41
†P R Downton c Maynard b Watkinson	0
K P Tomlins c Maynard b Watkinson	4
*J E Emburey st Maynard b D Lloyd	15
R G P Ellis b Allott	30
N F Williams c Maynard b Allott	3
K D James c O'Shaughnessy b Watkinson	4
S P Hughes run out	9
J F Sykes not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, n-b 1)	17
Total (40 overs)	166

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-59, 3-60, 4-66, 5-83, 6-125, 7-137, 8-148, 9-153, 10-156.

BOWLING: Allott, 8-0-29-4; McFarlane, 5-0-20-0; O'Shaughnessy, 5-0-23-0; Watkinson, 8-0-31-3; Simmons, 8-1-26-0; D Lloyd, 6-0-20-1.

LANCASHIRE	
G Fowler b Hughes	[illegible]
D Lloyd c Ellis b Slack	50
S J O'Shaughnessy b Slack	31
*C H Lloyd not out	29
J Abrahams not out	14
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 3)	10
Total (3 wkts, 38 overs)	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-57, 2-114, 3-136.

BOWLING: Williams, 7-1-32-0; James, 8-0-20-0; Hughes, 5-0-31-1; Sykes, 2-0-11-0; Emburey, 8-3-29-0; Slack, 8-0-34-2.

Umpires: J Birkenshaw and P B Wight.

UNDER-25 COMPETITION

LEICESTER: Derbyshire 161 for 7. Leicestershire 165 for 4 (I Boon 82, J Whitaker 62 not out). Leicestershire won by six wkts. WORCESTER: Kent 149 for 8. Worcester 152 for 4. Worcestershire won by six wkts.

Derbys v Somerset

HEANOR: Derbyshire (4pts) beat Somerset by eight wickets.

SOMERSET:	
P M Roebuck b Finney	32
P w Denning b Finney	48
*I V A Richards c Maher b Finney	15
N F M Popplewell b Miller	3
J W Lloyds run out	17
P A Slocombe l-b-w b Mortensen	7
V J Marks c Anderson b Tunnicliffe	38
J Garner c Mortensen b Tunnicliffe	12
G Palmer not out	13
†T Gard not out	14
Extras (b 3, l-b 9, w 7, n-b 1)	20
Total (8 wkts, 40 overs)	219

G H Dredge did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-86, 2-103, 3-104, 4-116, 5-127, 6-144, 7-163, 8-194.

BOWLING: Holding, 8-3-32-0; Mortensen 8-0-19-1; Miller 8-1-49-1; Finney 8-1-37-3; Fowler 1-0-2-0; Tunnicliffe 7-0-60-2.

DERBYSHIRE	
*K J Barnett not out	100
I S Anderson l-b-w b Richards	54
A Hill b Popplewell	19
G Miller not out	30
Extras (l-b 11, w 4, n-b 2)	17
Total (2wkts, 37.2 overs)	220

J E Morris, R J Finney, W P Fowler, C J Tunnicliffe, †B J M Maher, O H Mortensen and M A Holding did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-105, 2-152.

BOWLING: Garner, 7-1-29-0; Dredge, 6-0-35-0; Palmer, 6-0-34-0; Marks, 6-0-37-0; Richards, 6.2-0-32-1; Popplewell 6-0-37-0.

Umpires: W E Alley and N T Plews.

Northants v Essex

WELLINGBOROUGH: Essex (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by two wickets.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:	
R G Williams B Gooch	16
W Larkins l-b-w B Gooch	18
P Willey C Goock B Phillip	62
Kapil Dev b R E East	1
†G Cook b Gooch	29
J D Capel not out	19
R J Boyd-Moss not out	5
Extras (l-b3, n-b5, w1.)	9
Total (5 wkts 40 overs)	158

M J Bamber, N A Mallender, D J Wild and B J Griffiths, did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-38, 3-48, 4-126, 5-140, .

BOWLING: Lever, 8-2-22-0; Phillip, 8-0-18-; R E East, 8-1-23-1; Gooch 8-1-49.3; Turner, 8-1-37-0.

ESSEX	
G A Gooch l-b-w b Mallender	38
C Gladwin b Willey	35
K S McEwan b Wild	12
*K W R Fletcher b Larkins	15
N Phillip b Wild	9
B R Hardie c Bamber b Kapil Dev	9
K R Pont b Kapil Dev	8
S Turner not out	18
†D E East c Cook b Kapil Dev	0
R E East not out	3
Extras (b 4, l-b 7)	11
Total (8 wkts, 39.5 overs)	159

K Lever did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-70, 2-97, 3-98, 4-117, 5-120, 6-134, 7-140, 8-141.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 8-2-29-3; Griffiths, 3-0-18-0; Willey, 8-1-23-1; Mallender, 4.5-0-32-1; Wild, 8-0-17-2; Larkins, 8-0-34-1.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D R Shepherd.

Warwick v Leicester

EDGBASTON: Warwickshire (4pts) beat Leicestershire by eight wickets.

LEICESTERSHIRE:	
J C Balderstone l-b-w b Lethbridge	45
N E Briers c Humpage b Old	10
*†R W Tolchard l-b-w b Lethbridge	12
B F Davison b Gifford	25
P B Clift c Gifford b Kallicharran	7
R A Cobb c Amiss b Kallicharran	12
J Addison run out	10
A M E Roberts b Old	10
J F Steele not out	22
L B Taylor not out	14
Extras (b 2, l-b 7, w 1, n-b 2)	12
Total (8 wkts, 40 overs)	179

J P Agnew did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-40, 3-94, 4-104, 5-108, 6-127, 7-130, 8-154.

BOWLING: Old 7-1-22-2; Smith 8-0-32-0; Lethbridge 8-0-46-2; Thorne 3-0-25-0; Gifford 8-1-31-1; Kallicharran 6-2-11-2.

WARWICKSHIRE:	
T A Lloyd b Roberts	13
D L Amiss lbw b Roberts	4
A I Kallicharran not out	80
G W Humpage not out	73
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, w 2, n-b 1)	11
Total (2 wkts, 25.1 overs)	181

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-5, 2-18.

BOWLING: Roberts 8-2-39-2; Taylor 4.1-0-25-0; Steele 8-0-44-0; Clift 6-0-33-0; Agnew 2-0-19-0; Addison 1-0-16-0.

Umpires: J W Holder and J Van Geloven.

A trophy fumbled

By Alan Ross

TRENTBRIDGE: Nottinghamshire (4pts) bt Sussex by 33 runs.

A dreadful mistake behind the wicket by Gould was largely responsible for disposing of Sussex's last hopes of hanging on to their John Player League trophy. Birch, who was four at the time and went on to make 92, snicked Imran, in his first over, straight into and out of Gould's gloves.

Sussex, facing a total of 197, still looked assured of victory while Mendis and Imran were together. But an economical spell of eight overs for 14 runs by Hemmings tied them down and eventually Sussex got fatally behind.

Birch, who waves his bat at the crease as if about to cue in the first violin, was out to the last ball of the Nottinghamshire innings. Randall, *who took 12 off an over from Greig,* was caught at long-off for 40. Waller, Parker and Barclay were outstanding in the field for Sussex and Imran, with one for 22 in his eight overs, was the best of their bowlers.

Parker and Wells were soon out when Sussex batted, but Mendis and Imran cruised along at a steady four runs an over.

At 94 Mendis mishooked a long hop and was caught by the wicketkeeper, scuttling across towards the square-leg umpire. Gould was superbly caught on the cover boundary three runs later and Sussex were 97 for four. Worse was to come when Imran, having hit two sixes over mid-wicket, suicidally tried for a third and was comfortabley caught by Hemmings.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:	
R T Robinson c Parker b C M Wells	14
*C E B Rice c and b Waller	9
J D Birch c and b Waller	92
D W Randall c C M Wells b Greig	40
P Johnson c C M Wells b Imran	8
†B N French run out	15
E E Hemmings not out	3
Extras (l-b 12, w 3, n-b 3)	18
Total (6 wkts, 40 overs)	197

K Saxelby, K E Cooper, R A Pick and P M Such did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-28, 2-40, 3-119, 4-130, 5-177, 6-197.

BOWLING: C M Wells 4-0-15-1; Reeve 8-0-38-1; Imran 8-1-22-1; Waller 7-0-35-1; Pigott 8-0-41-0; Greig 5-0-28-1.

SUSSEX	
G. D. Mendis c French b Pick	36
P. W. G. Parker c Robinson b Saxelby	6
C. M. Wells c French b Cooper	14
Imran Kahn c Hemmings b Saxelby	45
†I. J. Gould c Johnson b Pick	2
A. P. Wells c Johnson b Cooper	23
I. A. Greig c Robinson b Cooper	18
A. C. S. Pigott b Saxelby	6
* J. R. T. Barclay c French b Saxelby	0
C. E. Waller b Cooper	1
D. A. Reeve not out	0
Extras (b-2, l-b-4, w-5, nb-2)	13
Total (37.5 overs)	164

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-24, 3-94, 4-97, 5-116, 6-153, 7-162, 8-162, 9-162, 10-164.

BOWLING: Saxelby, 8-0-37-4, Cooper, 5.5-0-28-4, Illingworth, 7-0-39-0, Pick, 8-0-35-2, Hemmings, 8-1-14-0.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and R. Palmer.

Relentless Yorkshire

CHELTENHAM: Yorkshire (4 pts) beat Gloucestershire by 4 wickets.

Yorkshire improved their position at the top of the John Player League with a well-timed win against Gloucestershire yesterday. They won with only five balls to spare, thanks largely to the first-wicket stand of 85 between Boycott and Athey. Afterwards, Sharp hit a quick half-century to see then on their way.

Gloucestershire's total of 233 for five was built on a solid first-wicket stand of 80 between Broad and Stovold. Stovold was the first to go, giving a return catch to Illingworth and Broad went 18 runs later when he was bowled by Dennis just short of his century.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE:	
a W Stovold c and b Illingworth	47
B C Broad c and b Dennis	98
Zaheer Abbas c Hartley b Illingworth	6
P W Romaines c Athey b Dennis	36
A J Hignell c Boycott b Dennis	26
J N Shepherd not out	11
P Bainbridge not out	4
Extras (l-b 4, w 1)	5
Total (5 wkts, 40 overs)	233

D A Graveney, †r C Russell, J H Childs and G E Sainsbury did not bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-80, 2-98, 3-178, 4-[illegible]

BOWLING: Dennis, 8-0-49-3; Boycott, 8-0-38-0; Carrick, 8-0-61-0; Illingworth, 8-0-30-2; Stevenson, 8-1-50-0.

Umpires: B Meyer and J Harris.

YORKSHIRE:	
G Boycott c and b Graveney	29
C W J Athey c Graveney b Bainbridge	42
K Sharp c Russell b Sainsbury	53
S N Hartley c Hignell b Zaheer	5
G B Stevenson st Russell b Graveney	18
J D Love run out	16
†D L Bairstow not out	18
P Carrick not out	10
Extras (b 9 lb 21 w 2)	32
Total (6 wkts, 39.1 overs)	234

M D Moxon, *R Illingworth and S J Dennis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-85, 2-90, 3-122, 4-170, 5-196, 6-801.

BOWLING: Sainsbury, 8-0-02-1 Shepherd, 7.1-0-43-0; Graveney, 8-2-21-2; Childs, 6-0-49-0; Bainbridge, 8-0-46-1; Zaheer 2-0-11-1.

The day belongs to Carr

By Ivo Tennant

BURTON COURT: Repton Pilgrims beat Haileybury Hermits by seven wickets

An all-round performance, the like of which has never been achieved in the final of The Cricketer Cup, ensured a straightforward seven-wicket triumph for Repton Pilgrims over Haileybury Hermits at Burton Court, Chelsea, yesterday. John Carr, who has played for Middlesex, took five wickets for 12 runs and scored an *undefeated 60 out of 113.*

Not surprisingly, he emphasized the gulf between professional cricket and the game at this level. It was doubtless no coincidence that Richard Hutton, who could once live with the best, joined Carr in tearing through Haileybury's middle order and tail.

Having been put in on a parched pitch which gave only a modicum of help to the Repton attack, Haileybury, who were without Ellis (on duty with Middlesex), reached 91 for one, largely through the efforts of Miller, another Oxford Blue. They then collapsed unaccountably to 110 all out.

Carr, who hardly bowled when at Repton a few years ago, kept a tidy length, and Hutton was as accurate, if not as brisk, as a decade ago with that whippy action still in trim. But, in the main, the collapse owed more to nerves. It was a different game when Carr was at the crease. Driving delightfully, he and Repton were rarely troubled, the match finishing almost before the band.

As with the Eton and Harrow match, spectators come more to socialise and imbibe than to study the finer points of the game. This has much to do with Moet and Chandon being the sponsors. It will be the same story when the winners go on a day trip to Epernay in October.

HAILEYBURY HERMITS:	
J O Gray c Wesson b Bradburn	25
A J T Miller c Sayer b Pilch	42
*N J C Gandon c and b Carr	20
H B Hollington b Hutton	6
N D L Medd b Hutton	4
†N W Anderson b Carr	1
[illegible] Evans l-b-w b Hutton	1
J A Ross b Carr	0
R A B Kent b Carr	0
S B A Cheetham c Pilch b Carr	1
C P L Thompson not out	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 2)	10
Total (48.3 overs)	110

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-49, 2-91, 3-95, 4-104, 5-105, 6-107, 7-107, 8-108, 9-110, 10-110.

BOWLING: Wright 5-2-13-0; Bradburn 12-6-15-1; Pilch 12-3-33-1; Sayer 3-0-21-0; Hutton 9-6-6-3; Carr 7.3-2-12-5.

REPTON PILGRIMS:	
P N Gill c Anderson b Kent	20
L C J Mountain c Gray b Ross	7
J D Carr not out	60
D G Pilch b Ross	19
R A Hutton not out	0
Extras (l-b 5, w 2)	7
Total (3 wkts 32 overs)	113

H J W Wright, J M G Richardson, W J Wesson, †M J Beckett, *C J W Sayer and P N Bradburn did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-36, 3-108.

BOWLING: Ross 10-2-31-2; Kent 9-1-23-1; Thompson 8-0-30-0; Cheetham 5-1-22-0.

Umpires: D Dennis and N H Birch.

Brearley defies analysis

Overshadowing all else in the county championship on Saturday was the return of J M Brearley, captain extraordinarie and psychoanalyst, which is not be stresses, to be confused with being a psychotherapist, *Ivo Tenant writes.*

One wonders how many cricket followers, let alone cricket writers know the difference. Still, there he was in the slips at Old Trafford, little altered to the naked eye. He will admit, though that he is not that fit, squash and a bit of friendly cricket "one game was on a terrible village pitch" - the sum total of his excercise of late.

It was not a great day for Middlesex. Having bowled out *Lancashire for 193 on a dubious* pitch, they then slumped to 89 for seven. Barlow made a half-century, and Brearley, who had been called up to bolster the middle order, eked out 17 in 85 minutes.

Regrettably, it is likely to be no more than a brief comeback. The former England captain goes on holiday this week, unless, that is, Middlesex are desperate to keep him.

Essex, meanwhile, have not given up hope *of catching Middlesex, who* continue to lead the championship. On the pretty Wellinborough groung they made 282 against Northamptonshire, Gooch contributing 60. Here, too, the pitch appeared suspect. With Northamptonshire 52 for two in reply, the game is nicely balanced.

Elsewhere, interest being largely academic at this stage of the season, Surrey, Glamorgan and Yorkshire ran up sizable totals. This was pleasing, for it has not always been the story of the summer. There were runs, too, for Andy Lloyd, whose England chance will no doubt come. That is, if Barlow or Alan Butcher do not get in first. It is good to see a surfeit of possible England openers in form.

EDGBASTON: Leicestershire 150 (C M Old 5 for 56); Warwickshire 151 for 4 (T A Lloyd 75). OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire 193 (W W Daniel 4 for 37); Middlesex 89 for 7 (G D Barlow 50). WELLINGBOROUGH: Essex 282 (G A Gooch 60; W Larkins 4 for [illegible]); Northamptonshire 52 for 2. TRENT BRIDGE: Hampshire 194 Nottinghamshire 33 for no wkt. CARDIFF: Glamorgan 336 for 3 dec (R C Ontong 105 not out, C J C Rowe 82, D A Francis 63, A Jones 60); GUILDFORD: Surrey 383 for 7 dec (A R Butcher 122, A J Stewart 82; R K Illingworth 4 for 76); Worcestershire 15 for 1. DERBY: Somerset 273 (J W Lloyds 55, T Gard 50, R L Ollis 50; G Miller 5 for 71); Derbyshire 5 for no wkt. *CHELTENHAM:* Yorkshire [illegible] for 5 (G Boycott 140, K Sharp 121) v Gloucestershire

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	T	Pts
Yorkshire (16)	14	9	3	2	0	40
Kent (4)	13	7	2	4	0	36
Somerset (9)	12	7	2	3	0	34
Sussex (1)	12	7	3	2	0	32
Derbyshire (12)	12	6	3	3	0	30
Essex (5)	13	6	4	3	0	30
Middlesex (2)	13	6	5	2	0	28
Hampshire (5)	12	6	5	1	0	26
Lancashire (10)	[illegible]	4	5	4	1	26
Leicestershire (3)	14	4	6	4	0	24
Gloucester (14)	12	4	5	3	0	22
Glamorgan (10)	13	4	7	2	0	20
Northampton (8)	14	5	9	0	0	20
Worcester (15)	12	2	5	2	3	18
Warwickshire (17)	13	3	7	2	1	18
Nottingham (5)	13	3	8	1	1	18
Surrey (12)	12	2	6	4	0	16

(1982 positions in brackets)

Today's fixtures

Third Test Match (11.0 to 6.0)
Lords: England v New Zealand.
County Championship (11.0 to 6.30)
Derby: Derbyshire v Somerset
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Kent
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Middlesex
Wellingborough: Northamptonshire v Essex
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Hampshire
Guildford: Surrey v Worcestershire
Edgbaston: Warwicks v Leicestershire
Tour Match
Edinburgh: Young Scotland v Australian Young Cricketers
Minor Counties Championship
Stowe School: Buckinghamshire v Cheshire; St Austell: Cornwall v Oxfordshire; Grimsby: Lincolnshire v Suffolk; Jesmond: Northumberland v Bedfordshire; Stone: Staffordshire v Durham; Salisbury: Wiltshire v Dorset.

Wooton on move

Warwickshire are releasing Simon Wooton, aged 24, a left-handed batsman, who scored his maiden century in first-class cricket against Cambridge University in June.

GOLF

The Man at home in the hot-house

From Leivine Mair, Dublin

With Brian Barnes taking three putts across the seventeenth green and dragging his iron left at the last, Severiano Ballesteros scraped home by two shots in the Carrolls Irish Open at Royal Dublin. "For the last three holes it felt like matchplay," he said, as he shook hands with Barnes. "It was a great fight."

With his 17 under par aggregate of 271, Ballesteros collected £18,330 to Barnes's £12,210. Brian Marchbank and Nick Faldo, at 12 under par, each won £6,195, but no one knows quite how much was bagged by that enterprising soul, who at the height of the tournament, carved a hole in the fencing to the right of the eighth fairway and started to charge admission.

Barnes swears by the pink anti-depressant tablets he has been taking, but if he needed any further lift before moving into the pressure of the final round, it came in the shape of his draw. To be sent out alongside Faldo and Ballesteros was the best thing that could happen to a man, who, like the Spaniard, likes *nothing more than an element of* match-play.

On Saturday night Ballesteros had said, softly, that he was desperately tired, and in need of a bit of breathing space: "People can guess how I feel, but they don't really know." At the end of yesterday, Barnes seemed to have come close to understanding. "I don't envy Seve", he insisted. "At the last, it was like being in a hothouse, I was given a push and ended up crawling on to the green on my hands and knees."

When Barnes had a birdie at the fifteenth to get back on level terms, the feeling was that he had perhaps done enough to break Ballesteros. However, his three putts on the seventeenth *green lifted the cares* from Ballesteros's shoulders. The twinkle was back in his eye, and, almost inevitably, he went on to sign off in style, boling from 20ft

LEADING FINAL SCORES: (British and Irish unless stated) 271: S Ballesteros (Sp), 67, 67, 70, 67; 273: B Barnes, 68, 71, 67, 69; 276: B Marchbank, 71, 65, 70, 70; N Faldo, 69, 68, 68, 71; 278: M Pinero (Sp), 68, 78, 69, 65; M Cahill (Aus), 72, 69, 70, 67; 278: T Jacklin, 69, 69, 71, 70; 280: G Cullen, 74, 70, 72, 64; J-M Canizares (Sp), 68, 75, 65, 72; H Clark, 70, 69, 72, 69; G Marsh (Aus), 72, 66, 69, 73; H Baiocchi (SA), 66, 71, 70, 73; J Rivero (Sp), 69, 71, 66, 74; 281: M Poxon, 69, 74, 69, 69; G Brand, 68, 72, 72, 69; R Floyd (US), 68, 71, 74, 68; B Langer (WG), 64, 70, 74, 73; J Anderson (Can), 71, 69, 67, 75; 282: E Davey, 73, 71, 69, 69; N Ratcliffe (Aus), 71, 71, 71, 69; C Strange (US), 70, 67, 76, 69; J Haggerty, 69, 69, 71, 73; B Longmuir, 70, 68, 72, 72; 283: D Smyth, 71, 73, 70, 69; 284: P Walton, 73, 70, 70, 71; C O'Connor, 72, 71, 71, 70; W Grady (Aus), 73, 68, 72, 71; G Ralph, 71, 70, 72, 71; M King, 72, 67, 70, 75; 285: M Ballesteros (Sp), 70, 72, 71, 71; T Horton, 68, 72, 72, 73; M Ferguson (Aus), 73, 70, 68, 74; D Robertson, 69, 70, 70, 76.

EQUESTRIANISM

Flying to a knock-out display

Jayne Wilson, who was knocked unconscious in a fall at Gatcombe Park horse trials last weekend, made a heroic comeback at the Midland Bank Horse Trials championships of Great Britain at Locko Park yesterday. Riding her own Flying Solo, who was also out cold after the fall last weekend, Miss Wilson won *the £1,000 prize in the open section.* It speaks volumes for the courage of Miss Wilson and her gallant 11-year-old partner that they were able to compete at all.

Fiona Moore on her own Squires Holt, the horse on which she was short-listed for the European championships, finished in second place. As usual they went at top speed across country. In third place was Marsh Heron, ridden by Jane Thelwall. Elizabeth Purbrick on *Frederick the Great* were the unluckiest pair of the day. Having led after the cross-country, they had a refusal at the final show-jumping fence, which relegated them to seventh place.

Jennie Loriston-Clarke, Britain's top dressage rider, won the novice championship riding Dutch Gold, the seven year old son of Dutch Courage. Their outstanding dressage score of 23 put them 14 points ahead of their nearest rival. They maintained *their lead throughout* the competition – despite banking the vegetable fence across country.

The hard going caused several withdrawals from yesterday's open class, even though the organizers had attempted to improve the situation by harrowing the course the night before. The novice course proved a difficult one, but the open course, despite the ground, rode extremely well. Both were designed by David Morton.

Only the coffin fence, with its awkward distance, came anywhere near to being a problem fence.

RESULTS: Open: 1, Flying-Solo (J Wilson) 54; 2, Equires Holt (F Moore) 59; 3, Marsh Heron (J *Thelwall*) 66. *Novice:* 1, Dutch Gold (J Loriston-Clarke) 53; 2, Two's Company (S Martindale) 54; 3, Aloaf (R Hunt) 55.

Doffing the Topper

By a Special Correspondent

Iain Morgan became Britain's fifth successive individual gold medal winner with his victory yesterday in the European junior show jumping championship, sponsored by Canon and Spillers, at Thorpe Park, Surrey. He was one of five into the jump-off for the individual championship, which had been won by British riders for the last four years. He is blessed with a marvellous eye for a stride and yesterday he had Dun Topper well placed at every fence to jump clear in the first two rounds. He also achieved a third and decisive jump-off clear in a fast 32.55 sec.

The French riders, who had won the team championship on Saturday, failed to win a place in yesterday's jump-off between five riders from five different nations. Francois Parra of Spain, who had the only other jump-off clear on Jutland C in 36.48 sec, won the silver medal. Michael Walsh of Ireland was heading for gold until Phantom clipped the final fence in the fastest time 29.94 sec, leaving and so took the bronze medal.

Results: 1, I Morgan (GB, Dun Topper); 2, F Parra (Sp, Jutland C); 3, M Walsh (Ire, Phantom); 4, L Sommerck (Neth, Tambourine Man); 5, B Bore (Ger, Figueur).



BOXING



Jones visits the canvas for the first time in his career

Thomas lashes out at Jones verdict

From Ivor Davis, Las Vegas

For a man who has come away from this gambling resort haven a loser, yet richer to the tune of some $450,000, Colin Jones, of Gorsenon in Wales, was not surprisingly a bitterly disappointed fellow.

On the one hand, after what must surely have been the hottest afternoon's work of his life, he had acquitted himself in more than honourable fashion under the canopied furnace of the Dunes Hotel stadium and deserved his rich reward. On the other, it was Milton McCrory, a lean, speedy boxer from Detroit, where they are now turning out championship contenders with the alacrity of assembly-line cars, who has laid claim to the World Boxing Council welterweight championship belt, once the property of Sugar Ray Leonard.

As anyone who watched the Saturday night televised contest must have noted, it was so close – a split decision, to be precise – and the streets of South Wales must have echoed into the wee small hours of Sunday with that familiar "we was robbed" anthem.

I must agree, for my card gave Jones a two-point edge over McCrory. One judge, Anselmo Escobedo, from Venezuela, gave it to McCrory 115 to 111; Judge Ray Solis, from Mexico, scored it 115 to 114, while the third judge, Angel Tovar, of Panama, had Jones winning by 115 to 114.

Minutes after it was all over, Jones muttered a few words of congratulations to the new champion and sobbed into a towel – part frustration, part anger and part disappointment. Later, nursing a beer at the hotel poolside in cooler temperatures of only 85°F – the bout was held in heat of around 107° – he listened as his manager Eddie Thomas, who has come close to the mountain top with other boxers, said pasionately: "I'm outraged. The verdict stank and so did the officials".

Jones also thought the crown was his and said he had performed better than in Reno last March when he drew with McCrory for the vacant title. "I thought I'd won", he said. "McCrory worked well for four rounds and he galloped and ran for the rest. From the seventh onwards I felt I was the only one in the driver's seat. He ran like a bloody thief from then on – how can he be a champion running away?"

How, indeed. As McCrory did in Reno for the early rounds, he made Jones look pedestrian, moving swiftly as though on roller skates. Jones plodded unimpressively for the first four rounds, trying to find his range, seldom landing but getting an A for effort.

He also allowed McCrory to build up a commanding lead, specially in round one, when 400 raucous Welshmen were silenced as they watched their hero take a left hook flush on the jaw. Down went Jones and as he rose to take a mandatory eight count he shook his head like a stallion discarding water and smiled at his corner men to reassure them he was not about to make a quick exit. It was the first time in his 27-bout professional career that he had been on the canvas.

Later, he explained:"It wasn't a big punch, although it might have looked a devastating one. It was a shock and it caught me while I was still cold." Devastating or not, Jones proceeded with great caution for the next few rounds and came alive midway through the contest. Round seven was his big one, his left began to connect with ferocious force and his body punches found their target.

McCrory's face was masked in blood from his nose and mouth and the bout turned dramatically for Jones. He was in complete command. You could almost hear the screams of joy from Wales as he thumped and punished McCrory.

There is talk of Jones retiring from the ring. "At 26 I want them out, specially a fighter who has had three or four fights like this", Thomas said. "I always felt that about my fighters – I want them out before they are knocked about too much."

Surgery for Palm

Copenhagen, (AP) – A serious, ring-acquired eye injury has forced Henrick Palm, the former European welterweight boxing champion, to call off a planned comeback here next month against the Nicaraguan, Eddie Gazo, and may end his career. Palm was told by specialists he has a detached retina in his right eye. Surgey is needed to prevent him from losing the sight of the eye.

YACHTING

Riding winds of change

Chris Atkins and his crew, Caroline Jones, did well to beat their 80 rivals and some extraordinary weather to win the first race of the National 12 championships at Llandudno yesterday. They led over much of the shortened course, losing their lead briefly during the first round, and surviving a windshift that turned the course and the race inside out.

The National 12s are thus the latest in a succession of classes to suffer from this generally windless summer. There was hardly a breeze worthy of the name when the fleet finally started after an hour's postponement, inching their way to the windward mark across a glassy sea.

Atkins led around the mark, but was overtaken on the first reaching leg by Andrew and Jackie Shorrock. They held on for the rest of the lap, but were badly affected when the breeze, with little warning, shifted through 180 degrees. It increased to the extent that a few boats capsized and the bay suddenly transformed.

Once competitors had adjusted to the change, they settled down with Atkins leading again, and the Shorrocks dropping eighth. The windward legs were now runs, and vice versa, and after another round the race was ended at what was originally the leeward mark.

FIRST RACE: 1, Inca (C Atkins and Miss C Jones); 2, Bicycle Clips (J and Mrs S Sears); 3, Isabelle (W Henderson and Miss S Mitchell); 4 Gillespie (T Edwards and Miss C Hope); 5, Smoke Signals (R and P Bailey); 6, Eloise (R Yeoman and Miss C Jaffel).

Colt Cars canters to Portugal

By a Special Correspondent

Colt Cars GB, the 60 foot trimaran skippered by Geoff Houlgrave, was the first yacht to reach Vilamoura in the race from Plymouth to Portugal and back. She came in seven hours ahead of her nearest rival, Lonsdale Cars, a 65 foot trimaran, skippered by Chay Blyth.

Colt Cars GB, which led the fleet away from Plymouth, logged 285 miles in her first 24 hours at sea and Houlgrave had expected to reach Portual on Friday. But light winds slowed her progress and she arrived on Saturday. His only problem on the 900 mile passage to Vilamoura was a spinnaker damaged

ATHLETICS

Blackheath unique

By David Powell

Newham and Essex had more than just the success of their world champion decathlete, Daley Thompson, to celebrate on Saturday night. Thompson can look forward to domestic competition at the highest level in his preparation for the Olympic Games next season since Newham have secured promotion to division one of the British League.

In a tense final fixture at West London Stadium, Newham finished third behind Thames Valley, the winners, and Blackheath, but scored enough points to take them up. Newham, who were also missing Colin Reitz, the world championship steeplechase bronze medal winner, are promoted as runners-up to Blackheath who now have an unrivalled record.

They are the first club to have won divisional championships in five successive seasons. In 1979 Blackheath were members of Southern League division one and, since gaining entry to the top without interruption.

The backbone of the team has been formed by Mike Winch in the field events, Luke Watson in the sprints and Jon Wigley at 5,000 metres, but, with all three in Helsinki, Blackheath needed their strength in depth on Saturday. Birthfield are the league champions after their comfortable victory over five other clubs at Stretford.

BOWLS

A notable double

Jean Valls, of Raynes Park, Surrey, completed an outstanding double on Saturday at the English women's national bowls championships, sponsored by Bombard Northe Central, at Leamington Spa. She and Chris Wessier, beat Kathy Coles and Sally Batchelor from the Falcon Club, Chelmsford, 21-16 to add the pairs championship to the singles title she won two days earlier. Mrs Valls became the first player to win both titles the same year.

PAIRS. Semi-finals: J Valls and C Wessier (Raynes Park) beat C Roberts and P Elliott (Princess Risborough), 21-11; K Coles and S Batchelor (Falcon Essex) beat G Graham and L Watson (Moffat Northumberland) 22-14. Finals: Valls and Wessier (Raynes Park) beat Coles and Batchelor (Falcon, Chelmsford) 28-16.

Three Suffolk players who came together for the first time at the start of the season became national triples champions on Saturday. John Barrell, Graham Cutts and his brother, Roy Cutts, of the Marlborough Club, Ipswich, took the English Bowling Association national triples title, sponsored By Gateway, by beating their Suffolk county colleagues, Keith Cady, Roger Denny and Ken Freeman, of Framlingham Castle, 19-18. It was a repeat of the Suffolk final in which the Marlborough triple won by six shots.

TRIPLES: Semi-finals: Framlingham Castle 22, Torquay Belgrave 9. Marlborough (Ipswich) 16, Plymouth Civil Service 15. Final: Marlborough 19, Framlingham Castle 18.

RACING

Gorytus holds centre stage as York spectacular begins

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

After the fine racing at Newbury the spotlight switches to York where this week's three-day meeting has all the makings of the high spot of the racing month. There are two races of real significance on each day and plenty in support. Tomorrow the limelight will be divided between the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup and the Yorkshire Oaks, each of group one status.

Shareef Dancer will be attempting to emulate Troy and Assert and become the third winner of the Irish Derby to win the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup as well. The fact that Vincent O'Brien has decided to field the French Derby winner, Caerleon, will cause less interest than the presence in the line-up of the former Derby favourite, Gorytus, for whom little or nothing has gone right this year. It was on the corresponding day 12 months ago the Gorytus first captured the imagination when, on his debut, he ran away with the Acomb Stakes in record time.

Yesterday his patient trainer, Dick Hern, had this to say about Gorytus: "He's right and the weather is right. Let's just hope that it stays that way until Tuesday". Hern also had encouraging things to say about his Oaks winner, Sun Princess, whose clash with the Irish Oaks winner, Give Thanks, in the Yorkshire Oaks, promises to be every bit as enthralling as anything that goes on in the Benson and Hedges race.

The weights for Wednesday's Tote-Ebor Handicap went up 5lb after Saturday's four-day declaration stage when 26 stood their ground. This means that Steve Cauthen will now be able to do the weight on the Goodwood winner Gildoran (8st 6lb). He would otherwise have been on Ambience. The rise in the weights will be less good news, though, to the numerous supporters of the ante-post favourite, Band who now has 9st 3lb. No three-year-old has won the Ebor this century carrying more than 8st 5lb and you have to go back to 1934 to find that. There was plenty of money over the weekend for Mubarak of Kuwait and Ladbrokes have cut his price to 7-1.

The list of four-day acceptors for the Great Voltigeur Stakes comprises the Derby winner Teenoso; Laughing Lad who will act as his pacemaker; the Eclipse Stakes winner, Solford; the Scottish Derby winner, Dazari; Guns of Navarone; Russian Roubles; and Seymour Hicks.

Teenoso's trainer, Geoff Wragg, walked the course at York on Saturday en route to Ripon just to check that the ground would not be too firm for Teenoso. Apparently he was pleased with what he found. "The track is in magnificent condition and Teenoso definitely runs," he said. On Thursday the main interest will be split between the Gimcrack Stakes and the William Hill Sprint Trophy. The sponsors of the sprint, which old timers will remember as the Nunthorpe Stakes, have made those flying fillies, Soba and Habibti, joint favourites at 9-4 followed by Sayf El Arab at 11-4.

At Newbury on Saturday Yawa was made favourite to win the St Leger after he had finished third to Khairpour and Castle Rising in the Geoffrey Freer Stakes. While conceding that his was a good run, all things considered – he had missed some work because of a skin rash; the pace was slow; the distance was too short – his promotion looks a trifle prematue considering that Teenoso will be in the field.

The gallop that Castle Rising set on Saturday was also too slow for his own good, as a result of which he will probably have a pacemeker in the St Leger. He will certainly need something to his advantage because he will be meeting Yawa on 8lb worse terms at Doncaster and that for a length and a half will be a big disadvantage. Well though Castle Rising stuck to his task in the straight, he never looked like holding Khairpour just so long as one could be sure that that upredictable horse did not go and do something stupid as at York in May when he threw away his chance of winning the Yorkshire Cup by swerving all over the course.

On Saturday John Reid said that he was as happy as you ever can be on Khairpour. The result saw a smile of relief crease trainer Fulke Johnson Houghton's face after a frustrating spell. Millfontaine and Gay Lemur reproduced their Goodwood form almost to within an ounce to finish first and third in the ATS Trophy. Aparently Millfontaine was his owner Stavros Niarchos's ninety-fifth winner in England and France this season, which is not a bad strike rate, even allowing for the fact that he now has more horses in training in a year than you or I have hot dinners.

Eddery calm on South Atlantic

Twenty-four years ago Vincent O'Brien was about to give up the training of jumpers to concentrate on the flat when he saddled Little Mo to win the Blandford Stakes. At the Curragh on Saturday he won this particular Pattern race for the fourteenth time, our Irish Correspondent writes.

His winner on this occasion was Robert Sangster's South Atlantic, purchased as a yearling for a European record price of 640,000 guineas. Pat Eddery gave a masterful exhibition of how to ride a race in front, dictating the gallop from start to finish.

Gala Event, who convincingly won the Anglesey Stakes, is likely to challenge for the Cheveley Park Stakes at Newmarket in the autumn.

Cunnington filly has impressive victory

From Desmond Stoneham, Deauville

Paul de Moussac, one of France's leading owners-breeders, won his first group one event when Luth Enchantee came with a devastating late run to defeat L'Emigrant a length and a half in yesterday's one-mile Prix Jacques le Marois here.

This daughter of Be My Guest, has changed out of all recognition since she had been raced on firm ground and on straight courses. Just eight days ago she dominated her rivals in the group two Prix d'Astarte, and yesterday afternoon she showed a clean pair of heels to nine opponents in the Jacques le Marois.

Noalcoholic led up the centre of the course, followed by Crystal Glitters, Ma Biche and Luth Enchantee. On the rails L'Emigrant led Montekin and Bold Run two furlongs out. Alfred Gibert produced Crystal Glitters on the outside of Noalcoholic, and the pair looked certain to be involved in the finish. However Maurice Philipperon produced Luth Enchantee on the wide outside and the filly showed a magnificent turn of foot to defeat L'Emigrant by a length and a half, with Montekin, two lengths away third in front of Ma Biche and Noalcoholic.

Jacko Cunnington will probably next run Luth Enchantee in the group one Prix du Moulin de Longchamp on September 4. Gavin Pritchard-Gordon considered the ground far too firm for Noalcoholic and thought the stewards should have an inquiry when Luth Enchantee veered across his horse 300 yards from the post. He remarked: "Today's ground was like a road surface, and I hope Noalcoholic is not hurt. If all is well, he will go for the Waterford Crystal, but will end his racing career with the Challenge Stakes at Newmarket."

Windsor

Draw advantage: High numbers best

2.45 NEWHOLME STAKES (2-y-o: £690: 6f) (17 runners)

1 021 EMERGENCY PLUMBER (D) S Hanbury 8-3 P Young 17
5 0212 WATER MOCCASIN I Balding 8-3 J Matthias 10
9 0 ALCANON H Candy 8-11 W Newnes 15
12 BLACK LABEL B Hills 8-11 B Rouse 3
13 0 CAMDEN PASSAGE G Balding 8-11 W Higgins 2
16 CORRAGARY K Brassey 8-11 B Procter 13
17 FAQIR K Brassey 8-11 R Weaver 14
27 SHENESTONE B Hills 8-11 R Street 16
28 SPRING PURSUIT P Cole 8-11 T Quinn 5 1
29 04 STAR CHANCE R Hannon 8-11 R Wernham 8
30 000 STEAMY (B) R Armstrong 8-11 – 4
32 000 TENDER INCH M Usher 8-11 D McKay 6
34 YALLAH W O'Gorman 8-11 T Ives 11
40 0 PENNY'S DOUBLE W Guest 8-8 G Dickie 7 5
42 PROCEEDING A Jarvis 8-8 B Clements 8
43 STEAL THE SHOW J C Fox 8-8 R Lines 5 12
44 000 TOCUHEN END R Howe 8-8 G Ramshaw 7

5-2 Water Moccasin, 3 Emergency Plumber, 9-2 Black Label, 6 Star Chance, 8 Faqir, 10 Proceeding, 12 Alcanon, 20 others.

3.15 STRATFIELDSAYE STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £864: 5f) (12)

1 3013 DRAMATIC (D) R Smyth 8-13 B Rouse 3
3 00200 FROGMOOR (B) N Callaghan 8-11 – 5
5 ISLAND HOPPER D Gandolfo 8-11 – 2
6 0040 MIAMI PRINCE P Cole 8-11 T Quinn 5 10
7 2000 MIKEY A Bailey 8-11 P Bloomfield 5 7
9 4000 APRIL FOR EVER D Leslie 8-8 – 6
10 44 ARCHWAY SPARKLE W Musson 8-8 T Ives 8
12 000 BOLD BEE D Morley 8-8 A Murray 1
14 00 CHERRY WALK B Swift 8-8 R Fox 9
15 00 KRISTEL JONTEE J Holt 8-8 R Curant 11
16 004 LONACH COTTAGE J Douglas-Home 8-8 J Johnson 12
17 0 MAREEMA D Thom 8-8 J Matthias 4

9-4 Frogmoor, 11-4 Dramatic, 9-2 Miami Prince, 6 Bold Bee, 8 Lonach Cottage, 10 Archway Sparkle, 16 others.

3.45 LOUDWATER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,410: 6f) (13)

1 1020 GENTLE GYPSY J Winter 9-7 B Taylor 2
4 1022 REDHOUSE CHARM R Smyth 9-5 B Rouse 1
5 123 REFUELED (C) W O'Gorman 9-5 T Ives 8
6 0141 STRAW (CD) (B) C Nelson 9-4 M Hills 3 6
7 0414 ZIO PEPPINO (D) A Jarvis 9-3 T Jarvis 5 6
10 0200 LEYDENE LAD Mrs R Lomax 8-8 A Murray 10
12 0033 NEPHRITE (B) R Houghton 8-8 J Reid 3
13 0300 LAURENBEL R Hannon 8-8 R Wernham 12
15 040 FLYING TENDERFOOT (B) D H Jones 8-7 A Barclay 7
18 3043 BAFFLE BAY (B) M H Tompkins 8-3 R Curant 5
19 4400 KUNG FU MASTER C Williams 8-1 G Baxter 13
21 0002 TOM FORRESTER A Pitt 7-11 A McGlone 3 11
22 0003 OTOTO R Armstrong 7-9 D McKay 4

7-2 Refueled, 4 Straw, 5 Redhouse Charm, 6 Gentle Gypsy, 7 Zio Peppino, 8 Tom Forrester, 10 Ototo, 12 Nephrite, 20 others.

4.15 BINFIELD HANDICAP (£1,748: 1m 3f 150yd) (8)

2 2222 SIR BLESSED (CD) R Williams 4-9-9 R Sidebottom 3 2
4 1020 GLENHAWK M Ryan 7-9-7 C Allen 7 8
5 0041 DIMITRI (CD) C Nelson 4-9-7 (6 ex) M Hills 3 7
8 -0004 STEPOUT (D) M Smyly 4-9-0 W Newnes 6
12 -1403 RECORD WING D H Jones 5-8-11 – 3
15 /000-0 CHRYSIPPOS M Scudamore 6-8-6 John Williams 5
16 0000 SUSSEX QUEEN W Musson 4-8-0 R Fox 4
17 0000 NAJAM C Benstead 4-7-10 D McKay 1

6-4 Dimitri, 5-2 Sir Blessed, 4 Glenhawk, 5 Stepout, 8 Record Wing, 33 others.

4.45 MANTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,997: 1m 70yd) (11)

3 4-124 MIDNIGHT FLIT Thomson Jones 9-7 T Rogers 4
4 3-000 AXKERNISH J Tree 9-6 S Raymont 3
5 01-4 TOVERIS M Stoute 9-8 A Kimberley 2
6 2120 PRINCESS ZITA J Dunlop 9-4 B Rouse 8
9 2003 IT'S KELLY G Balding 8-10 W Higgins 9
11 -1300 SPANISH BOLD M Ryan 8-8 C Allen 7 7
14 0413 EMAD R Hannon 8-5 A McGlone 3 5
17 4111 PRINCE'S HEIR P Cole 8-3 (8 ex) T Quinn 5 6
21 -0000 MARTHA SPANKS C Benstead 7-12 D McKay 1
22 0003 EXPLETIVE D H Jones 7-10 M Hills 3 10
24 0040 ELISETTA M Blanshard 7-8 R Fox 11

11-8 Prince's Heir, 7-2 Toveris, 6 Emad, 8 Midnight Flit, 10 Axkernish, Spanish Bold, 12 Princess Zita, 20 others.

5.15 RAYS STAKES (£690: 1m 2f 22yd) (13)

1 2101 PRINCE BARRINGTON (CD) B Hills 3-9-3 J Reid 2
3 BROBURY D H Jones 4-9-2 A Barclay 5
5 /0000- PRESS BARON P Ashworth 4-9-2 J Wilkinson 11
6 0000/ RARE SCOTCH Mrs N Kennedy 5-9-2 R Curant 7
11 0000 ANGELA EDELSON W Guest 4-8-13 A Kimberley 6
14 WARWICK AIR Mrs A Finch 4-8-13 A McGlone 3 3
16 0 MASTER CARVER G Harwood 3-8-8 A Murray 12
21 GAYGARDEN LADY Peter Taylor 3-8-5 – 10
23 0 OUR CARO P Cole 3-8-5 T Quinn 5 1
24 00-00 RHAKI D Laing 3-8-5 W Newnes 4
25 00-00 RIDGEWAY GIRL P Burgoyne 3-8-5 J Matthias 8
26 00-22 SLIX J Dunlop 3-8-5 B Rouse 9
27 0 SUPERFLOSS R Howe 3-8-5 – 13

4-6 Prince Barrington, 4 Slix, 6 Master Carver, 12 Our Caro, Brobury, 25 others.

Windsor selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.45 Water Moccasin. 3.15 Frogmoor. 3.45 Rufueled. 4.15 Glenhawk. 4.45 Toveris. 5.15 Price Barrington.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.45 Emergency Plumber. 3.15 Frogmoor. 3.45 Ototo. 4.15 Sir Blessed. 4.45 Midnight Flit. 5.15 Angela Edelson.

Leicester

Draw: no advantage

5.50 REARSBY STAKES (3-y-o selling: £809: 7f) (20 runners)

1 1100- PANDAN K Morgan 8-11 D Gray 5
2 2031 EARLY SURPRISE (D) D Morley 8-8 P D Arcy 13
3 3-003 HAGEN'S BARGAIN F Yardley 8-8 S Osborne 7 15
4 0004 IRENE'S PRIDE A Bailey 8-8 B Crossley 10
6 0400 LONG TO SINGO J Etherington 8-8 J Seagrave 19
8 00-00 HOT GOLD H Collingridge 8-6 W R Swinburn 17
9 00 ROIPAUL S Matthews 8-6 DOUBTFUL
11 000-0 BOHEME D Garraton 8-3 C Dwyer 18
12 0000 BREIDDEN ROCK (B) B McMahon 8-3 A Mackay 2
13 0023 CHAMPAGNE MANDY R Hollinshead 8-3 Paul Eddery 6
14 0-000 CLEOBURY KATE J Tierney 8-3 D Dineley 9
15 000-0 COMASCAN D Wintle 8-3 N Howe 3 14
16 00-00 DAME PEGGY (B) J Old 8-3 S Keightley 7 12
17 0003 ECONOMY GIRL (B) K Bridgwater 8-3 J Lowe 20
18 0024 ENGLISH MUFFIN (B) D Laing 8-3 M Wigham 3
22 2000 JOLLY SARA M McCormack 8-3 P Bloomfield 5 11
23 00-00 JOPHIL M Chapman 8-3 S P Griffiths 7 4
25 0000 LINANHOT G Harman 8-3 Gay Kelleway 7 16
32 030-0 SUPERTRIM J Hardy 8-3 N Carlisle 3 1
33 0004 TAGIO G Hunter 8-3 – 8

9-4 Tagio, 7-2 Early Surprise, 6 English Muffin, 10 Champagne Mandy, 12 Jolly Sara, 16 Hagen's Bargain, 20 others.

6.15 LEICESTER TIGERS HANDICAP (£2,074: 1m 4f) (10)

3 1-042 BRILLIANT ROSA (C) M Stoute 3-9-8 W R Swinburn 1
8 12 FOUR CHARACTERS R Baker 4-9-2 Paul Eddery 7
13 0032 MADAM FLUTTERBYE N Vigors 3-8-11 S Dawson 5 3
14 0004 PUFF PASTRY D Morley 3-8-10 S Whitworth 7 10
15 4133 DRAGON FIRE M Eckley 4-8-9 M Rimmer 3 5
19 0004 YORKSHIRE MOORES R Armstrong 3-8-2 Gay Kelleway 7 8
23 4410 ALFIE DICKINS (D) R Hollinshead 5-7-13 W Ryan 5 9
24 02/00 SAUCY SERGENT (CB) B Richmond 6-7-13 N Carlisle 3 4
26 0-000 CASANNA A Hide 4-7-11 B Crossley 2
28 0-000 BURLEY HILL LAD A Cawley 3-7-7 M Fry 3 6

15-8 Brilliant Rosa, 5-2 Four Characters, 5 Madam Flutterbye, 11-2 Alfie Dickins, 8 Dragon Fire, 12 Yorkshire Moores, 20 others.

6.40 MEASHAM HANDICAP (£2,136: 1m 2f) (10)

1 3133 STEEL KID (D) R Armstrong 4-9-13 L Piggott 3
3 2040 SOCKS UP (C) R Houghton 6-9-7 D Price 9
5 121-0 BERTIDA (D) E Eldin 5-9-2 A Mackay 1
13 0-021 RIO DEVA (D) R Hollinshead 5-8-6 (5 ex) W Ryan 5 6
16 0000 SANDICLIFFE AGAIN B Hills 4-8-2 – 4
20 0230 MYSTIC MARGARET (D) A Hide 4-8-0 P Bloomfield 5 2
21 0-02 SAMANDER P Haslam 3-7-13 R Hills 3 10
22 2204 COMTEC PRINCESS (CD) M Ryan 4-7-13 P Robinson 7
29 0000 LAST GUNBOAT A Ingham 3-7-7 R Still 5
35 0004/ LITTLE TYRANT B Richmond 6-7-7 A Proud 8

11-4 Steel Kid, 4 Rio Deva, 5 Socks Up, 6 Bertida, 8 Samander, 14 Comtec Princess, 20 others.

7.10 CHALKIE WHITE STAKES (3-y-o: £1,667: 1m 4f) (12)

2 0-1 LILAC CHARM (D) H Cecil 9-3 L Piggott 5
3 2010 CHIC BOUTIQUE (DB) B Hanbury 9-2 T Ives 3
5 1 MANX (D) J W Watts 9-2 E Hide 11
7 3021 HAUTE HAT S Norton 8-13 J Lowe 2
11 0-440 COYOR D Arbuthnot 8-11 B Crossley 8
13 0000 HARVEST FORTUNE H Collingridge 8-11 G Sexton 7
18 00-00 DR PAVLICK J Bosley 8-8 J Johnson 6
26 0- MIKRO POULAKI C Brittain 8-8 P Robinson 9
27 00-00 NO BUTTS R Hollinshead 8-8 S Perks 4
31 SAISON COQUETTE A Cawley 8-8 M Kettle 10
33 THE KRACK F Yardley 8-8 S Osborne 7 12
34 0 VIMY ROSE M Tate 8-8 S Keightley 7 1

8-11 Lilac Charm, 5 Manx, 10 Chic Boutique, 12 Haute Hat, 20 Coyer, 33 others.

7.40 LANGHAM CLAIMING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,635: 7f) (17)

5 00 SULLY'S CHOICE (B) J Hindley 8-11 B Taylor 8
6 02 TIGERWOOD P M Taylor 8-11 T Rogers 15
8 00 DANCIMO R Williams 8-8 R Cochrane 10
10 401 LEADENHALL BOY R Boss 8-7 L Piggott 7
11 00 RAPID PROGRESS G Hunter 8-7 W R Swinburn 13
14 00 PRETTY PISTOL B Hills 8-4 M Hills 3 6
17 3040 CLIFTON PRIDE (B) W Haigh 8-3 S Webster 4
18 00 KALAROSE J Hardy 8-3 M Birch 17
19 0 VIDEO LAD R Hollinshead 8-3 W Ryan 5 16
22 3000 CLARYON M Ryan 8-0 P Robinson 5
23 MONSETTA P Makin 8-0 Paul Eddery 11
24 00 FALCON FURY J Smith 7-13 P Bloomfield 5 12
25 8 JOHN SILK (B) M Blanshard 7-13 J Lowe 1
30 CAROLINA I Walker 7-10 P Colquhoun 14
32 0 DEAR CLAUDIA G Huffer 7-10 B Crossley 2
33 0 KALAGIRL M Blanshard 7-10 N Adams 7 8
34 0000 SOLVA Mrs C Reavey 7-10 R Hills 3 3

11-8 Tigerwood, 4 Leadenhall Boy, 5 Pretty Pistol, 8 Sully's Choice, 12 Clifton Pride, 16 others.

8.10 LEICESTER TIGERS CUP TREBLE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,940: 6f) (10)

1 010 JUDY'S DOWRY W Wharton 9-7 S Keightley 7 6
7 0202 SHADES OF BLUE (B) M Blanshard 8-12 R Cochrane 4
8 3310 JOEYSAN (C) W O'Gorman 8-11 T Ives 2
9 022 LONELY STREET D Laing 8-11 A Weiss 7 9
10 013 COQUITO'S STAR (DB) B Hanbury 8-11 L Piggott 1
13 030 MOON MELODY W Haigh 8-8 E Hide 7
15 0400 POUSDALE-TACHYTEES (B) Mrs C Reavey 8-3 – 8
17 0040 IT'S THE BEST R Hollinshead 8-1 – 5
21 4121 PANIC STATIONS P Makin 7-7 B Crossley 10
22 3031 NAWAL (D) Thomson Jones 9-2 (7 ex) R Hills 3 3

3 Panic Stations, 4 Nawal, 5 Shades Of Blue, Joeysan, 7 Coquito's Star, 8 Judy's Dowry, 10 Lonely Street, 12 others.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff

5.50 Tagio. 6.15 Four Characters. 6.40 Bertida. 7.10 Lilac Charm. 7.40 Leadenhall Boy. 8.10 Joeyson.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

5.50 Irene's Pride. 6.15 Brilliant Rosa. 6.40 Steel Kid. 7.10 Lilac Charm. 7.40 Leadenhall Boy. 8.10 Nawal.

Worcester NH

2.30 NIMROD HURDLE (3-Y-O novice selling: £524: 2m) (9 runners)

1 bp Alanerry 10-10 W Morris 4
4 Inspired (B) 10-10 J Francome
5 0 Move Again 10-10 S Johnson 4
7 0 Sabine Park 10-10 S Smith Eccles
8 Solid Gem 10-10 P Hobbs
11 Betsey Shannon 10-5 Mr R Harper
12 Flori Wonder 10-5 R Atkins
13 0 Frogmore Sweet 10-5 P Double 4
14 24 Gwynpride 10-5 J Cox

13-8 Inspired, 100-30 Move Again, 5 Gwynpride, 7 Flori Wonder.

3.0 POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE CHASE (Novices: £982: 2m) (10)

1 p- African Vision 8-11-9 J Suthern
2 fp0- Anointed 8-11-9 –
3 4f-1 Another Nitty 7-11-9 R Mann
4 p0p- Broom Tavern 9-11-9 K Mooney
5 0-p2 Dan Dara 8-11-9 W Worthington 7
7 u0p- Juli's Son 9-11-9 –
8 p-04 Osoroyal 7-11-9 Mr A Sharpe 4
10 22-4 Redenham 7-11-9 R Linley
11 0 Say Bois 8-11-9 P Dever 7
13 00-0 Bishops Ride 4-11-0 A Webber

6-4 Another Nitty, 3 Redenham, 5 Dan Dara, 8 Juli's Son.

3.30 CHANSON HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m 4f) (8)

1 30-1 Farolito 4-11-5 J J O'Neill
7 00-2 Lone Raider 6-11-4 J A Harris
12 0p-0 S D Dame 6-11-4 W Elderfield 7
13 044- Sir Fly 6-11-4 K Dickin 7
16 fop- Odd Member 4-11-0 J Wathen 7
19 000- Kilcoseera Belle 5-10-13 W Worthington 7
22 0 Ormskirk Mover 4-10-9 S Morshead
23 0-00 Stretts Girl 4-10-9 Mr A Chamberlain

9-4 Lone Raider, 3 Farolito, 9-2 Ormskirk Member, 6 Sir Fly.

4.0 EDWARD ELGAR CHASE (Handicap: £1,217: 3m) (5)

1 fp-u Silversmith 10-11-10 S Smith Eccles
4 40p- Purple Haze 9-10-10 P Scudamore
5 p-12 No Retreat 11-10-10 (4 ex) P Dever 7
6 f0-4 Sir Fred 7-10-0 C Smith
7 pp-0 Godfrey Secundus 13-10-0 W Morris 4

7-4 Silversmith, 2 Purple Haze, 4 No Retreat, 6 Sir Fred.

4.30 GERONTIUS CHASE (Handicap: £991: 2m 4f) (9)

1 p04 Laser Line 10-12-1 J O'Neill
2 f0f- The Reverend Owen 7-11-5 P Scudamore
3 30p- Benador 12-10-13 Mr D Williams
4 0p-0 Anthony Of Padua 12-10-12 C Smith
5 401- London Journal 8-10-10 R Mann
7 p-00 Warren Gorse 9-10-9 P Carvill
8 0n-p Jacko Boy 8-10-7 O'Halloran
9 40-p Another Cygnet 8-10-6 A Webber
11 04-0 Jolly Red 6-10-0 W Morris 4

Evens Laser Line, 3 The Reverend Owen, 5 London Journal, 8 Anthony Of Padua.

5.0 ENIGMA HURDLE (Handicap: £1,044: 2m) (7)

2 00-1 Admiral Granville 7-11-13 (7 ex) J Francome
3 40-3 Space Ship 7-11-13 (7 ex) P Scudamore
5 0-00 Bannockburn 7-11-13 Mr Chamberlain
6 000- Bears Lady 6-10-13 N Doughty
9 00-2 City Link Express 6-10-11 Steve Knight
10 300 Salad 9-10-8 S Morshead
11 02-0 Merebitour 7-10-8 R Dickin

11-4 Admiral Granville, 100-30 City Link Express, 9-2 Space Ship, 6 Salad.

WORCESTER SELECTIONS (By Our Racing Staff): 2.30 Inspired. 3.0 Another Nitty. 3.30 Lone Raider. 4.0 Silversmith. 4.30 Laser Line. 5.0 Admiral Granville.

Deauville today

PRIX DE LA COTE NORMANDE (Group II: 3-Y-O: £18,298: 1m 2f)

111 Mourjane 9-1 A Lequeux
103 White Spade 8-13 P Paquet
300 Pluralisme 8-13 F Head
040 Castle Guard 8-13 Y Saint-Martin
200 Lovely Dancer 8-9 A Badel
3-01 Lyphard's Special 8-9 G Starkey
132 Hawa Bladi 8-9 S Cauthen
200 Regal Step 8-9 C Asmussen
001 Morcon 8-9 L Piggott
-211 Mille Balles 8-9 H Samani
443 All Systems Go 8-9 G Duffield
-112 Ankara 8-9 P Eddery
142 Pontfol 8-9 G Dubroeucq
000 Naar 8-9 J Mercer

7-2 Pluralisme, 9-2 Hawa Bladi, 5 Mille Balles, 7 Morcon.

Deauville results

PRIX GONTAUT-BIRON (Group III: £14,639: 1m 2f)

GENERAL HOLME ch c by Noholme–General's Sister (K Abdullah) 4-9-1 F Head 1
Great Substance, 5-9-1 A Gibert 2
Dalby Jaguar 5-8-11 P Paquet 3

PARI–MUTEL: Win: 1.40. PL: 1.30, 2.10, 2.10. DF: 6.20. O. Doueb. 1½l, ½l. Miramar Reef 4th. 8 ran.

PRIX JACQUES LE MAROIS (Group I: £32,022: 1m)

LUTH ENCHANTEE, ch f by Be My Guest–Viole d'Amour (P de Moussac) 3-8-6 M Philipperon 1
L'emigrant C Asmussen 2
Montekin Pat Eddery 3

PARI–MUTEL: Win: 14.20. PL: 3.80, 2.00, 5.50. DF: 35.00. J Cunnington, jr. 1½l, 2l. Ma Biche 4th. 10 ran. 1min 35.9sec

PRIX DE PSYCHE (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £14,639: 1m 2f)

GREEN REEF, ch f by Mill Reef–Infra Green (Mme R Ades) 8-12 M Philipperon 1
Sedra Pat Eddery 2
Vachti Y Saint-Martin 3

PARI–MUTEL: Win: 10.70. PL: 4.30, 5.30, 4.20. DF: 134.30. J Cunnington, jnr. Sh nk, ½l. Soigneuse 4th. 12 ran. 2min 9.35sec

● Mick O'Toole's Quilted misses the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup tomorrow. "The going at York is too firm", the Kildare trainer said yesterday morning. O'Toole will, however, have one runner at the meeting. Lady Dara (M J Kinane) will be saddled to oppose Give Thanks in the Yorkshire Oaks tomorrow.

STATE OF GOING (official): Worcester: hard (watered). Windsor: good to firm. Leicester: firm (watered). Tomorrow: York: good to firm. Folkestone: firm (watered).

Saturday's results

Newbury

2.0: 1, Be My Valentine (3-2); 2, Brave Advance (11-1); 3, Sajeda (9-2). Fortysecond Street 5-2 fav. 9 ran.
2.30: 1, Khairpour (9-4 fav); 2, Castle Ring (5-1); 3, Yawa (13-2). 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Millfontaine (5-2 fav); 2, Paris North (5-1); 3, Gay Lemur (6-1). 10 ran.
3.30: 1, Miss Thames (14-1); 2, Razor Sharp (9-1); 3, Tetron Bay (5-1 jt-fav). Lucky Orphan 5-1 jt-fav. 11 ran. NR: Amorone.
4.0: 1, Lake Valentina (12-1); 2, Bassett Boy (14-1); 3, Action Time (16-1). Van Dyke Brown 5-2 fav. 17 ran. NR: Dew Emperor.
4.30: 1, Spark Chief (9-2); 2, Young Inca (9-2); 3, Miss Trill (100-30 jt-fav). Return To Me 100-30 jt-fav. 8 ran.
4.15: 1, Alyana (4-1); 2, Lady Moon (6-4 fav); 3, Sley's Knight (6-1). 9 ran. NR: Streaker.
4.45: 1, Fortune's Guest (15-2); 2, Amenck (2-5 fav); 3, Tom Sharp (14-1). 11 ran.

Wolverhampton

2.15: 1, Italian Secret (15-2); 2, Baker's Double (4-1); 3, Amigo Loco (20-1). Cody Jones 2-5 fav. 6 ran.
2.45: 1, Con's Boy (11-4); 2, Mr Caractacus (16-1); 3, Alocous (11-2). Flame 5-2 fav. 12 ran. NR: Coy Fiola.
3.15: 1, Monetarist (11-4 fav); 2, Merely A Secret (3-1); 3, Shercol (10-1). 7 ran.
3.45: 1, Thunderbridge (4-1 jt-fav); 2, Boxberger Trix (33-1); 3, Veo Bee (20-1); 4, Pokorfayes (6-1). Relative Ease 4-1 jt-fav. 18 ran.

Ripon

1.45: 1, Yaled (7-4 fav); 2, Basia (14-1); 3, Middin Thrang (9-2). 8 ran.
2.15: 1, Singing High (4-5 fav); 2, Eastform (25-1); 3, The Grey Buck (11-1). 7 ran.
2.45: 1, Mazid (4-1); 2, Conrara (3-1); 3, All Agreed (Evens fav). 6 ran.
3.15: 1, Panic Stations (7-2); 2, Joscelina Winifred (7-1); 3, Superb Princess (20-1). Paddy's Fare 100-30 fav. 13 ran. NR: Fred.
3.45: 1, Zabeel (5-2); 2, Guess Who (14-1); 3, Mafaur (8-1). Poppiduk 2-1 fav. 12 ran. NR: Debona.
4.20: 1, Willie Gan (7-1); 2, Little Atom (8-1); 3, Gentle Star (20-1). Bum Up 2-1 fav. 10 ran. NR: Miss Realm.
4.50: 1, Mistoffelees (9-1); 2, Valeno (7-4); 3, Shoebutton (16-1). Country Charm 6-5 fav. 10 ran.

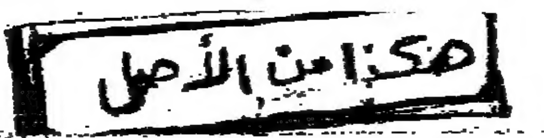
Bangor-on-Dee

2.15: Fanky Angel (8-4 fav). 2, Hardstone (4-1); 3, Handsome Kid (33-1). 14 ran.
2.45: 1, Laser Line (9-4); 2, Artsum (12-1); 3, Nomadic Star (6-4 fav). 4 ran. NR: Fancy Fellow.
3.15: 1, Virbiam (5-4 fav); 2, Love Another (11-4); 3, Gallant Relic (7-2). 6 ran.
3.45: 1, Oparau (11-8 fav); 2, Beaulah (8-1); 3, Pretty Lass (13-8). 10 ran.
4.15: Lottie Lehmann (2-1); 2, Quistador (2-1); 3, Knightrall (10-1). Nutty Slack 15-8 fav. 8 ran.
4.45: 1, Lewis Estates (5-4 fav); 2, Jubilee King (6-1); 3, Sir Fly (8-1). 11 ran. NR: Mazaltov.

Market Rasen

2.30: 1, Hartfield Lad (9-4); 2, Robout (10-11 fav); 3, Perry Trick (10-1). 9 ran. NR: Wolfie.
3.0: 1, Cape Felix (4-5 fav); 2, North Yard (4-1); 3, Double Step (9-1). 8 ran. NR: Some Jinks.
3.30: 1, Ranesar (14-1); 2, Pledgdon Green (11-4); 3, Tommy Gunner (50-1). Melton Ross 5-2 fav. 11 ran.
4.0: 1, Lightning Brigade (9-1); 2, Fanta's Girl (25-1); 3, Upper Ten (20-1). Barron's Leap 9-4 fav. 13 ran.
4.30: 1, Handyled (11-4); 2, Streamon (9-4 fav); 3, Boy Sandford (13-2). 14 ran.
5.0: 1, Greenhill Hall (5-1); 2, Smiling Cavalier (10-1); 3, Deep Ice (16-1). Fordal 5-4 fav. 8 ran.

BLINKERED FIRST TIME: Windsor: 2.45 Steamy, 3.15 Rhaki. Leicester: 5.50 English Muffin. 7.40 Rapid Progress, Clifton Pride, John Silk, 8.10 Coquito's Star.



Educational Appointments

THE FLINDERS UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

LECTURER IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION (SOCIAL WORK)

The University is seeking a person who is qualified and experienced in the provision of direct services to individuals, families and other small client and consumer groups. Preference will be given to applicants with expertise in a field of service as well as in methods of service delivery, who have an interest in and capacity for research in direct service, and who can undertake consultation to community services. The position involves responsibility for teaching advanced level practice courses and the supervision of higher degree students. A higher graduate qualification and relevant teaching experience would be expected. Enquiries of an academic nature may be directed to Professor R. G. Brown.

Salary Scale: A$22,430 – $29,467

An appointment will not be made above the sixth level of the scale, viz. A$27,456.
Further information about this position and the details required of applicants may be obtained from the Secretary General, The Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications should be lodged in duplicate, with the Registrar, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia, 5042, by 30 September, 1983.

university college of swansea

Fixed Term Lecturer

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Fixed Term Lecturer in the Department of Geology. Applicants should have an interest in classic sedimentology and the person appointed would normally be expected to have completed a Ph.D. and have relevant publications. The successful applicant will be required to teach sedimentology and related subjects at all levels in the undergraduate course, play an active part in field work and promote further research activities in the department.

The appointment, which will be for five years from 1 October, 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter, will be made in the lower half of the Lecturer's Scale £7,190 – £14,125 per annum together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Senior Research Assistant

Research Assistant

UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA
Norwich

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP
SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Applications are invited for this post in the School of Development Studies for a fixed period of twelve months from 1 September 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have a strong background in quantitative geography, or regional economics. A related interest in regional development theory and/or regional planning in relation to less developed countries would be an advantage. The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to undergraduate courses ...

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF COMMUNITY AND RACE RELATIONS
DIRECTOR OF CENTRE

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CARDIFF
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
PART-TIME CONSULTANT IN EDUCATION (NEW DIRECTIONS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION)

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER
RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING–LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS BY COMPUTER

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
British Postgraduate Medical Federation
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Animal Productivity/Nutrition

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LECTURESHIP IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EVALUATION OF SHORT TIME WORKING LEGISLATION: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ANALYSES

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

A crisis could shape a career

The next six weeks can be a time of crisis and uncertainty for A level candidates who have not done well. In a series of four articles, Edward Fennell advises on how to make the best of a disappointin g start in higher education.

It is a real teaser to guess whether A level candidates or their parents do more nail-biting at this time of year as exam results are published and there begins the free-for-all to squeeze into the few remaining places in higher education. Many families are able to rejoice at the achievement or required grades, but all too often a slip in one subject leads to near catastrophe. The student is cast down. The parent has to pick up the pieces.

Despite the efforts of careers teachers and advisers, the six weeks following the results are a bedlam of crisis and uncertainty. What could be an orderly adjustment to a sensible contingency plan often ends up as panic and rout as parents scramble to find alternatives for their offspring.

Although the UCCA system works tolerably well for university admissions, arrangements in other sectors of higher education could hardly have been worse planned. With a lack of coordination which effectively encourages students to behave irresponsibly in their applications, there is no sure way of knowing which places are going to be filled, particularly at polytechnics, until the first day of term. Consequently many students are tempted to grab and hold on to more than one offer thereby making a difficult situation even more confused than it need be. When it comes to crude numbers things are definitely tighter.

Unfortunately things are definitely tighter this year than they have been for a long time.

The grades required by admissions tutors in their conditional offers have gone up – often, it would seem, by several points (where an A counts for five points and an E for one). At the University of Surrey, for example, a number of courses (including their much prized prestige Degree in Home Economics) have been closed down. The total of places generally has reduced and the number of applicants has increased. Their method of selection has become more stringent.

It could be argued that this is all to the good and that it was about time the calibre of students in higher education was raised so as to slice off the mediocre. It is an argument which is raging already especially as A level results have been shown to be no predictors of final degree class. In any case there is a realistic claim that as a country we need to raise to a high standard as many young people as possible – even the mediocre. but meanwhile the immediate problem is how best to manipulate the system so as to get on a course which is going to be of long term benefit.

The first question has to be whether higher education is necessarily the best thing. In a number of career areas these days it may well be better to get in post-'A' level, when less maybe expected and the competition may not be as tough, rather than delaying three or four years only to be in a mêlee with thousands of other fresh graduates. So when revising your plans the key decision has to be whether higher education is really *necessary*.

When you make your decision, you need to make a quick excursion around the available options. You may well want to make use of UCCA clearing but only a minority are likely to be successful there. Instead the time has come ro delve into the world of polytechnics in Northern manufacturing towns, into the Higher National Diplomas of the Business and Technician Education Council, and the Diplomas in Higher Education – all of which entitle the students to mandatory awards and are fully part of the higher education provision.

Fortunately there are people available to help. Each year the Department of Education and Science coordinates the Advanced and Further Education Information Service (AFEIS) which provides up-to-date details of where vacancies are still on offer. Regular bulletins are sent out to Local Advisory Officers, numbering this year more than a thousand, who will be operating mostly from the offices of Local Education Authority Careers Services. To get access to this vacancy information and to have an advisory interview all you need do is to contact the local Careers Service for an appointment.

If there is any consolation at all in undertaking a rethink of plans following A level then it is that it provides an opportunity to take stock of medium to long-term career goals. Because of the changes in the employment market, the tightness and competitivness of traditional professions like the law, and the problems encountered by pure arts and social science graduates, it could well be that it is a better long-term bet to take a less fashionable degree or diploma course which is well-rooted in the real world and has good links, through sandwich or industrial placements, with industry or commerce.

In the next three articles in ths series I shall examine in more detail the scope offered by these courses outside the ivory tower world of the university

Next week: Edward Fennell writes about vocational degree courses at polytechnics and institutes of higher education

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Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

WHO CAN BRING a clean thing out of an unclean? not one Job 14. 4

BIRTHS

AUGUST. – On August 10th in Norwich, to Lilias and Adrian, a son Charles Anthony

BOTT – On August 11th at the Frimley Park Hospital, Camberley, to Diana (nee Robinson) and Terence, a daughter Caroline Mary Selina

BUTLER On August 6th at St Teresa's Hospital, Wimbledon, to Jennifer and Len – A son William a brother for Oliver

CARGIN. – On August 8th at B.M.H. Berlin, to Rosamund (nee Fitzgerald) and Johnnie, a daughter, Sophie Catherine Rose, a sister for Charlotte

CHARRINGTON – On Aug 6 in Sydney Australia to John & Pamela – a son John

FENELON. – On 28th July to Jennifer (nee Brownlee) and Lawrence ...

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHATEVER HAPPENED to the Boat People? Documentary publicizing the plight of the British Vietnamese, made with Ockenden Venture's cooperation, needs funding urgently. Donations: Ian Stuart, C/o Ockenden Venture, Woking GU22 7UU

AMERICAN in dark spectacles and light tan bush jacket would like to hear from girl in red and white ensemble accompanied by family, encountered on San Francisco Bay cruise, early August 1981. Please reply to Tom, PO Box 390052, Mountain View, CA 94040, USA

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TWICKENHAM County School For details of reunion of staff and pupils (1951 1957) on September 17, 1983, please contact Glam (01 653 3862 after 6 pm)

GEORGE you were right about the tomatoes J M

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather, travel information.
6.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Sue Cook share the sofa to introduce news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and regional news on the quarter-hour; sport at 6.43, 7.18 and 8.18; morning papers delivered at 7.32 and 8.32; Family Finance feature (6.45-7.00) and Cooking with Glynn Christian (8.45-9.00).
9.00 Hey Look . . . That's Me! Chris Harris, that is, an eccentric entertainer who seeks out enterprising youngsters on this summer tour by bicycle.
9.25 Jackanory. Five morning stories by Berlie Doherty and read by Nerys Hughes, each featuring the same gang of children from a northern terrace (r) 9.40 The Wombles (r) 9.45 Why Don't You . . . ? School-holiday hints (r) 10.10 Closedown.
10.55 Cricket. Over to Lord's for the fourth day of the Third Test between England and New Zealand.
1.05 News, weather with Richard Whitmore and Vivien Creegor. 1.22 Financial Report and subtitled news headlines. 1.25 Cheek-a-Block. Fred Harris with word show for infants (r).
1.40 Cricket: Third Test.
4.18 Play School (see BBC 2, 10.30am) 4.45 Scooby and Scrappy Doo. Cartoon. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.15 The Red Hand Gang send out an SOS in this last chapter of the adventure for children (r).
5.40 News, weather.
6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Doctor Who: The Visitation. Beware the terrible, untriendly extra-terrestrials menacing 17th century England, according to this story in four nightly parts with Peter Davison as the dimension-hopping Time Lord. Michael Robbins guests as an actor who assists the Doctor and his companions (r).
6.50 World of Wildlife: Day of the Zebra. Respected animal photographer Maurice Tibbles returned from Africa with this diary of survival, directed by John Sparks and following a day in the life of a family of zebra. Predatory lions and hyenas are two of the biggest threats to the wobbly newly-born of the family.
7.20 Matt Houston. Hollywood actor Martin Landau guests in this episode as a criminal of international repute whose son seems to be following in his footsteps. Junior tries to shoot a senator but is stopped by the playboy private eye.
8.10 Chinese Characters. Impressions of everyday life behind the bamboo curtain, photographed clandestinely by Frenchman Antoine Fournier during successive visits to Canton.
9.00 News, weather with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: The Incredible Journey of Dr Meg Laurel (1979). Overlong TV movie offers the erstwhile Bionic Woman Lyndsay Wagner as a pioneering physician who returns from the city to introduce modern medicine into a superstitious, bigoted, hillbilly community in the Appalachian mountains during the 1930s. Jane Wyman plays a sort of local witchdoctor, and her greatest obstacle, while Dorothy McGuire, James Woods and Gary Lockwood also appear. Guy Green also directs Friday night's film. The Magus, though he's not entirely to blame here.
11.45 News Headlines, weather.
11.50 Closedown.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain. Nick Owen and Anne Diamond introduce news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 8.59; Sport 6.45, 7.45, 8.36; Morning papers at 7.09; Gardening with Fred Strangwood [illegible] summer draw by Irene Handl for Help the Aged 7.00; Diet with Diana Dors, 7.10 (from Friday); Star Romance at 8.05. Roland Rat, meanwhile, visits Oxford from 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines, followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Science International. 10.35 Friends of My Friends. 11.00 Little House on the Prairie. 11.50 Cartoon Time.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. 12.10 Let's Pretend. 12.30 The Questors. Brian Trueman sniffs out glue users, from plane-makers to British Leyland, who have bonded together in 115 mph plastic and alloy prototype giving an enviable 61 mpg.
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Chisholms.
2.30 Film: Nowhere to Hide (1977). US Marshall Lee Van Cleef must get hit-man-turned-squealer Tony Musante to the witness box before the mob get to him.
3.50 Cartoon Time. 4.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Julia McKenzie tells the story of Tubby the Train. (r) 4.15 Victor and Maria. 4.20 The New Fantastic Four. 4.45 A Musical World: Sky High. Musical drama by the pupils of Hatton School, in Derbyshire, highlights a conflict of personal and communal interests in a close-knit village.
5.15 PS It's Paul Squire. Comedy.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 What It's Worth. Sally Hawkins replies to consumers.
6.35 Crossroads. Terry turns to Kath for a favour.
7.00 The Krypton Factor. Four more for the mind and body challenge.
7.30 Coronation Street. Having spilled the beans about local youth club closures, Ken Barlow demands anonymity.
8.00 It's Your Move. Having won a prize at the Montreux Festival, the silent comedy by and with Eric Sykes enjoys a rerun. Sykes and Tommy Cooper play removal men hired by unwitting newly-weds. Richard Briers, Bernard Cribbins, Jimmy Edwards, Irene Handl, Brian Murphy, Andrew Sachs, Bob Todd and Sylvia Syms helped make silence (save for the occasional grunt, squeal and groan) golden. (r)
8.30 World in Action: A Widow's Story. Moving follow-up to the fate of a family whose man fought for the Falklands (see Choice).
9.00 Minder. Terry's old cellmate, Jack 'Olly' Wragg, returns from Spain, where he runs a pub, eager to open a bodega in Soho. But others settle old scores. (r)
10.00 News at Ten. Followed by Thames News Headlines.
10.30 Looks Familiar. Showbiz nostalgia evoked by smashing film clips and scratchy 78s. Ian Carmichael, Leslie Caron and Mike Yarwood are guests of Denis Norden.
11.00 Film: The Long Day's Dying (1968). Morbid anti-war piece has three British paras dying fruitlessly, sequestered from their unit behind enemy lines. Notable to an early appearance by Tom Bell. He co-stars with David Hemmings, Alan Dobie and Tony Beckley under Peter Collinson's direction.
12.40 Night Thoughts. Nightly meditations by Dr Una Kroll.

Here's Lucy: Lucille Ball (Channel 4, 6.30pm)

CHOICE

● Two aspects of war, unfortunately overlapping each other tonight. THE ZIMBABWE TAPES (Radio 4, 8.00 pm), David Caute's drama documentary, is set amid the war over Rhodesia/Zimbabwe between 1976 and 1980. It concerns the role of propaganda and the refraction of truth. Peter Jeffrey plays a white farmer captured by Robert Mugabe's guerillas and forced to record their armed struggle, to counteract his previous propaganda broadcasts. Interestingly, most of the sound inserts in the play were actually taped by the author during the war, and catalogue the experiences of villagers and "freedom fighters". The National Theatre's John Matshikiza plays the guerilla Commander Victory, while Nigel Graham speaks the narration.
● In A WIDOW'S STORY (ITV, 8.30 pm), World in Action follows up the cruel fate of housewife and mother Elaine Evans, whom we last met when her Royal Marine husband Ken had sailed off to war in the South Atlantic. "Like a bad penny, he'll probably turn up again", his worried wife reassured herself. But just four days after her prediction was screened, Ken Evans was killed, in an Argentinian air raid. Statistically, he was one of 250 British servicemen who forsook their lives for the Falklands. Tonight's report asks his widow what his loss has meant to the family, one of whom is a Marine cadet as his father once was. Mrs Evans recalls the happy scenes of reconciliation for other families when the Task Force returned trailing clouds of glory. She also reminds us of the harrowing choice faced by all the widows, on where their husbands should be buried. Ken remained, in a corner supposedly now forever Britain, and his widow explains how important it is for her visit his grave and the spot where he fell.
● BEND! BEND! BEND! (BBC 2, 7.45 pm) is a delightful, diverting and deliciously sceptical QED repeat, on the 'science' of bending spoons by mind over matter. Ten years ago, Yuri Geller reduced a mountain of cutlery to scrap metal and suddenly awakened apparently dormant paranormal powers in youngsters all over the world. Cynics, of course, excuse it all as trickery and sleight of hand, just because the powers seem to desert spoon-benders as soon as a film camera or scientist comes too near.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Urban Development. 6.55 Maths: 7.20 Cancer: Terminal Care; 7.45 The Adam Smith Lecture; 8.10 Closedown.
10.30 Play School: Sophie and Jack (as on BBC 1, 4.20) 10.55 Closedown.
4.15 Cricket: continued Test coverage.
6.15 Topper: Fifties American television comedy. Respected banker Mr Topper strikes gold in Alaska. Leo G Carroll stars.
6.40 Cartoon Two.
6.55 Six Fifty-five. Class in the courtyard, led by Barbara Courtenay-King and her Auvergne songbook. Julian Lloyd Webber, Rod Argent and the Gabrieli String Quartet assist.
7.25 News summary, weather.
7.30 A Moment to Talk. No clock-conscious overseer waiting out of shot this week. The vociferous group invited by producer Philip Donnellan to speak their mind have much to complain about and plenty of time in which to do it. They are all unemployed Asians in Bradford.
7.45 Q.E.D: Bend! Bend! Bend! (see Choice).
8.20 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Another celebration of unusual powers, like those of Chinaman Chung Ling Soo, whose show-stopping speciality was to catch on a plate marked bullets fired from a gun. Unfortunately he was killed presenting this feat at the Wood Green Empire in March 1918. Paul Daniels revives the act, though not poor Mr Soo, assisted by the very man who fired the ill-fated shot 65 years ago. (r)
9.00 Call My Bluff. White liars Frank Muir and Arthur Marshall, allotted Margaret Howard and Tim Rice, Ruth Lanska and Nigel Havers.
9.30 One Man and His Dog. Welsh heat of the sheepdog trials.
10.10 Motives. Dr Anthony Clare to Sid Weighell, the former General Secretary of the NUR: "What was your mother like?" Mr Weighell: "What do you mean, what was she like?" Dr Clare explains, Mr Weighell replies, "Well, mother played the organ". In fairness to the good doctor, Mr Weighell did elaborate, crediting to her his brand of socialism as "non-conformist, based on the Baptist chapel". But it seems to me that this supposedly analytical series has rarely lifted beyond the chat-show level.
10.50 Newsnight.
11.40 Cricket: Test match highlights.
12.10 Open University: Landslips. Half a village slipped into the River Severn in 1951; 12.35 Finance of Social Community Work; 1.00 Corrosion Prevention on Oil Rigs. Ends at 1.30.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 Making the Most Of . . . Cheap thrills series rides the Worth Valley Railway, as an example of low cost family travel for fun. Ashley Jackson continues his feature on oil painting, and ace photographer Heather Angel visits a disused railway embankment.
6.00 Mainscape. Staying with steam, this study of its impact on Britain's green and pleasant landscape considers the spread of the iron way in Victorian and Edwardian times, and the legacy of Isambard Kingdom Brunel's monumental work for the Great Western.
6.30 Here's Lucy. Zany comedienne Lucille Ball as a widow working (on screen) for co-star Gale Gordon, and off for herself, as head of Lucille Ball Productions. This episode watches the confusion mount as she tries to help her kids pay a big bill for her birthday dinner (r).
7.00 Channel 4 News.
7.50 Comment. Anthony Shang, the Ghanaian writer and journalist.
8.00 Archie Bunker's Place. His wife Edith's attempts to alleviate the energy crisis demand a stronger constitution than Archie's. Carroll O'Connor plays the opinionated hero of Norman Lear's comedy, originally adapted from Johnny Speight's Till Death Us Do Part, though heavily diluted.
8.30 City Centre Cycling. Round three of the Kellogg's Cycling Championships tears through the sealed-off streets of Nottingham, with the cameras mounted on motorbikes to keep up with the action. Manchester and Birmingham become no-go areas in future weeks as riders from Britain and abroad pedal furiously in pursuit of vital league points. The appropriately-named Steve Rider is our host.
9.30 Ear to the Ground. News magazine by and for young people examines some of the problems that face would-be Seb Coes and goes into the question of sports sponsorship.
10.30 Film: The Bigamist (1953)*. He's travelling salesman Edmond O'Brien, "Wanted by two women" according to the posters of the time. They are played by Joan Fontaine and Ida Lupino, who also directed (hence its inclusion in the current Women on Film season) while Edmund Gwenn is an investigator who uncovers their common interest. To the credit of all concerned, this moralistic melodrama rarely winces. Ironically, writer-producer Collier Young was married to both Ida Lupino and Joan Fontaine – though not at the same time.
12.00 Close.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Second to the Right and Straight on Till Morning by Lance Salway. First of five parts. Read by Karl Johnson. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News; Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
10.00 News; A Small Country Living. Magazine for people in the countryside.
10.30 Morning Story: The Shepherd's Magic Crook by Dougie Orr. Read by Fraser Kerr.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits the Gower Peninsula.
11.48 Poetry Please! The readers: Andrew Sachs and Isabel Dean.†
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Around the World in 25 Years with Johnny Morris. Today: Germany and Holland. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.00 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes an investigation into freak weather conditions by Lyn Ten Kate, and episode 9 of The Plague Dogs, read by Martin Jarvis.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: A Quiet Place in the Country, by Max Williams. A comedy about a bank raid plan that goes wrong because of a rugby team (r).
4.17 Music and Picture. Film and television music. Devised by Natalie Wheen.
4.40 Story Time: The Master by T. H White, abridged for radio in ten parts (1). Read by John Graham.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Quote . . . Unquote.†
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play: The Zimbabwe Tapes by David Caute (see Choice).
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: In the Cage by Henry James (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Travellers Tales. Nine programmes in which the adventures and reflections of composers abroad are recounted (3). Tonight: Milhaud in Italy and the Americas. With John Livesey as Milhaud.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF with above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Going Solo. 11.30-12.10am Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part one. Haydn (Piano Trio in C, H XIV C) and Finzi (Cello Concerto – played by Yo Yo Ma);†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Boyce (Symphony No 8), Ponce, arang. Segovia (Three Popular Mexican Songs), Mercandante (Flute Conc. in E minor), and Roussel (Symphonic Poem: Pour une fete de printemps).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mendelssohn (Cello Sonata in D, Op 58, and Violin Concerto in E minor, Op 64 – Kyung-Wha Chung as soloist).†
10.00 Schubert and Beethoven: Piano recital by Martin Hughes. Sonata in A minor, D 537, and Sonata in F minor, Op 57.†

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Wagner: A Faust Overture Schumann: Cello Concerto in A minor.
8.30 Six Pieces for orchestra, Op 6. Strauss: Tod und Verklärung. European Community Youth Orchestra. Conductor: Claudio Abbado. Soloist: Natalia Gutman (cello). Radio 3. Stereo.

10.55 Stravinsky: Suite No 1 for Small Orchestra; Violin Concerto (Itzhak Perlman is soloist) and Suite No 2 for Small Orchestra. On records.†
11.30 Elgar and Mahler: song recital by Anne Collins (cont.) with Paul Hamburger at the piano. Includes Elgar's Seven Lieder, Op 16 and Mahler's Fruhlingsmorgen.†
12.15 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Mozart (Symphony No 35 in D) and Bartok (Piano Concerto No 1, played by Angela Brownridge).†
1.00 News.
1.05 The Passions of the Soul: Baroque music concert, with works by Biber, Froberger, Bruhns, Schmelzer. On records.†
2.00 Music by British Composers: Includes works by Ireland (A London Overture), George Butterworth (Rhapsody: A Shropshire Lad), Ethel Smythe (Two interlinked French Folk Melodies) and Phyllis Tate (Suite: London Fields).†
3.00 New Records: Includes Polish Chamber Orchestra playing Vivaldi's The Four Seasons; Mozart's Violin Sonata in C, K 296 played by Oscar Shumsky and Artur Balsam (piano) and Sibelius's Symph. No 7 played by Philharonia Orch. under Ashkenazy.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Presented by Natalie Wheen. Includes Bridge's Phantasm for piano and orchestra (at 6.00).
6.30 Music for Organ: Gaston Litaize plays in the Church of the Cross, Lahti, Finland. Works by Messiaen, Litaize and de Grigny.
7.05 A Stubborn Skill: Professor John Lucas, Head of English and Drama at Loughborough University, examines George Crabbe's contribution to the English novel. Readings by Sean Barrett.
7.30 Proms 83: From the Royal Albert Hall. Part one: Wagner, and Schumann (see panel).
8.10 Summer Excursions: Crewe Rail and Darby Road. With A H Halsey.
8.30 Proms 83: Part two. Webern and Strauss (see panel).
9.20 Piano Trios: Includes the first UK broadcast of Philip Wilby's Piano Trio and Smetana's Trio in G minor, Op 15 (played by Leonardo Trio).
10.10 Elizabeth Maconchy: Reflections (1961); and The Leaden Echo and the Golden Echo. With the Nash Ensemble and Sarah Leonard (soprano).
10.45 Five Minutes: John Forrest reads Paula Kelly's murder story.
10.50 Jazz in Britain: with Charles Fox. Medium Frequency/Medium Wave as vhf above except: 10.55am-6.30pm Cricket: Third Test. England v New Zealand at Lord's, fourth day including 1.05 News 1.10 Call the Commentators. VHF Only – Open University: 6.15am Poetry: Surrealism 6.35-6.55 Music Interlude 11.20pm Psychology and Jane Eyre 11.40-12.0 Who Will Care for me While I'm Dying?

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Whicker's World.† 12.00 pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results, 7.28 Cricket Desk.† 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and the Big Band Era.† 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of Jazz.† 9.30 Star Sound. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Pop Score, with David Hamilton, Freddie Garrity, Ray Moore and Duggie Brown. 10.30 Late Night Larry with Larry Grayson (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Ray Moore with Two's Best.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt introduces You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight. (MF/MW). 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Peter Powell with the Radio 1 Roadshow in Bournemouth. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 Mike Smith. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform 9 with Janice Long. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel † 12.00 midnight Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 My Music. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Summer Excursions. 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Kings of Jazz. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Off the Label. 11.30 Summer Excursions. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 The Ten Commandments. 2.15 Letter from Ireland. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Musical Yearbook. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.30 Sports International. 6.00 Network UK. 6.15 What's New. 6.30 Europe's Untidy Peace. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Ten Commandments. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Words and Music. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.
All times in GMT

BBC 1 BBC Wales: 1.22-1.25 News of Wales Headlines 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines 6.0-6.25 Wales Today 11.45 News. Weather Scotland: 9.0-10.10 Closedown 1.20-1.25 Scottish News 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland 11.45 News and Weather Northern Ireland: 9.0-10.10 Closedown 1.22-1.25 Northern Ireland News 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News 6.0-6.25 News at six and summerscene 11.45 News and weather England: 6.0-6.25 Regional news magazines. 11.50 Close

S4C Starts 2.20pm Mali a Maldwyn. 2.35 Interval. 3.40 Today's History. 4.05 Birds of Britain. 4.35 Women Under Siege. 5.00 Pili-Pala. 5.05 Disgyn I'r Haul. 5.35 Comedy Classics. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Chwechawd Pili-Droed Cymru. 8.00 Hapnod. 8.30 Opus 3. 9.00 Film: Arsenic and Old Lace. 11.00 International Bowls. 11.55 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm We'll Tell you a Story. 1.30 Entertainers. 2.00 Best Sellers. 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15 At Ease. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Vince Hill. 6.30 Definition. 10.35 Curtain Raiser. 10.40 Film: And Now The Screaming Starts. 12.15 Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am European Folk Tales. 10.40 Art of Ceramic Firing. 10.55 Aubrey. 11.00 Owzat! 11.30 Cartoon. 11.35-12.00 Kum Kum. 1.20pm News and Lookaround. 1.30 Britannia. 2.00 Film: Dirty Money (Alain Delon). 3.50-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Possessions. 12.05am Closedown.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 10.25am Space 1999. 11.15 Cartoon. 11.25 Target the Impossible. 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00-4.00 Film: World in His Arms (Gregory Peck). 5.15-5.45 At Ease. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Hobby Horse. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Simon and Simon. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 News. 12.03 Closedown. more

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40 Soccer Skills. 11.05 Spellbinders. 11.30-12.00 Laurel and Hardie*. 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Fit for Living. 2.00-4.00 Film: Son of Monte Cristo (Louis Hayward). 5.15-5.45 Adventures of Niko. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Star Class. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon 10.45 Wild Canada 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy 1.20pm News 1.30 Allan Stewart Show 2.00-4.00 Film: Scared Stiff 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00 Survival 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 Speedway 11.15 Love American Style 12.15am Other Alliance, Closedown

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am History of the Car. 10.50 Father Murphy. 11.40-12.00 Sport Billy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.00 Charlie's Angels. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.35 About Gaelic. 11.00 Late Call. 11.05 Lou Grant. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am 3-2-1 Contact. 10.00 Morning Serial. 10.25 Jump. 10.50-12.00 Film: Swiss Miss* (Laurel and Hardy). 1.20pm News. 1.30 Come Close. 1.45 Film: Amsterdam Affair (William Marlowe). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Crown Green Bowls. 11.30 News. 11.35 Come Close. 11.50 Two of Us. 12.20am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30am Stingray. 10.50 Dick Tracy. 11.00 Poseidon Files. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 This Afternoon in Belfast. 2.00-4.00 Film: Jigsaw* (Jack Warner). 5.15-5.45 Laurel and Hardy. 6.00 At Ease. 6.30 News. 6.35-7.00 Down to Earth – Summer Show. 9.00-10.00 Magnum. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 I Simply Can't See. 11.30 Film: Serena (Honor Blackman). 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Soccer Skills. 10.50 Abigail. 11.00 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.25 Once Upon A Time. . . Man. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Cartoon. 1.40 Film: Swiss Miss* (Laurel and Hardy). 3.00 Fit for Living. 3.30-4.00 Royal Family. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Hill Street Blues. 10.30 Film: Staircase (Richard Burton). 12.20am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Greatest Thinkers 10.55 Man Makes a Desert 11.05 Story Hour 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel 1.20pm News 1.30 Film: Wall of Death (Laurence Harvey)* 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters 5.15-5.45 Benson 6.00 Calendar 6.30-7.00 Calendar Calling 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 Standard Bearers 11.00 Hill Street Blues 12.00 Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.25 Conway Twitty in Concert. 11.20 Flying Kiwi. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Ill-Met By Moonlight (Dirk Bogarde) 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Summer at Six. 6.30-7.00 Star Class. 10.30 Film: Lady in the Car with Glasses and a Gun (Samantha Eggar). 12.20am News. 12.25 Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Cartoon 10.45 Wild Canada 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy 1.20 News 1.30pm Entertainers 2.00 Best Sellers 3.50-4.00 Cartoon 5.15-5.45 At Ease 6.00 Today South West 6.30-7.00 Definition 10.35 Postscript 10.40 Film: And Now The Screaming Starts 12.15am Closedown

TVS As London except: 9.25am-9.30 News. 9.28 Sesame Street. 10.25-12.00 Film: Wombling Free. 1.20pm News. 1.30 This Sporting Summer. 2.00-4.00 Film: Conspiracy of Hearts. (Lilli Palmer). 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Over The Garden Wall. 10.30 Bottom Line. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Looking back with the Great Western

By Kenneth Gosling

When the photographers of the Great Western Railway went out with their plate cameras at the turn of the century they brought back not only pictures of trains, stations and newly-appointed station-masters but a unique record of life in town and country.

Their glass negatives gathered dust in hundreds of boxes stored at Paddington station, west London. Little of their work appeared on seaside posters or as views in railway carriages.

Now Mr Alan Brock, a photographic consultant, has begun cataloguing and processing a quarter of a million negatives retrieved from storage as part of a joint



Mr Brock: Cataloguing the past.

venture by British Rail and the Oxford Publishing Company.

Mr Brock, aged 52, had twice been made redundant when he heard of the collection. His task could last many years and it is bound to add immeasurably to pictorial knowledge of British life between the late 1880s and the 1940s.

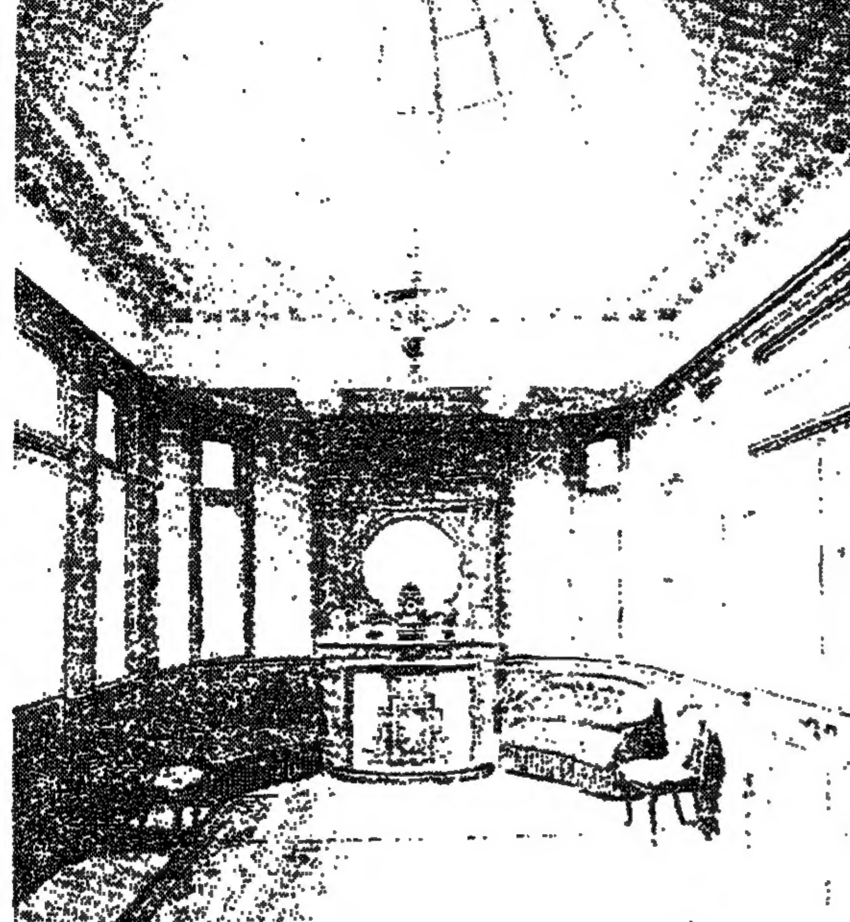
The pictures include many that are not identified because photographers did not list them.

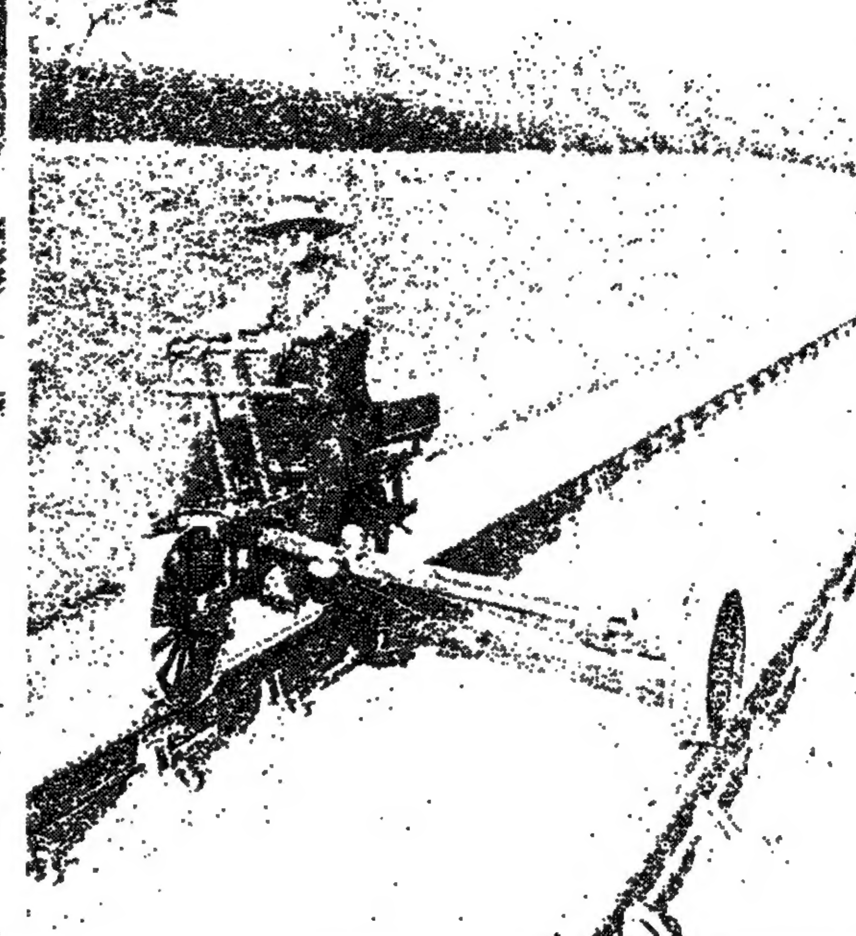
The ladies having a chat look Welsh but Mr Brock cannot be certain: the railway ganger on his self-propelled trolley is certainly vintage 1900: and there is no dispute that the magnificently decorated and furnished apartment was once Queen Victoria's official station waiting room at Windsor.

Mr Brock has already produced subject lists of many categories in the collection. From one ledger alone he produced 10,000 items.

His lists are available to anyone who cares to send him a stamped self addressed envelope to 302 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth, Dorset.







Letter from Moscow

Andropov breaks with the seaside routine

Where do Russian leaders go in summer? The traditional answer is the Black Sea, although in this (as in other things) Mr Andropov seems to have a style of his own.

The first elite dachas at Sochi were built at the turn of the century. The Tsar's pseudo-Renaissance palace at Livadia, along the coast at Yalta, was completed in 1911. It served as the site of the 1945 Yalta conference, no doubt because Stalin liked the climate (even in February).

Khrushchev preferred palm-fringed Pitsunda, on the Georgian Black Sea coast, but Brezhnev moved the Kremlin's summer headquarters back to the Crimea, and spent many an August sailing, sunbathing and receiving foreign guests at Oreanda, looking for all the world like one of President Nixon's less savoury business companions, in his windcheater and dark glasses.

Each new Soviet leader always finds fault with his predecessor's summertime arrangements, so that the whole paraphernalia of presidential communications, including the hotline to the White House, has to be carted off to some new specially-equipped dacha.

Mr Andropov has full access to the Politburo Crimean dachas. But he seems to prefer to spend his leisure time (when he has any) in the mountains of his native Caucasus.

Mr Andropov has a new and fully-equipped dacha just outside Moscow, so that he can enjoy the woods and the Moscow River while being able to dash down to the Kremlin in a convoy of black limousines if the need arises.

He also has a presidential flat not far from the city centre, on the same street as The Times office, but does not often use it, possibly because it now bears a plaque saying: "Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev lived here."

But when the sun sparkles above the mountain lakes and meadows of the Caucasus, Mr Andropov is drawn to the spa of Kislovodsk, about 3,000 ft above sea level. Kislovodsk is not far from the Soviet leader's birthplace in the Stavropol region.

It has long been a centre for the treatment of nervous and cardiac disorders, not to mention kidney complaints and diabetes, all of which sounds like a summary of Mr Andropov's last check-up.

The spa was founded in 1823, and produces the only drinkable Russian mineral water, called Narzan. At the exclusive sanatorium at Red Stones (so named because of the red sandstone formations; there are also grey stones and blue stones) VIPs can take a rest cure while gazing at a backcloth of snow-capped peaks and mountain greenery.

Or they can take the waters at the spa, with its English Gothic revival (1849) and Indian imperial (1903) style buildings.

Both the spas in the Caucasus and the beach resorts of the Black Sea are popular with less elevated Russians, although the accommodation and service are somewhat less exclusive.

In Russia there is no question of checking into the hotel of your choice. Factories and offices across the Soviet Union issue "houses of rest" and sanatoria.

The conditions may be sparse, but putyovkas are much sought after, and holidaymakers say they live like kings for a few weeks compared to the drudgery of their daily lives.

Most Russians expect their leaders to live well and do not seem to resent ostentatious privilege (not aloud at any rate).

As they sunbathe at Suchi and Sukhumi, Soviet holidaymakers are aware that their leaders enjoy a more luxurious lifestyle behind well-guarded walls, but say there is not much they can do about it and admit they would probably do the same if they were in power.

In this sense, Mr Andropov, while satisfyingly stern and disciplinarian over public policy, is rather disappointingly austere and spartan in private life. Russians indentify rather more with Brezhnev, who unashamedly enjoyed the good life.

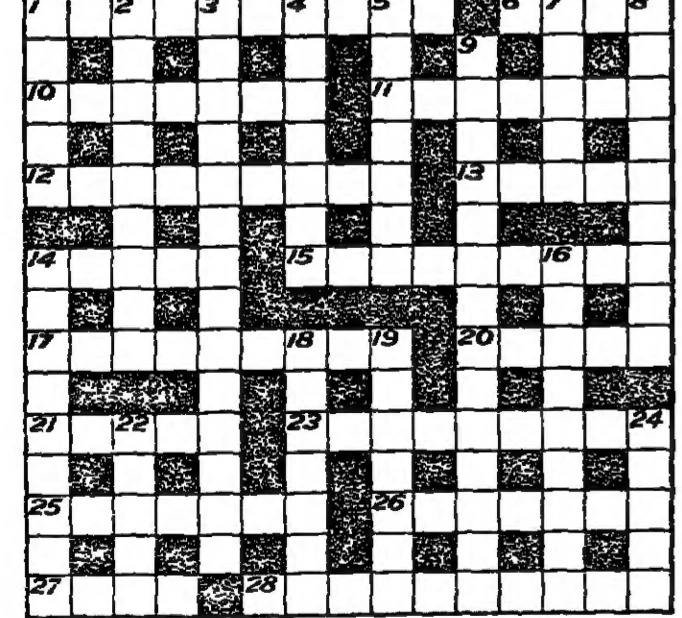
Not long before he died he invited a foreign communist leader to his Crimean dacha and sat with him on the vast and otherwise empty beach. Drinking cognac brought out by the dacha servants and listening to dissident songs on a portable gramophone, Brezhnev was observed by a Moscow intellectual who was holidaying on a VIP beach near by.

It is difficult to imagine the Narzan-sipping Mr Andropov either getting mellow on the beach over a bottle of cognac or allowing anyone to get close enough to watch him.

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,208



ACROSS

1 Fine art that adds fictitious detail (10).
6 Polish enthusiast (4).
10 Early stages Wordsworth connected with heaven (7).
11 Sound advice to act as old magistrate, so as to dispossess (7)
12 Anger about nearly all French hangers-on (9).
13 Makes flat for senior churchman in quarters (5).
14 A cast it's a pleasure to have (5).
15 Science of words is gloomy yet needs revision (9).
17 Dangerous line for those seeking promotion in Lilliput (9).
20 One-man drawing device (5).
21 In which Hengist and Horsa break a sword (5).
23 Boy meets girl – divine intuition (9).
25 How to hold something you mustn't touch (2,5).
26 One held by landlord as a man of property (7).
27 How minute a bird can be (4).
28 The fly in the Cock Robin affair (3-7).

DOWN

1 Roman magistrate rising to suppress a letter (5).
2 Suiting – and what it should do when made up (9).
3 Odd mixture of all Romans assemble with hesitation (6,8).
4 Light work for those who don't (or rather do) mind children (3,4).
5 A swindle in the light of day, this deprivation (7).
7 A way of treating practice (5).
8 In this race more than one stroke is possible (4-5).
9 What a bind for Romeo and Juliet! (4-6,4).
14 A possible misfit, she has an irrational obsession (9).
16 There may lie no hope, perhaps, for a man of taste (9).
18 Remain too long on strike, Guy (7).
19 Hair that shoots up under shock treatment? (7).
22 Suck up no bill (5).
24 Used for weaving travellers' tales? (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,207 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 8

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings by Dennis Knight and Constance Stubbs, The Hadleigh Gallery (Odds & Ends Scullery), 131 High Street, Hadleigh, Ipswich: Tues to Sat 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 5, closed Wed afternoon (until Sept 3).

Local Look: Countryside exhibition, Brook, Isle of Wight: Mon to Sat 10.30 to 6.30, Sun 2.30 to 6 (until Aug 31).

Through Children's Eyes, Arts Council exhibition, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30 (until Sept 11).

Last chance to see

Works by Susan Horsfield and Herbert Morel, Halesworth Gallery, Steeple End, Halesworth, Suffolk: Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 3 to 6 (ends Friday).

Talks, lectures

Kenya and Uganda, by Mike Knowles, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 10.30.

Music

Organ recital by Rowland Cotterill, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Douglas Town Band, Sea Terminal, Douglas, Isle of Man, 8.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000: 3KK 918658 (the winner comes from Norfolk); £50,000: 10KN 743934 (Merseyside); £25,000: 22ZN 322904 (London borough of Haringey).

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	29.45	27.90
Belgium Fr	83.50	79.50
Canada $	1.89	1.81
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.35
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.50
France Fr	12.53	11.98
Germany DM	4.19	3.99
Greece Dr	143.00	132.00
Hongkong $	11.55	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.32	1.26
Italy Lira	2470.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	384.00	364.00
Netherlands Gld	4.67	4.45
Norway Kr	11.62	11.05
Portugal Esc	188.00	178.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.84
Spain Pta	231.50	220.50
Sweden Kr	12.24	11.64
Switzerland Fr	3.37	3.20
USA $	1.52	1.47
Yugoslavia Dnr	163.00	151.00

Retail Price Index: 336.5.

London: The FT Index closed down 3.8 on Friday at 722.1.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 8.44 on Friday at 1182.83.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

		Index	Average price (£)	% change – over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977	December	100.0	14,757			
1978	December	121.1	17,868	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979	December	151.0	22,281	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980	December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981	January	167.7	24,750	8.9	2.4	0.8
	April	170.5	25,164	7.5	1.5	1.7
	July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	-1.5
	October	159.7	23,562	-4.1	-6.4	-4.9
1982	January	163.1	24,072	-3.7	-2.1	2.4
	April	159.1	24,949	-1.6	+8.1	+3.6
	July	174.5	25,745	4.7	7.0	3.2
	October	184.2	27,178	15.6	8.9	5.6
1983	January	182.0	26,858	11.6	4.3	-1.2
	March	185.0	27,300	12.0	0.7	-0.8
	April	188.4	27,798	11.4	2.3	3.5
	May	190.5	28,108	11.1	2.0	2.3
	June	193.3	28,525	12.2	3.9	4.5
	July	196.6	29,012	12.7	8.0	4.4

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preced'g year	6mths	3mths
North	21,934	12.8	6.7	6.4
Yorks/Humber	21,346	12.4	12.0	7.0
North-west	24,077	12.4	14.4	9.7
East Midlands	24,117	11.5	10.05	6.2
West Midlands	26,096	12.5	6.4	13.2
East Anglia	27,514	7.6	7.3	11.7
South-west	29,818	4.6	1.2	5.3
South-east	41,023	13.1	8.3	6.4
Greater London	40,134	11.6	6.3	3.6
Wales	24,274	18.1	11.0	12.7
Scotland	24,744	4.9	0.9	6.8
Northern Ireland	22,011	-1.8	1.6	4.9

Average house prices rose by 1.7 per cent in July taking the Times/Halifax Houe Price Index to a new high of 196.6. The average price of second-hand dwellings (seasonally adjusted is now just over £29,000, nearly 4.5 per cent higher than three months ago and just over 12.5 per cent above last year's figure. On an unadjusted basis, the average price of second-hand dwellings again rose sharply over the month by 3.0 per cent to just under £30,000.

Regionally, the West Midlands, Wales and East Anglia recorded the largest percentage increases (unadjusted) over the past three months with rises over 10 per cent. Although Greater London continues to record an increase in price of around 3.5 per cent, average prices on the South-East rose by nearly 6.5 per cent between May and July to just over £41,000.

Nature notes

Herons still stand on their nests, though their young are fully grown and can only be distinguished by their grey heads and rudimentary crests. Sometimes a flock of 10 or 12 will set off to feed together: they call to each other with a duck-like quack, rather than the usual deep honk of a solitary bird. Lapwings are beginning to arrive from the Continent: the first flocks consist mainly of young birds who have set off ahead of their parents. Starlings wheel in the air like swallows, in pursuit of flying insects. Blackbirds are moulting: they look like worn velvet cushions.

In the hedges, berries are rip'ening. Most hawthorn berries are still apple-green, but some have a dark-red flush. There is a wash of orange on the rowan berries: the poisonous berries of bittersweet, or woody nightshade, are already a brilliant scarlet. Conker shells are like pale green decorations on the dark foliage of the horse chestnut trees; on the ashes, the yellow seeds, or keys, are as bright as a new crop of flowers. Gipsywort has grown very tall this year, with bracelets of white blossom all the way up the leafy stem. DJM

Anniversaries

Births: Napoleon Bonaparte, Ajaccio, Corsica, 1769; Sir Walter Scott, Edinburgh, 1771; Walter Crane, painter, Liverpool, 1845; James Keir Hardie, founder (1893) of the Independent Labour Party, Legbrannock, Lanarkshire, 1856; Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, composer, London, 1875.

Roads

London and South-east: A13: Roadworks at Alfred's Way junction of Movers Lane, Barking. A308: Temporary lights at Staines Road East, Sunbury, 9.30am to 4pm. A10: Single lane off-peak at Wadesmill, Hertfordshire.

Midlands: A1: Lanes closed at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. A38: One carriageway shared on Burton upon Trent bypass; diversion at Clay Mill. A49/A465: Roadworks at Belmont roundabout, Hereford; diversion.

North: A1: Roadworks on south Belford bypass, Northumberland. A66: Repairs on Eden Bridge, Kirkby Thore, Cumbria; A523: Roadworks on London Road South, Poynton, Cheshire.

Wales and West: A5: Roadworks at Bethesda and Llanfair, Gwynedd. A420: Temporary lights at Lyneham (Acorn Bridge), Wiltshire. A449: Single lane only north of Usk.

Scotland: M74: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 2 and 1 (Larkhall and end of motorway). A86: Single lane, temporary lights SW of Loch Laggan. A902: Single lane southbound Quality Street, Glasgow.

Information supplied by the AA.

Lighting-up time

London 8.54 pm to 5.17 am
Bristol 9.04 pm to 5.26 am
Edinburgh 9.21 pm to 5.15 am
Manchester 9.09 pm to 5.19 am
Penzance 9.12 pm to 5.42 am

Weather

Pressure will be low in N Britain and high in SE. A weak frontal trough will be over N Scotland

London, Midlands, Central N and S, SE, E, SW England, East Anglia, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny periods; wind SW, light or moderate, max 26 to 28C (79 to 82F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright or sunny periods; wind SW, moderate; max 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Cloudy, rain in places, sunny intervals later; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

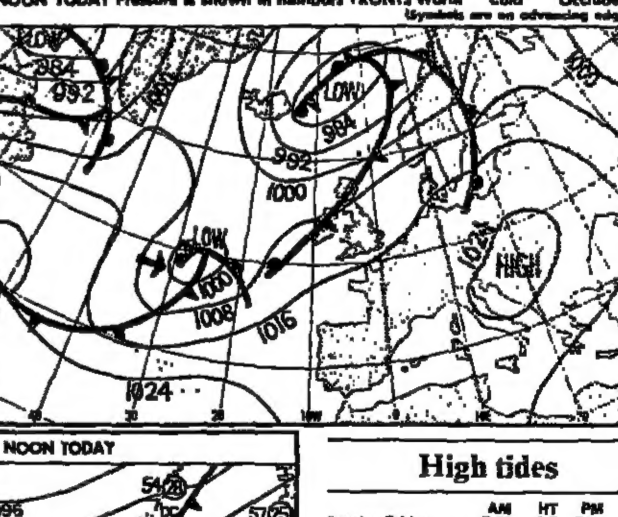
Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy at times, rain in places, some sunny intervals, wind SW, fresh or strong; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

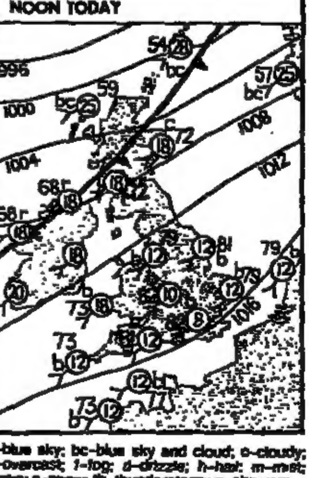
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Dry and very warm or hot in most places, becoming cooler and more cloudy with rain, especially in W

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SW, light to moderate; sea smooth to slight. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind light, variable, sea smooth. St George's Channel: Wind S, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate. Irish Sea: Wind S, fresh, locally strong; sea moderate, locally rough.

Sun rises: 5.45am	Sun sets: 8.24pm
Moon rises 2.14pm	Moon sets: 11.34pm

First quarter: 1.47pm.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 28C (82F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 15 (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1018.7 millibars falling

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F), min 6 pm to 6 am, 14 (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 12.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1021.2 millibars falling

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Finningley 29C (84F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 15C (59F); highest rainfall: Fair Isle, 0.04in; highest sunshine: Valley, 13.9hr.

Saturday: Highest day temp: Leuchars, Leeming, 26C (79F); lowest day max: Fair Isle, 11C (52F); highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.59in; highest sunshine: Valley, 13.7hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.25	6.7	7.38	6.7
Aberdeen	6.54	3.9	7.35	3.5
Avonmouth	12.26	12.2	12.50	11.6
Belfast	4.38	3.5	5.12	3.1
Cardiff	12.09	11.3	12.33	10.7
Devonport	11.27	4.8	11.42	4.8
Dover	4.28	6.1	4.49	6.1
Falmouth	10.57	4.6	11.12	4.6
Glasgow	6.16	5.0	6.52	4.5
Harwich	5.26	3.7	5.39	3.8
Holyhead	3.46	5.2	4.21	4.7
Hull	11.47	6.9		
Ilfracombe	11.37	7.8		
Leith	8.24	5.1	8.57	4.9
Liverpool	4.38	8.7	5.04	8.1
Lowestoft	3.09	2.2	3.08	2.4
Margate	5.35	4.4	5.42	4.5
Milford Haven	11.52	6.0		
Newquay	10.49	5.0	11.14	6.0
Oban	11.15	3.2	11.34	3.1
Penzance	10.41	4.8	10.57	4.8
Portland	12.04	1.8	12.29	1.7
Portsmouth	4.54	4.3	5.32	4.4
Shoreham	4.33	5.6	5.0	5.7
Southampton	4.26	4.1	5.03	4.2
Swansea	11.58	8.2		
Tees	9.22	5.0	10.0	4.6
Walton-on-Naze	5.13	3.9	5.26	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	11.0		27	81	Sunny
Scarboro	10.4		28	82	Sunny
Bridlington	11.1		21	70	Sunny
Cromer	11.3		25	77	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.5		25	77	Sunny
Clacton	8.8		23	73	Sunny
Margate			24	75	Sunny
Folkestone	7.8		22	72	Sunny pm
Hastings	6.7		21	70	Sunny pm
Bournemth	12.4		25	77	Sunny
Torquay	12.9		23	73	Sunny
Falmouth	11.9		22	72	Sunny
Penzance	12.5		22	72	Sunny
Jersey	13.6		25	77	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	13.1		28	82	Sunny
Bristol (Ctrl)	13.5		27	81	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	13.1		25	77	Sunny
Anglesey	13.9		21	70	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	13.3		24	75	Sunny
Manchester	13.4		28	82	Sunny
Nottingham	13.1		29	84	Sunny
N'ctl-o-Tyne	11.9		28	82	Sunny
Edinburgh	10.5	.01	27	81	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	27	81
Akrotiri	s	27	82
Alexandria	c	30	86
Algiers	s	32	90
Amsterdam	c	18	64
Athens	f	28	82
Bahrain	s	37	99
Barbados *	s	30	86
Barcelona	f	28	82
Beirut			
Belgrade	f	22	72
Berlin	c	17	63
Bermuda *	f	31	88
Biarritz	f	24	75
Boulogne	c	19	66
Bordeaux	s	25	77
Brussels	c	17	63
Budapest	s	22	72
Buen Aires *	c	12	54
Cairo	s	35	95
Cape Tn	c	17	63
C'blanca	s	23	73
Chicago *	s	23	73
Cologne	c	17	63
Copenhgn	s	20	68
Corfu	s	30	86
Dallas *	s	35	95
Dublin	s	24	75
Dubrovnik	s	27	81
Faro	s	23	73
Florence	s	28	82
Frankfurt	c	17	63
Funchal	f	25	77
Geneva	s	22	72
Gibraltar	s	26	79
Helsinki	f	16	61
Hongkong	r	27	81
Innsbruck	s	21	70
Istanbul	f	26	79
Jiddah			
Jo'burg	s	21	70
Karachi	c	32	90
Las Palmas	f	24	75
Lisbon	c	22	72
Locarno	s	25	77
L Angeles *	s	24	75
Luxembg	c	18	64
Madrid			
Majorca	s	28	82
Malaga	s	30	86
Malta	s	29	84
Melbourne	f	18	64
Mexico C *	f	21	70
Miami *	f	31	88
Milan	s	25	77
Montreal *	f	20	68
Moscow	r	17	63
Munich	s	18	64
Nairobi	c	17	63
Naples	s	29	84
New Delhi	f	30	86
New York *	r	16	61
Nice	s	27	81
Oslo	s	18	64
Ottawa			
Paris	s	19	66
Peking	f	32	90
Perth	f	14	57
Prague	c	16	61
Reykjavik	c	11	52
Rhodes	s	29	84
Riyadh	s	43	109
Rio de Jan *	s	24	75
Rome	s	28	82
Salzburg	f	20	68
Sao Paulo *	s	25	77
S Francisco *	s	22	72
Santiago *	s	16	61
Seoul	s	32	90
Singapore			
Stockholm	c	17	63
Strasbourg	s	21	70
Sydney	s	19	66
Tangier	f	24	75
Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Tenerife	s	26	79
Tokyo	c	29	84
Toronto *	s	22	72
Tunis	s	32	90
Valencia	s	30	86
Vancouver *	f	20	68
Venice	s	24	75
Vienna	f	20	68
Warsaw	f	18	64
Washington *	c	24	75
Zurich	s	21	70

* denotes figures are latest available

Yesterday

		C	F
Belfast	s	24	75
Birmingham	s	26	79
Blackpool	s	23	73
Bristol	s	25	77
Cardiff	s	23	73
Edinburgh	c	24	75
Glasgow	c	23	73
Guernsey	s	20	68
Inverness	s	23	73
Jersey	s	22	72
London	s	25	77
Manchester	s	25	77
Newcastle	f	25	77
Ronaldsway	s	19	66

